

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS
IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A CATALOGUE
OF
ENGLISH COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

VOLUME II.

(WESSEX AND ENGLAND TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST.)

BY

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WITH ONE MAP AND THIRTY-TWO PLATES.

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PREFACE

BY THE KEEPER OF COINS.

THIS volume of the Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum contains descriptions of the Coins of Wessex from Eggeorht to Eadwig, and of those of All England from Eadgar to the Norman Conquest. Taken in conjunction with the first volume, which dealt with the coinages of Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, and Northumbria, it completes the description of all the Anglo-Saxon Coins in the National Collection.

In the lists of moneyers given in the first volume the names of those not represented in the *National Collection* were inserted. In the present volume this scheme has been further extended by including all known types of Coins, whether or not represented in the *Museum* series. The names of moneyers and the descriptions of the types of Coins not in the *Museum* are printed in italics.

As the Coins in the volume are all Silver Pennies (unless otherwise described), the weight only of each piece is given, and not the size or metal.

This volume has been compiled by Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of Coins, and by Mr. Charles F. Keary, F.S.A., the author of the first volume. Mr. Keary is responsible for the Introduction, and Mr. Grueber for the description of the Coins, the Indexes, the Illustrations, and for seeing the work through the press.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume of the Catalogue of English Coins ARRANGEMENT. continues and completes the description of the coins which were struck in this country between the Coming of the English and the Norman Conquest. As it was impossible to *describe in one volume the whole number of pieces, issued during this period, which are contained in the National Collection*, the arrangement adopted has been to distribute the coinage into certain classes corresponding to the different heptarchic kingdoms in which the coins were struck. The heptarchic kingdoms of which we possess coins are five: Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria, and Wessex. The coinages of the first four of these districts are described in Volume I. The coinage of Wessex has been reserved for the present volume, as it merges into that of All England. These last two series—or say, rather, this single series in its completeness—is of course more extensive than those of the other kingdoms put together; and if the first object kept in view had been the preservation of a uniformity in the size of the volumes, it would have been better to describe in Volume I. the coinage of Wessex down, say, to the reign of Eadgar, and to reserve the coinage of All England—and Eadgar's coins may fairly be so described—for the second Volume. But this arrangement would have involved breaking into a series which is really continuous; and the compilers of the Catalogue felt that that would be too great a sacrifice to make for the sake of a merely superficial uniformity. As it is, we see that the body of the present volume contains, with indexes, &c., 544 pages as compared with the 282 pages of Volume I., and the description of 4106 coins as compared with 2558 previously

described. Thus the whole collection of Anglo-Saxon coins in the British Museum, or, if the expression be preferred, of coins struck by the English previous to the Norman Conquest, numbers at the present moment 6664.

In the last volume the plan was adopted of enlarging the contents of the Catalogue somewhat beyond the limits suggested by its title and its immediate purpose, by inserting, in the lists of moneyers, names which are not represented in the National Collection. Of the present volume the scheme has been further extended to include all types of coins whether or not represented among the Museum coins. The comparative poverty of the National Collection in certain branches—as, for example, in the coins of Æthelred II., of which the Stockholm Museum possesses a much larger number than does the British Museum—rendered this extension of the plan of the Catalogue highly desirable if not absolutely necessary.

The period of history covered by the coinage described in this volume extends from the accession of Ecgbearht of Wessex—the first king of Wessex who struck coins—to the Norman Conquest, or from A.D. 802 to A.D. 1066, a period of two centuries and a half. To speak, however, with strict accuracy we should date the beginning of the period from the battle of Ellandune, A.D. 825, for, as will presently be seen, it is not probable that Ecgbearht struck any money before that event. To some extent the present period overlaps that covered by the first volume. It is necessary to assume that the reader of the present Introduction has read, or is in a position to read, the Introduction to and the body of the preceding volume; for it would be impossible to repeat at length either the history of the coinage or the description of certain series of coins there given. It is, again, not the part of the compilers of the Catalogue to enter into anything like a detailed history of England for the period under consideration. The only details to which we need descend are those which immediately affect the issue of the coinage. These will not be many. As a rule, the point at which the history of the currency touches political history is in the wider social aspects of the latter. It illustrates

the peaceful or disturbed state of the country by its excellence or its barbarism; the wealth of the country at any particular time by its quantity. Some of the coinages with which we have to deal are records of the recovery of England by the English kings; for we find Æthelstan and his successors striking at mint places which a short while before had been in the hands of the Danes. At another time the coinage of England, taken in connection with those of some neighbour countries, is a record of the *rapprochement* which had taken place between England and the Scandinavian countries of Europe. But even in such cases as these we must not look to the coins to give us exact dates or any of the minute details of history.

The reign of Ecgbeorht brings to a close the first great period in the history of the English, that of the long struggles between the heptarchic kingdoms of England. These struggles, as was pointed out in the last volume, were due chiefly, first to the rivalries of Northumbria and Mercia, secondly to the rivalries of Mercia and Wessex. Mercia rose for a second time to pre-eminence under Offa, with whom begins the continuous (penny) coinage of England: and it retained this pre-eminence under Coenwulf, Offa's son. In their reigns the kings of Kent and East Anglia were little better than viceroys to the kings of Mercia. Beorhtric, the king of Wessex, Offa's son-in-law, was in much the same position. Ecgbeorht, the legitimate prince, was driven from Wessex and took refuge at the Court of Charles the Great. It is probable that his exile dates from the marriage of Beorhtric to the daughter of Offa, and was continued till Beorhtric's death, that is for a period of thirteen years (A.D. 789-802).*

We need not here stay to discuss the theories which have been enunciated of the imperial ambition which might have been fostered in Ecgbeorht's mind by his friendship with the first emperor of the New Western Empire. For there was in reality nothing essentially new in the policy of

* See *Die. Nat. Biog.* s.v. Egbert.

Wessex under her new king. - Ecgheorht's policy was the policy of all the heptarchic kings who felt themselves sufficiently strong to entertain it. The position of Wessex, however, as an outpost of English conquest, obliged its king to concern himself much with the subjugation of his Celtic neighbours, the North Welsh of Wales proper and the West Welsh of Cornwall. This warfare in which Ecgheorht was first engaged was the concern of Wessex, not in any sense a national English warfare. After his victories over the Celts (First harrying of the West Welsh, A.D. 815; victory of Camelford A.D. 825), the policy of Wessex required that Ecgheorht should, if possible, assert his supremacy over Mercia, or he would once more sink into insignificance. Ecgheorht's Welsh wars were so far from being 'national' wars, that Mercia had taken advantage of them to invade Wessex. But Mercia was no longer as great as it had been when Ecgheorht fled to Francia. Ecgheorht was favoured by the failure of the great line of Offa, by the rise of kings of inferior worth, and, as is probable, by a disputed succession. (Deposition of Ceolwulf, and accession of Beornwulf, not of Offa's line, A.D. 822 or 4. See Vol. I. p. lviii.)

Beornwulf was defeated by Ecgheorht at the battle of Ellandune before spoken of. This victory established the supremacy of Wessex. The *Chronicle* continues, speaking of Ecgheorht: 'He then sent Æthelwulf his son . . . with Eallstân his bishop, and Wulfheard his ealdorman, to Kent with a large force; and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames. And the Kentish people and those of Surrey, and the South Saxons and the East Saxons turned to him because they had been unjustly forced from his kinsmen.'*

* From his *margum*. *Marg* may mean only a neighbour. But the kinsmen here meant are probably the former kings of Wessex, such as Ine, of whom Ecgheorht was a relation, not a descendant. There is perhaps a difficulty for this translation in referring the 'him' (*him toecirdon*, 'turned to him') to Ecgheorht. Mr. Earle translates *toecirdon* as 'turned away from,' and refers the him to Baldred, rendering the whole passage, 'They drove Baldred the king over the Thames; and the Kentish men threw off their allegiance to him, as did the men of Surrey, Sussex, and Essex, on the ground that they had been originally unjustly subdued by his family.'

This event heralds the foundation of the West Saxon coinage. The addition of Essex to the kingdom of Wessex does not seem to have been maintained.

The year following the East Anglians too prayed the protection of Ecgbeorht, and when Beornwulf the king of Mercia sought to punish them, they defeated and slew him. The same fate befell Beornwulf's successor Ludican. Ecgbeorht obtained a sort of supremacy over the East Engle; and in A.D. 829 the Northumbrians even consented to acknowledge his over-lordship.

It is now that we first hear of the title of *Bretwalda* about which there has been so much discussion among historians. According to the *Chronicle* it is the same as the imperial title which Beda bestows upon some of the early heptarchic kings. Beda ascribes this *imperium* to certain kings, but in a fashion which appears so arbitrary that it is difficult to formulate any tenable theory as to what it could have signified, or what was the hrotwalda-dom which the *Chronicle* says is the same thing. But concerning the latter I think we may assume that it was rather a bookish distinction than a real one. A title of pre-eminence which is not bestowed upon the famous and magnificent Offa could not have had any strict relation to the possession of real power. Still, an empty title is quite as often an object of ambition as real power, more especially among barbarous or half barbarous peoples; and in reading history we are apt to give too definite a meaning to such words as *submission*, *tribute*, *supremacy*. Concerning the real power of Ecgbeorht in England the one thing of which we may be sure is that it did not extend beyond the Humber. The Northumbrians we are told met him at Dore (near Sheffield), or by the stream Dore,* and made submission. The formal act, which had no real political significance, was, we may be sure, all that Ecgbeorht required. The Northumbrian kings con-

* This Dore continued to be the northern boundary of Mercia. See *A S. Chron.* (Larke) s. n. 912. The word is simply 'door,' used here for mountain pass. We may compare (with a difference) the name *Egisdýr* (the River Lyder), 'Egir's door.'

tinned to issue a coinage of their own, uninfluenced by that of southern England.

Over Mercia, for some time after the victory of Ellendune the influence of Wessex, as distinguished from its direct rule, was very great. After their long rivalry, the kings of Mercia remained for some generations the allies of the Wessex kings, allied for the most part both in policy and blood. It is probable, however, that the ancient rivalry of the two kingdoms would have revived, had not the Viking invasions given a wholly new complexion to English history.

Over Kent, including therewith Surrey and the decayed kingdom of Sussex, the power which the king of Wessex acquired after the battle of Ellendune was much greater. We have seen that as a result of the battle all this country—that is to say, all the territory south of the Thames, was definitely added to the possessions of the House of Cerdic of Wessex and Kent, however (the latter name henceforward includes Surrey and Sussex) continued to be separate kingdoms, each retaining no doubt its distinctive laws and customs; and generally they were governed by different members of the West Saxon House. When the head of the house was on the throne of Wessex, the eldest son or the heir designate was usually King of Kent. In one case the King of Kent was especially debarred from accession to the throne of Wessex; and in another instance we have the relations of the kingdoms reversed, the father reigning as King of Kent and the son as King of Wessex. But this inversion of the usual arrangement was the result of a rebellion.*

The establishment then of the kings of Wessex in the supremacy in Heptarchic England is the first great event in English history covered by the period over which extend the coinages described in this volume. It is also the last event of importance previous to the Viking invasion of southern England.

The beginning of the West Saxon coinage must not be

* See below, p. 227.

looked upon as brought about by the wide conquests of Ecgbeorht, so much as by the incidental fact that his conquests included Kent. The coinage of this king is in fact really a Kentish rather than a West Saxon coinage. This is shown almost conclusively by the names of moneyers on the coins of Ecgbeorht as compared with the names on the coins of his predecessors, the last kings of Kent, or of the Archbishops of Canterbury, his contemporaries; and again, by the types of Ecgbeorht's coins as compared with those of the same rulers. We must remember, further, that many of the coins of the kings of Mercia were probably likewise struck in Kent, and that when we find, as we do, the same moneyers' names occurring on the coins of a king of Mercia who reigned not long before the battle of Ellandune, and on the coins of Ecgbeorht, the probability is that these moneyers were Kentishmen who struck first for one master of their country, and then for the other.

Applying this test, we find that eight at least of Ecgbeorht's three-and-twenty moneyers, struck either for the kings of Mercia or Kent; in other words, that these men were probably coining in Kent before the battle of Ellandune. This is as many as the average of moneyers who continue in a new reign from the preceding one. Thus of Æthelwulf's thirty-eight moneyers a much smaller proportion, only about six, are survivals from the preceding reign. There is therefore a greater air of continuity from the coinage of Ecgbeorht's predecessors in Kent to that of Ecgbeorht himself, than there is from the coinage of Ecgbeorht to that of his son; so that on this ground alone it would be fair to assume that Ecgbeorht began to strike coins only as a king of Kent.

The same conclusion is enforced by a comparison of Ecgbeorht's types with those of his predecessors in Kent, as we shall presently have occasion to see.

The reader must be referred to the *Introduction* to the preceding volume for the history of the introduction of a coinage into this country, and of the intimate relations which long subsisted between the currencies issued on the two

of evidence, nor even to assert that Ecghcorht did not strike money for Wessex.

If we attribute any of Ecghbeorht's coins to Wessex, it seems most reasonable to ascribe to it those with the legends SAX and SAXONIORVM (for SAXONUM),* which we have placed last in the list of Ecghbeorht's types. For at any rate these types are original and owe nothing to the influence of coins struck in Kent before it was acquired by the West Saxons. This attribution is perhaps upon the whole the most reasonable.

If we compare the types of Ecghbeorht's coins with these of the coins of the kings of Mercia and Kent, and the Archbishops of Canterbury, we find that (as has been already said) the large majority of the former are only copies. Thus:

Type ii. may be derived from the coins of Ceolwulf I., king of Mercia [A.D. 822-823 or 824]. Vol. I. p. 40, Pl. ix. 4.

Type iv. has also a prototype in the coins of Ceolwulf I., king of Mercia. *Ib.* p. 40, Pl. ix. 5.

Type vi. has its prototype in the coins of Coenwulf, king of Mercia [A.D. 796-822], cf. *Ib.* p. 35, Pl. viii. 8.

Types vii. (reverse) xv. (obverse) are copied from coins of Baldred, king of Kent [A.D. 806-825]. *Ib.* p. 70, Pl. xi. 11 (obv.). This, as we know, is the king whom Ecghbeorht drove out of Kent.

Types viii. and ix. (reverse) are from coins of Cuðred, king of Kent, the predecessor of Baldred [A.D. 796-806]. *Ib.* pp. 68, 69, Pl. xi. 3, 4 (reverses), 7 (obverse), and 6, 7 (reverses).

The obverses of Types xi. and xii., the reverses of xv., xvi. are all probably only developments of the type of the coins of Baldred. *Ib.* p. 70, Pl. xi. 9 (reverse).

Type i. calls for special notice. Agreeably with the principle, which has been generally adopted in this catalogue, of placing the coins with the indications of a mint-name before these which have none, those pieces

* 'Saxoniorum' is a ridiculous form, probably due only to the ignorance of the moneyer or of the clerk who gave him his pattern. Freeman, in his life of Ælfred (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*), says that the title 'Rex Saxonum' was unknown before the time of Ælfred, and was not common afterwards. These coins, of course, show that the former statement is incorrect.

his coinage; though the accidents of commercial relationship have on the whole much more to do with determining the types of coins than royal alliances or enmities. And this interest is the greater from the fact above alluded to, that close relationship between English and Frankish coins ceases with this or the following reign.

After the introduction of a coinage by Ecghceorht, which, it may be assumed we are now agreed, followed upon the final assertion of the supremacy of Wessex in the battle of Ellandune, there was no other event of great importance for the history of southern England or the history of its coinage until the invasion of the country by the Vikings. The preparations for this event had already begun. The first appearance of the Vikings was in the previous century; and so far as we can ascertain the first attack made by these northern pirates was upon the English coast. In the year 787, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, or 789, according to the true date, three ships of the pirates landed upon the southern coast, killed the port-reeve, Beadheard, took some trifle of booty and sailed away again. In 793 the pirates appeared in quite a different quarter, on the Northumbrian coast, where they fell upon the holy island of Lindisfarne, and slaughtered the greater part of the monks of Cuthbert's foundation on that island. The saint revenged himself, the chronicler tells us; for the next year the pirate fleet was shipwrecked near Monkwearmouth and the crews were drowned or slain. The attacks next fell upon South Wales, and the Vikings, driven thence, came for the first time to Ireland (A.D. 795), which for the next half-century was to bear the principal brunt of their ravages.*

From about this time onwards the pirates began to make settlements on the Irish coast. It went so far that in A.D. 832 'a great royal fleet'† of Vikings came to Ireland, under the leadership of a certain Turgesius or Thorgisl. This Thorgisl, after some years of fighting, founded a short-lived

* *Great Chron.* s. a. 795 (*Camb. Archæol. Assoc.*); *War of the Gaedhil*, &c. (Todd) *R. S.* pp. 4-5; *Ann. Ult.* s. a. 791; *Four Mast.* s. a. 790.

† *War*, &c. (Todd) *R. S.* pp. 8-9, cf. Keary, *Vikings in Western Christendom*, p. 171 and note.

attacks in England during the reign of Ecgbeorht, who died either in A.D. 838 or A.D. 839.*

At the beginning of Æthelwulf's reign the Viking attacks ^{Æthel}were renewed. We find the Vikings in the south of England—defeated at Southampton and victorious at Portsmouth (810)†—and in the eastern shires, Lincolnshire, East Anglia, Kent, (811), ‡ and finally plundering both London and Rochester (842)§. Then for some years the attacks cease. On both sides of England the Northmen were more active than they were in this country. In Ireland they had, as we have seen, got so far as to establish a temporary Scandinavian kingdom; and, even after the breaking up of this in 845, their attacks continued to be almost incessant. And it is about the time of the first cessation of the Viking raids on the English coasts that much more serious and determined ones began on the towns and abbeys which lay along the chief rivers of Franco and Germany, the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine, the Rhine, and the Elbe. The attacks on Ireland probably came from the Norsemen of the west coast of Norway; the attacks on Franco came from the Baltic countries (Denmark and South Norway). England lay between the two streams.

One attack on England, more serious than the preceding ones, has to be noticed. It occurred in A.D. 850 or 851,|| and was due to the successes of the Vikings upon the continent. The leader of the expedition was a Dane, Rorik by name, who for a time had held a sief of the empire. He had now adopted the life of a Viking, and at the head of his fleet of 350 sail he steered to the English coast, sailed inside the island of Thanet and up the Stoor to Canterbury, and from Canterbury he and his fleet came up the Thames to attack

* We have a charter of Ecgbeorht and Æthelwulf which seems to give us the exact date of Ecgbeorht's death. It is first written in 838, and is confirmed in 839; and at the latter date Æthelwulf says that this year is the first of his reign (Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* I, pp. 318-321, No. 210). Still this last expression is not exact, and we cannot be absolutely certain between the dates 838 and 839.

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 837.

‡ *Ib.* 838.

§ *Ib.* 839.

|| *Ann. Fuld.* 850; *Ann. Xant.* 850; *Ann. Bert.* 852; Keary, *Vikings*, &c., p. 303, *seqq.* It will be seen that the chronology is confused for this period.

Æthelwulf made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his return through Francia espoused Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald, king of West Francia. This was the second time that an English king had married a Frankish princess, the first occasion being that of the marriage of Æthelberht of Kent with Borehta, the daughter of Charibert king of Paris, which brought in its train the evangelization of the English. The marriage of Æthelwulf and Judith was solemnized at Verberie by the famous Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims.* Charles made it a condition of the marriage that his daughter should be crowned queen and sit beside her consort,† an honour which the English law or custom forbade to the wife of the king.‡ Æthelwulf had several children by his former wife. The succession to the throne rested among the Teutonic people upon no fixed principle of primogeniture; and there are certainly to be found among them instances in which the superior rank of the mother gave a superior title to the throne—though this was rather among the heathen Teutons, in the case where the king had several contemporaneous wives.§ It is possible, therefore, that this elevation of Judith to the rank of a queen consort was (should she have children) a real menace to the rights of Æthelwulf's eldest son Æthelbald. At any rate it gave offence to a section of the chief men, bishops and ealdermen, of the kingdom; and on his return to his own country Æthelwulf found himself confronted by a rebellion, at the head of which stood his eldest son Æthelbald. Civil war was avoided by the moderation of the king who consented to a partition of the kingdom in a sense the reverse of that which usually obtained between the father and his eldest son. To Æthelbald was given the chief kingdom, Wessex, and

* *Annales Bert.* a. a. 857 (Pertz, vol. i. 450).

† Cf. Capit. Caroli II., *Coronatio Judithae* (Pertz, *Leges* I. 450)

‡ Asser, *De reb. gest. Ælfridi* (Wise), pp. 10-11; cf. Willelmi Malus, *G. R. A.*, II. § 113 (*E. H. S.*, pp. 168-9)

§ As in the case of Harald *Harfagr* in Norway. Harald's chief wife, wife of highest rank, was Ragnhild, daughter of the king of Jutland, and their son, Erik Blóðox, was, in virtue of his mother's rank, regarded as his father's heir. *Haralds Saga hins Harfagra*, c. 21

his father retained only the (usually) dependent kingdom of Kent.*

age of
Æthelwulf.

For convenience of description and reference the plan adopted for the arrangement of the types of the coins of the earlier West Saxon kings has been as follows. The types when they display a head or bust are always placed before those which have none; and the coins with the indication of a mint-place precede the coins devoid of any such indication. Thus, in the earlier reigns, the coins with the name of Canterbury head the classes to which they belong. This is the arrangement adopted in the first volume, where any attempt to distribute the types into an historical sequence must have proceeded largely on guess-work. From the time of Ælfred an historical arrangement of the types seems possible, and from that period it has been attempted, though the principle of heading the coinage of each reign with the mint-coins has not been abandoned. It is in virtue of this system of arrangement that the coins Pl. II. 1-4 appear among the first of Æthelwulf's types. But it does not follow that they were among his earliest issues; and we might be tempted to explain the juxtaposition of the two names DORIBI and CANT by reading ÆTHELWULF REX CANT[Æ] and taking DORIBI (for DOROVERNIA) to be the name of the mint. This reading would be forced upon us if we had only the types Pl. II. 2, 4. But the existence of type Pl. II. 1 rather militates against the interpretation suggested. Should, however, this reading be the right one, we might suppose that these coins were struck by Æthelwulf subsequent to the repartition of the kingdom in A.D. 856. The rule over Kent as an under-king did not include the right of striking coins:† of that we may be pretty sure. But when Æthelwulf became once more

towards the end of his reign king of Kent only, he may very well have continued to issue money for his separate kingdom.

Which was the last of Æthelwulf's types we may be reasonably sure. It was type xvii. (last type with the bust*) which is retained upon the coinages of Æthelbald and Æthelbearht.

No satisfactory explanation can be offered of the extreme Æthel rarity of Æthelbald's coins, of which only four specimens have ever been described, and only three are now known to exist.† An explanation (which has already been hinted at) would indeed be given by the supposition that the so-called West Saxon coinage was still—even at this late date—almost exclusively a Kentish coinage. For it does not seem certain that Æthelbald ever reigned as supreme or independent king in Kent. He was king of Wessex between A.D. 856 and the death of his father in 858; and after that date the kingdom of Kent appears to have passed to his brother Æthelbearht.‡ It seems difficult to believe that this explanation is the true one, and that Wessex had not at this date a regular currency of its own, as much as Kent had. And the acceptance of the contrary theory is made a little more difficult by the fact that Æthelbald's solitary type reproduces a type of his father's coinage and is continued in the coinage of his brother and successor.

Æthelbald's reign was a scandal to his contemporaries and to the chroniclers of a later time. He not only rebelled against his father, but on his father's death he married his stepmother, that Judith whom we saw married to Æthelwulf two years previously.§ Judith was still only sixteen, and perhaps can hardly be accounted responsible for the incestuous marriage. At Æthelbald's death (A.D. 860), she returned to her father's court, and after some adventures

* Pl. III. G.

† The genuineness of the existing specimens is much questioned. They are all from the same die.

‡ We have a charter of Æthelbearht as king of Kent, dated A.D. 858. Kemble, *Codex*, no. 281. Cf. also Will. Malm § 117 (*L. H. S.*, p. 174).

§ Ascer, p. 13, Will. Malm. l. c.; *Annales Bert.* (Prudentius) 858.

these centuries; and her recovery from the first two, or the assimilation of the new elements which they introduced, constitute the most important part of the history of the intervening periods. The first of these invasions it will be convenient to speak of as the Viking invasion, the second is that of the Danes under Svend (Svegn) and Cnut, and the third is the Norman Conquest which brings our era to a close. All these three invasions were invasions by Scandinavians, but by Scandinavians in such different conditions of civilization and government that they must be reckoned almost as three different nations. For this reason, it would be wiser to speak of the first invasion of England, not as the invasion of the Danes but as that of the Vikings. When we examine the lists of moneyers' names for the districts which became subject to these Vikings, we have evidence that there must have been following their banners a very mixed nationality, by no means one of pure Scandinavians. In laws and customs, however, the new-comers were Scandinavians, nay Scandinavians of a very pure type—at any rate, of a type comparatively speaking primitive; and in this respect the Vikings stand contrasted with the Danish nationality, ruled by a single monarch, which was the chief agent in the second invasion of England; and in still more marked contrast to the Normans who were hardly any longer a Scandinavian folk, for they had adopted most of the laws and customs of their neighbours, the Franks. In the interval between the attack which we have now to chronicle, which began in A.D. 866, and the attacks which began a hundred years later (A.D. 980) and ended in the invasion of Svend and Cnut (A.D. 1003-1016), all the Scandinavian nations had undergone a great transformation.

We have some traces of the laws which governed the bodies of Vikings associated at this early period for the sake of plunder or settlement in England. As the ambition of the Vikings grew these bodies increased in size, until from being small armies, they became almost nations. But still the constitution of the larger and of the smaller bodies was the same; and the same likewise was their Constitution in the technical sense, the laws, that is, and the customs by

which their units were held together. In the former meaning of the word we have to note that the smaller and larger bodies were before everything else, armies, whether actively engaged in warfare or at rest. The invading Vikings of A.D. 860, and the subsequent years, are always spoken of as the Army (*se here*), occasionally as the Great Army (*se mycla here*). Sometimes the army divides up into two or more 'Armies,' and long after the first great era of conquest was over we find mention of a number of lesser armies—the Army of Northampton, or the Army of Bedford, &c., when the intention is simply to designate the Vikings settled in or about Northampton or Bedford. The only difference is that what was 'The Army,' has by this time split up into several armies. This latter use of the word continues (chiefly by custom and association) down to the time of the second era of invasion.

Again, with regard to the Constitution by which these earlier bodies were governed, we find that they constantly proclaim themselves Republics. 'We have no king, we are all equal.*' Yet the title king is sometimes given to their leaders. Of one of these kings a Latin versifier says:—

'Solo rex verbo sociis tamen imperitabat.'†

The mere use or disuse of a title, such as the title of 'king,' is of small importance. What we may take to be the essence of the Constitution of these Vikings, that which made it republican in fact, if not in name, was that their leader had no rights over the soil, no superiority, or at any rate no dominant authority except for strictly military purposes.‡

We must bear in mind while we are speaking of the republican character of the Western Vikings (as the Norse Sagas call the settlers in the British Isles), the changes which just at this time are taking place in the constitution of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Everybody knows the story of the taunt of the maiden Gyda to Harald of Norway,

* *Dala, De Norm. Dec. l.*

† *Abel, Isl. Par. Ork., l. 23.* cf. *Steenstrup, n. c. 277 & 279*

‡ But see the more lengthened treatment of the subject in *Steenstrup, l.c.*

when he sought to make her his wife, a taunt which was supposed to have been the awakening of the ambition of Harald Fairhair.

'She answered that she would never sacrifice her maidenhood and take for a husband a king who governed no more of a kingdom than a few *fylkir*.' "And it seems to me wonderful," said she, "that there is no king here who has the will to unite Norway, and become its supreme king, as have done king Gorm in Denmark, and king Eirik at Upsala." †

Before Harald had realized the policy thus sketched out for him, all of the petty kings of Norway who thought themselves strong enough to resist his encroachment, had entered into a confederacy, and—the feature in the case which more specially concerns us—had obtained the assistance of many of the Vikings of the West, *i.e.* of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The settlers in these islands, therefore, who were of the same class, and perhaps some of them the same individuals who took part in the great expedition of 866,‡ appear in the history of the Scandinavian nations as the representatives, in the countries of their origin, of a bygone or passing order of things, as the opponents of the extended sort of kingship which was the new order of the day in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

These considerations are enough to show that in many points beside the mere difference of date, the epoch of the Viking invasion of England in A.D. 866–878 must be distinguished from the Danish invasion of the end of the tenth, and the beginning of the eleventh centuries.

During the greater part of the reign of Æthelred I., the doings of the Great Army did not intimately concern the history of Wessex. In A.D. 867 the Army marched north, and as has been already described in the *Introduction* to the

* Districts.

† *Haralds Saga hins Hærfagra*, c. 3. (Heimskringla, ed. Unger, p. 50.)

‡ The battle of Hæfirfjord, in which this confederation was defeated, and the supremacy of Harald assured, is usually dated about A.D. 870; and if that date be accepted, we cannot suppose that any members of 'the Army' of A.D. 866 took a part in it. But there are reasons for postponing the date of the battle till about thirty years later. See *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, II. 487, &c. Cf. also Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, I. 3.

previous volume, it took York, killed two rival kings of Northumbria, and subdued the greater part of that country. The next year the army marched into Mercia, and this act affected the West Saxon kingdom in so far as Mercia was either an acknowledged dependency, or a close ally of that state. Consequently Burgred the king (whose coins we observe are of types similar to those of the majority of Æthelred's coins) sent to seek the aid of his brother-in-law, the king of Wessex; and a Wessex army commanded by the two surviving sons of Æthelwulf, Æthelred the king, and the next in command, the *secundarius* Ælfred, marched to Burgred's assistance. The united English army found the invaders shut up in the stronghold of Nottingham. After a fruitless siege a compromise was effected, which brought no honour to any of the leaders of the English forces; a ransom was paid to induce the 'Army' to return again into Northumbria. This was in A.D. 868. For the next two years the doings of the Vikings were confined to the northern and midland countries, to Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia (Vol I. *Introduction*, pp. li. lxi.), and then in A.D. 871 half of the Army crossed the Thames and began the invasion of Wessex. The invaders took camp at Reading, where they were protected by two streams, the Kennet and the Thames, and the war was for a time confined to attacks by the English upon foraging parties, and to sorties of the garrison. But at length the invaders thought themselves strong enough to march westward, and they were brought to an engagement with the English forces under the command of Æthelred and Ælfred, at the famous battle of Ashdown.* The Danish forces consisted in reality of two armies, one commanded by two kings, Halfdan and Bægsæg, and the other by five earls, Ashjörn, Fræne, Harald, and the elder and the younger Sihtric. The only survivor of all these leaders was Halfdan, who effected his retreat, and once more shut himself up in Reading.

All these events in the invasion of Wessex passed during the earlier months of the year 871. Æthelred now died,

* Asser (Wise), p. 12.

and Ælfred the Great, then only twenty-two years old, ascended the throne. Some delay was caused by the ceremonial of accession, which had no doubt to be affirmed by the Witan (Æthelred had left an infant son), and by the funerals of the dead king. The English army was never summoned but for a short period at a time,* and was no doubt disbanded during this interval. When Ælfred was again able to collect a force, he was confronted by an utterly changed condition of things in the country. The Danes had received reinforcements and marched westwards. Ælfred was obliged to abandon all the eastern side of his kingdom, and the next important engagement between the English and the Vikings took place at Wilton. This time victory fell to the Danes, but a hard-won victory. After this Ælfred purchased the departure of the invaders from his country.

It is of importance to take note of these money payments to the Danes, in view of the fact which we shall presently see, that many of the coins with the name 'Ælfred' were probably not really made under the auspices of that king, but are barbarous imitations of Ælfred's coins, manufactured either by the Danes themselves, or in districts which their invasions had disorganized. We cannot call these payments a *danegeld*. For as seems almost certain the *danegeld*, instead of being, as the earlier historians supposed, a sum gathered together as ransom and paid to the Danes, was in reality a tax (a sort of 'ship-money') imposed to raise money for the arming of a force—essentially a naval force—to protect the country against the Vikings.†

Halfdan, the leader of the Vikings, withdrew his forces from Wessex and retired to Mercia. Mercia got rid of the Vikings by paying a ransom, and they returned into Northumbria. Next year (A.D. 874) the army came back and deposed the Mercian king Burgred, and raised up in his stead a puppet of their own, Ceolwulf, an 'unwise king's thegn.'‡ 'And he swore oath and gave hostages that it

* Asser, p. 21 *seqq.*

† Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iv. p. 148 *seqq.*

‡ Asser, p. 26; *A. S. Chron. s. a. 874*: MS. A. omits the name of the thegn.

should be ready for them on whatever day they would have it; and that he himself would be ready, and all who would follow him at the army's need.*

But while Ceolwulf II. remained titular king of Mercia, it is very likely that Halfdan and his Vikings took possession of London. For we have an interesting coin, not in the National Collection, nor published in this catalogue, but described in Mr. Kenynn's edition of Hawkin's *Silver Coin of England*, p. 79, which is without doubt a coin of Halfdan struck at this period in London. The piece is given here.



DESCRIPTION

Obv. VLF (in ex.) DENE XRX†

Barbarous imitation of coin of
Valentinian I., or of Magnus Maxi-
mus as on Ælfred Type iv. (reverse).
p. 21

Rev. London monogram as on Ælfred
Types vi., vii. (reverse), p. 35

We see that this eccentric coin is in a certain way a link between a very rare piece of Ceolwulf II. of Mercia, and one of Ælfred.

For two years 'the Army' remained in Mercian territory. Then it divided into two sections. One of these, under Halfdan, marched into Northumbria, and began definitely to settle in the country. The northern half of Northumbria was left under the rule of princes of the old English line. But they struck no coins, and probably their power was small. The southern half of Northumbria, the kingdom of York as it is now often called, the Vikings made their own kingdom, and Halfdan was the king of it, so far as they had any king. Thus the ancient kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira reappeared.†

* 'The heroes' pearls,' the oath of military service.

† A. N. Chas. a. a. 876

But the other half of the Army, whose leader now was Guthorm, or Guðrum, after settling for a short while at Cambridge, sailed out to sea and round to attack once more the kingdom of Wessex, the only one of the four English kingdoms which remained unsubmerged. For two years Wessex had to sustain the hardest struggle which it had yet known. Guthorm's army came first to Wareham. There it was besieged by Ælfred, and a fleet which came to relieve it was defeated by the fleet which Ælfred had taken advantage of the lull in the Viking attacks to build. (He had already gained one victory with it in A.D. 875.)* The Viking Army was allowed to depart from Wareham on condition that it would quit the territory of the West Saxons. This concession, which appears unadvisable, may have been necessary. Still the result was that it brought to ruin the English defence. The Army went no further than Exeter. There it received reinforcement, and in A.D. 877 it marched to Chippenham. The resistance of the English seemed to break down on every hand. 'Many they drove over seas, and all the rest submitted to them save Ælfred the king.† The winter of 877-8 is the winter of Ælfred's entrenchment with a little band of devoted followers on the island of Æthelney (The Princess' Island), at the junction of the Tone and the Parret, about which and his hunted days of wandering, so much picturesque legend has gathered. The spring of 878 saw the revival of his hopes and of the courage of the English. An army secretly assembled under the shade of Selwood forest, and marched upon the Danes encamped in or about Chippenham, who were quite unprepared for its appearance. The armies of Ælfred and Guthorm encountered at Æthandune, probably upon the downs close above Westbury. This time the victory of the English was decisive. It was followed by the baptism of Guthorm and his followers at Wedmore, and by a partition of England, which added to the kingdom of Ælfred, roughly speaking, Mercia west of Watling Street and the River Lea, but gave over the rest of England north of the Thames, to

* Asser, p. 27.

† A. S. Chron. s. a.

should be ready for them on whatever day they would have it; and that he himself would be ready, and all who would follow him at the army's need.*

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DESCRIPTION.

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mus as on Ælfred Type iv. (reverse),
p. 31

Rev. London monogram as on Ælfred
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* 'Pæs heres Deorfe,' the oath of military service.

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 876

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* Asser, p. 27.

† *A. S. Chron.* s. s.

he inhabited and governed by the Viking invaders. It was not however till A.D. 880 that the army of Guthorm fairly settled in its new dominions.

The rest of the reign of Ælfred was devoted chiefly to the fruitful victories of peace.

During the years of peace that followed it is probable that Ælfred extended the shire system into Mercia; that he redacted and amended the laws both of the West Saxons and of the Mercians; above all, that he found the leisure to do more than any king before him, or perhaps any that followed him has done, to spread and encourage knowledge and learning among his people, and to repair as far as might be the ravages which a century of Viking attacks had made in the civilization of England.*

That the new England which rose up out of the anarchy of the war, was different from the England which preceded it we may feel sure. Many of the characteristics of the early Teutonic civilization were unfitted to the changed condition of things. On every hand, not in England alone, the kingly power was becoming more defined. And in all these lands it rested more or less upon a standing army, such as it had been the effect of these wars to create. We may take it that the payments made to the Danes, the creation of a standing army, of a fleet, and the taxes which had to be contributed to these ends, are the main causes of the increase in the coinage which is characteristic of Ælfred's reign.†

One result of the war was that Wessex now finally and completely absorbed the countries south of the Thames. There was never again question of an under-king in Kent. Western Mercia took the place of Kent in this respect. She

* The earlier Viking attacks on Northumbria had done not a little to destroy the comparatively high civilization of that country at the end of the eighth century. Compare the letter of Alcuin in Jaffe, *Bibl. Rec. Ger.* Vol. vi p. 22.

† What Ælfred did in the direction of creating a standing army was to divide the militia into two sections, and keep one half or the other always "with the colours." It is probable that in addition to this there was a permanent army for garrison duty. See *J. R. Chron.* s. a. 804. For Ælfred's ship-building, see *J. R. Chron.* s. a. 897.

became the dependent kingdom, not yet the integral portion of the domains of the House of Cerdic. Æthelred, the leading ealdorman of Mercia, and a man of the old blood royal, was made the lord or the ealdorman (but not, we observe, the king) of the Mercians, and he was married to Æthelsæd, the famous 'Lady of the Mercians,' the daughter of Ælfred and sister of Eadweard the Elder. But of course this under-lordship did not include the right to strike coins; so that if Æthelred issued money at any mint in his dominions, that coinage would bear the name of Ælfred, just as Eadgar's Mercian coinage (struck in the lifetime of Eadwig) would bear Eadwig's name. This does away with any external difficulty in the way of accepting the coins which read ORSNAFORDA as an Oxford coinage, if the internal difficulties in the way of changing an R into a K are not considered too great.*

In the year 884 the Chronicle tells us that the army in East Anglia broke the peace, and at the same time a new Viking army—probably with the connivance of the East Anglians—made a landing in Kent. Ælfred had kept his fleet in good order, and when he had driven away the new comers, he made with his ships an attack on the East Anglian coast, which was only partially successful.† Two years later we find Ælfred rebuilding or refortifying London and giving it over to his son-in-law Æthelred. It may be at this time that the coins with the London monogram were struck. In that case we must consider Halfdan the originator of this important type in the coinage of Ælfred. This seems in fact the most reasonable conclusion. Finally, in A.D. 892-3, the English sustained the last serious attack from foreign Vikings which she was to know for many years. One Army

* All that has been said by J. R. Green ('Conquest of England,' p. 144), and others concerning the evidence afforded by these ORSNAFORDA coins, is founded on a misconception.

† Asser gives the impression that Ælfred's attack on East Anglia preceded the breaking of the peace. But this cannot have been the case: otherwise the expression *opprobriosa fregit* would be too unreasonable. Even supposing (as Asser also implies) that Ælfred's naval attack was directed more against the English than against the Danes.

of continental Vikings came—probably from the Rhine—and another, headed by the famous *Hasting*, came from France. The Vikings from Northumbria and East Anglia joined their former brothers-in-arms. We described in the last volume the coins probably struck by the *Siefred*, a Northumbrian leader, who at this time, or the year following, came with a fleet of 140 ships to *Hasting's* aid, and eventually sailed round to Exeter, whither *Ælfred* was obliged to carry the English fleet to besiege him; while *Æthelred* the ealdorman led an army against the invading force, which had marched right across England from the Thames to the Severn. These last were encountered and defeated at the battle of *Bottington*, in which *Ælfred's* son *Eadweard*, the future king, took part. With intervals this new war lasted till the year 897.*

We see that *Ælfred* took occasion of his latest victories somewhat to extend his empire, and this circumstance is to be noted as the first evidence of a turn of the tide. In the succeeding reigns we see the tide running strongly towards a complete recovery of England by the English kings.

Ælfred's long and famous reign ended in A.D. 901.

ago of
red.

We may assume that the greater number of *Ælfred's* coins were struck during the years of comparative tranquillity which followed the expulsion of the Danes from Wessex. But though this applies to the coins it does not appear to hold true of the *types*.

Type i. is the type of *Æthelred I.'s* coins, and was no doubt the type of the first issue of *Ælfred*.

Type ii. is that of *Æthelred*, Archbishop of Canterbury, who held his see between A.D. 870–889. Vol. I. p. 78, Pl. xiii. 9.

Type iii. is a variety of Type ii.

Type iv. is the curious and inexplicable type which occurs on the coin of *Halfdan* (*VLFDENE*) described above, and on a coin of *Ceolwulf II.* of Mercia (A.D. 874). It resembles certain *scatta* types and types of early English gold coins (Vol. I. pp. 2, 3, Pl. i. 2) and is apparently derived from the solidi of *Valentinian I.* or of *Magnus Maximus*. Such a case of 'atavism' on the part of a coin-type seems almost inexplic-

* See also Introduction to Vol. I. pp. xlix–lxx.

able. The case is clearly an abnormal one, and too much stress must not be laid on it. This type is by the VLFDENE coin closely connected with the London monogram type which almost immediately follows.

Type v., like the previous type, is similar to the coinage of Ceolwulf II. issued in 874. (See Vol. I. Pl. x. 16).

We come next to the monogram types, Nos. vi.-xii. We have already described a coin with the London monogram, that of Halfdan, struck as it seems in A.D. 874. Probably this coin is the inauguration of the monogram type. The monogram upon the reverse of coins had been hitherto essentially a Frankish device. And not only is it *primâ facie* probable that the Vikings would be more familiar than the English with the Frankish currency of this date (so much of which had been paid as ransom into their pockets); but we have evidence in the Cnerdalo coins (Vol. I. pp. xxix. 95, 204 *sqq.*) that the Vikings, in the earliest coins which they struck for their own use, were disposed to imitate the coinage of the Franks.* This first London monogram, then, was introduced in A.D. 874. But Halfdan only remained a short time in London. It is highly probable that after his departure the Londoners continued to strike coins with this monogram but placed upon it the head and name of Ælfred. It seems hardly likely that the monogram type should have remained totally in abeyance after its introduction by Halfdan until the year Ælfred was fully and legally lord of London, though it might have done so. For during a part of this time London lay in a deplorable condition. In A.D. 886, as we have seen, Ælfred rebuilt the town and made Æthelred, lord of the Mercians, its governor. From the London monogram are derived the others, Lincoln and Roiseng? (Castle Rising?) These types for convenience sake are placed next; though chronologically type x. probably precedes some of them. Both the last mentioned places, if the reading of the last monogram be correct, were like London before A.D. 886,

* The Frankish king whose coins may be taken to have suggested the London and Lincoln monogram-types is Louis le Dègue (A.D. 861-879). Compare Gariel, *Monnaies Royales de France sous la Race Carolingienne*, pl. 33.

outside the kingdom of Ælfred. Though therefore they bear the name of the king of Wessex they are almost more Viking coins than English ones.

Type xiii. is derived from the St. Eadmund coinage of East Anglia described in Vol. I. (see pp. 97-137, Pls. xvii.-xix.) the issue of which must have taken place before A.D. 905.

Types xiv. and xv. are the types which were copied by Guthorm-Æthelstan when he began to strike coins (Vol. I. pp. 95-6, Pl. xvi. 12).

Type xvi. with the reverse CNVT, as on the coins of Northumbria described in Vol. I. pp. 204-221, Pls. xxiv.-v., is in its obverse similar to Type xiv. Guðred-Cnut of Northumbria reigned from A.D. 877-894.

Type xvii. ('Dorobernia') is the same as that of the coins of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who held the see between A.D. 890 and 914. In fact, we have now arrived at the types which closely resemble some of those of Ælfred's successor Eadweard I.

Type xviii. is the 'Orsnaforda' type, which likewise resembles the earlier types of Eadweard the Elder; and

Type xix. is only a variety of Type xviii., made by introducing a design which is Frankish in origin and is to be found on the coinage of Siefred, king of Northumbria (Vol. I. pp. 223, nos. 1029-1032, Pl. xxvi. 5-7), who reigned from A.D. 894 to circ. A.D. 898.

Type xx. the Gloucester coin stands rather apart from the other mints, and it may perhaps belong to an earlier part of Ælfred's reign than the other mint-types which follow, viz.:—

Types xxi. and xxiii. struck at Exeter, Winchester, and Bath; and

Type xxii., the *pieuds-forts* or so-called 'offering pennies,' which read on the reverse ELI MO, but have on the obverse the same legend, AELFRED REX SAXONYM, as have the coins of Type xxi. This legend, 'Ælfred rex Saxonum,' connects the last types of Ælfred with Type i. of Eadweard the Elder, which reads EADWEARD REX SAXONYM; and these coins of Eadweard too have on the reverse the three first letters, BAD. of the mint Baſan, as on Ælfred's coins of Type

xxiii. This reverse again is similar to that of Type xxi., which, however, has the three first letters of the mints, Exeter and Winchester, arranged in a different manner. Again, the moneyer Eli on the *pieds-forts* connects these coins with Ælfred's piece struck at Bath. It is obvious, therefore, that all these types belong to the latter years of Ælfred's reign.

It may, we think, be taken that all the types from Type xiii.-xxiii. were issued subsequently to what is known as the Peace of Wedmore. And albeit these only include a minority of Ælfred's types, the coins which belong to these types constituted without question a large majority of the issue of this reign. In the Museum Collection the later coins stand to the earlier in the proportion of 384 to 68.

The confusions of this time of invasion and internal warfare, and of a new departure in the history of England, are very well reflected on the coinages of Ælfred's reign; and it results from this that when we have, according to the best lights which we possess, determined the order of Ælfred's issues, we have by no means finished with the classes into which the coins are to be distributed. It seems almost as certain as it can be that all the coins bearing Ælfred's name were not struck under his authority or within his dominions. And we have now to examine again Ælfred's coins with the object of distinguishing two classes: (1) The true Wessex coinage, and (2) The more or less barbarous imitations of the coins of Ælfred.

We must look back for a moment to the previous volume to ascertain the different coinages which we know to have been struck outside the limits of Ælfred's kingdom during his reign. Of these there are three classes, two Christian and one heathen. The first are the coins which commemorate the martyred king Eadmund of East Anglia slain by the Danes in A.D. 870. Most of this coinage must have been struck somewhere between that year, 870, and the year 905. (See Vol. I. pp. xxix. 97-137.) Then there are the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan (A.D. 878-890), the first Christian Danish king in England (*Ib.* p. 95). Finally, there is that curious series the penny coinage of Northumbria, of

which all the known examples formed part of the Cuerdale Hoard (*ib.* pp. 204-230). This is the series which more than any other issued in England deserves the name of a Viking coinage.

Beside coins of these series, which are what they profess to be, coins struck outside Ælfred's dominions, we have other series of more or less barbarous imitations of Ælfred's coinage, which were probably made in places under the rule of the Vikings and where society was a good deal disorganized. We have even a series of imitations of the St. Eadmund coins (Vol. I., Introduction, p. xxix., cf. Pl. xvii., no. 11; Pl. xviii., no. 10; Pl. xix., nos. 11, 13); then, we have imitations of the coins of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury (Vol. I., p. 79, no. 66; p. 80, no. 76), and finally we have imitations of just the same character of Ælfred's coins (p. 41). The following numbers of Ælfred's coins may be designated as probably imitations, and therefore, though professedly Wessex coins, probably not struck either in Wessex or under the authority of Ælfred.

- p. 38, No. 2 (St. Eadmund).
- pp. 41-45, Nos. 28-74
- p. 46, Nos. 81-83 (Lincoln)
- p. 49, No. 103.
- p. 49, No. 113 (London)
- pp. 53, 54, Nos. 148-151 (Oxford)
- p. 59, No. 189 (St. Eadmund)
- p. 79, Nos. 424-427
- p. 82, Nos. 453, 451

We see that we have a link between the coins of Ælfred and those of St. Eadmund (2), as well as between Ælfred's coins and those of Northumbria (451). It is in each case most probable that the coin was made in the district of the least celebrated type. In other words, the coins of the famous king of Wessex are likely to have spread farther than those commemorating St. Eadmund, or those struck by Guthred-Cnut of Northumbria; and therefore imitative coins which combine Ælfred's types with one or other of these two are likely to have been made in the country of the St. Eadmund coinage or in the country of Cnut.

It is just at this point that the confusions and varieties

in the names of the moneyers which appear upon the coins reach their maximum. A large number of the names upon the St. Eadmund series, for example, seem to defy analysis.

Puzzling, however, as these names are, there is one thing that comes out clearly with regard to them, that a large number cannot be English names. Directly we pass outside the region of Ælfred's kingdom these non-English names meet us face to face. But what is strange is that they do not appear to be so much Scandinavian names as Frankish ones.

The majority of the moneyers' names, which we marked as uncertain in the Index to Vol. I., belong to this St. Eadmund series. But still among those names about which we need entertain no reasonable doubt by far the greater number are certainly not Old English. We find such names as—

Abbo*	Eldecar?	Odulbert (Adalbert?)
Abbonel	Elismus	Odulf
Adalbert	Enodas§	Remigius
Adradas	Ergemond	Risleca (poss. Gisleca)
Anmer	Frodemund	Robert
Albert	Gislefred	Sæfren (Stefan?)
Alus (Adradas?)	Grim	Sten
Ansigert†	Gundbert	Stephan
Arus (Adradas?)	Hludovicus	Walter
Budo‡	Islemund	Wandefred
Beringar	Johannes	Wigbald or Widdbald
Beslin	Martinas	Winegar
Deinolt	Milo	
Domundun	Odomocer	

Of names which appear to be English we have only Ædinwino or Eadwine, Eadred, Eadwulf, Hnscam (= Hussa?), Oswulf, Tedwine, Winedulf, and Wulfold. The remainder are corrupt and obscure. Both in the case of Guthorm's moneyers and of those who struck the St. Eadmund series most appear to have been not Danes but Franks. We have

* Cf. Pertz, vol. i. p. 198, also the well-known Abbo, author of the poem, *Bella Parisiacæ Urbis*.

† Anskar or Ansgar, the Saint, Archbishop of Hamburg in the reign of Lewis the Pious, was of Danish origin. Cf., however, Fürstmann, *Deutsch. Pers.*, pp. 105-6.

‡ Fürstmann, *o. c.*, p. 196.

§ A moneyer of Guthorm-Æthelstan.

number of Frankish captives (thralls), and these having some skill in metal-work were employed to engrave dies and were at the same time authorized to place their names upon them; or finally, that the coins were issued by traders, and the majority of these in East Anglia at this time were men of Frankish descent.*

As the English power extends to the north and east we find Frankish and Scandinavian names beginning to appear beside the English moneyers of the West Saxon kings. Thus in the coinage of Eadweard the Elder, we have—

Berengar (Beringar?)	Lanfer	Rinnard (Rinard)
Grimwald	Marbert	Sigot
Gundbert	Paolor	Waltero
Isfermund	Pitit	Warimer

We also have the following names, which are probably Scandinavian—

Framwis	Irfara	Sigebbrand
Friuulf	Olo	Sigefers
Fris	Ragenulf	

In the following reign, Æthelstan (A.D. 925-940), we have among new names—

Alba	Domencea, Dominic	Marten
Baldric	Durlant	Paul
Baldwine	Giongbold	Stefanus
Barbo	Gislemer	
Burdel or Burel		

of possible or probable Frankish origin, and—

Ragenald	Rægegrim	Purstan
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which may very well be Scandinavian.

And if we continue our inquiry into the succeeding reigns, Eadmund's and Eadred's, we still find a large number both of Frankish and Scandinavian names. In addition to eleven Frankish names from the preceding reign we find on Eadmund's coins—

Abenel	Efrard (Everard,
Agtard	Eberhard)
Bonsom †	Ercimbald,
Dudelet	Hadebald (?)

* This is the theory adopted by Mr. York Powell, *English Hist. Rev.* v. pp. 131-5. But see below, p. ciii. *sqq.*

† This may be a corruption of 'bonus homo,' a pedantry for Godman.

And for Danish names we have—

Ærnulf or Arnulf	Ragnulf	TH
Farnham*	Randulf	Podulf
Os	Reingrim	Dorulf or Dornulf

Under Eadred only—

Englbreð	Norbert	Ostefric	Walter
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have a Frankish look—

Godin	Grim	Urbain
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may be Scandinavian, and so forth. Under Eadwig the Frankish names grow fewer, and by the time we reach the reign of Æthelred II. they have almost disappeared, but the Scandinavian names naturally continue in large numbers.

The various series of coins initiated during Ælfred's reign which we have been recently describing, the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan, Northumbrian coins from the Cuerdale Hoard, the imitations of the St. Edmund coinage, of the coinages of Ælfred and Plegmund may be grouped together as the Viking coinage of England, and as such they are of considerable interest. It must be remembered that as yet scarcely any English coins had found their way to Scandinavia,† and certainly they had as yet produced no imitative coinage in the Scandinavian countries. And though, as we see in the case of the Delgany Find, it is probable that English coins had been carried over into Ireland by the Vikings of that country, they had produced no imitative coinage there either. It is possible, as was noticed in the *Introduction* to Vol. I, that the Swedes possessed a certain currency copied from the coins of Dorset, which found their way to the north; but that is by no means certain. What is certain is that for the initiation of a lasting Scandinavian currency, Irish, Scandinavian, Norse or Swedish, we must go to a much later date, to the end of the tenth century, that is to say, to the era of the second Scandinavian invasion of England, that in which the Danes, now become the

* A York mintmark.

† See *New Chron.* 1-2 (paper already cited on the Delgany Hoard) p. 21.

Danish nation, took a leading part. This earlier currency, this mixed collection of original and imitative types, stands apart from any other Scandinavian coinage, and is the only one which represents what we have ventured to speak of as the nationality of the Vikings.

If the coinage itself is, as we see that it is, mixed and chaotic, it represents sufficiently well the nation and the governments of that nation which issued it. It would not be wise to press the coinage for more information than can reasonably be drawn from it. Numismatists are too apt to make that mistake. We cannot tell by what authority these copies of Ælfred's coins were made. The St. Eadmund coins themselves, though they were issued under the auspices of Christians, were coined in a country subject to the Vikings and must have passed current among the latter: the barbarous imitations of the St. Eadmund coins seem to prove that they did so. The Cuerdale-Northumbrian coins again, with their rude workmanship and their imitations of Frankish types, stand quite apart from any other series that we know. Though they bear the names of kings Cnut and Siefrod, we can hardly suppose that they were issued under royal authority in the sense in which the contemporary coinage of Ælfred was so.* The only pieces out of all these extra-Wessex series which at all correspond to our ideas of an ordered and regular currency are the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan. These are the only coins which can be said to imply a state of kingship among the Vikings at all corresponding to the kingship which obtained among the English.†

* The genuine coinage of Ælfred, that is.

† What is meant by this is that 'king' among these wandering Norsemen is like 'earl,' always a personal and not a territorial title. In England it was of course originally the same: but though Ælfred is still nominally 'king of the Angel-cyn,' he is in effect as much King of England, or of the part of England which he rules, as his successors Eadward or Eadgar. It does not seem a too bold conjecture to suppose that Guthorm-Æthelstan, when he adopted Christianity, did so partly with a view to obtaining a more territorial kingdom than had been customary with the Vikings. And there can be little doubt that the settlement of Normandy and the vassalage of the Norman dukes is to be explained on the same principle. Halfdan in Northumbria probably attempted the same thing. He is always spoken of as a tyrant,

It is impossible to do more than hint these various points in which the coinage of Ælfred's time may illustrate the history of the period; in the first place, because it is no part of our purpose to write that history at length, still less to dwell upon all its constitutional aspects; and in the second place, because it is not advisable to overstrain the evidence which can be derived from coins, as numismatists are somewhat apt to do. The history of this period for all the parts outside the kingdom of Ælfred is buried in obscurity, and the confusion of the coinage only reflects the state of confusion of the country.

Eadward
Elder.

With the accession of Eadward the Elder, in A.D. 901, we enter upon a simpler period of history and a simpler coinage.

According to the strictest laws of primogeniture, Eadward was not the heir to the throne. That was Æthelwald,* the son of Æthelred I., who not unnaturally was aggrieved at being passed over by the Witan, and who attempted to raise a rebellion. It is probable that this Æthelwald was a man of no worth or likelihood, whereas Eadward had already showed his metal in more than one encounter with the Vikings. The course which Æthelwald pursued in his rebellion was an outrage on the patriotism and the religious feelings of his countrymen; and it leaves a taint upon his courage. When he found how little support he received at his first rising, he retreated to Wimborne and shut himself up in the city with a nun whom he had ravished from the cloister. He swore that he would die there; but instead secretly left the place and fled north to Northumbria, where he was welcomed by the Northumbrians as a king.† Guðred had probably been dead six or seven years. The people of the north were perhaps

but then he had the Christians and the priests (the depositories of the law) against him. The story of the 'invention' of Guðred-Cant (see Vol. I. p. lxvi), shows the part the Christians played in changing the succession. But the history of Northumbria is buried in too much obscurity for us to say what manner of king Guðred-Cant was.

* 'Æthelbaldus,' Æthelwald

† *A. S. Chron.* A.D. 901; *Fl. Wig.* (E.H.S.), pp. 117-8

glad to welcome a claimant from a family whose ideas of kingship were more determined than their own. The rival of Eadward maintained himself for a time; but in A.D. 905 he and his Northmen were defeated by the English at Holme, in Norfolk, far, as we see, beyond the borders of Eadward's kingdom.* This was the first of a series of engagements which all mark the turn of the tide of victory against the English Vikings.

A like turn of the tide had occurred—it may be as well to note in passing—on the Continent also. The principal of it is the defeat of the great Viking fleet and army which besieged Paris in A.D. 885-7.† And though subsequent and temporary successes followed that defeat, the next great event in the history of the continental Vikings, the settlement of Normandy in A.D. 912, must be looked upon (like the settlement of East Anglia in this country) rather as a register of defeat than a token of victory. In Germany the Vikings sustained a decisive defeat at the hands of Arnulf the Emperor—the successor of Charles the Fat—in A.D. 891.‡ (It was this defeat abroad which brought about the second Viking invasion of England during Ælfred's reign.) This victory of Arnulf's was a final one as regards the relief of Germany from serious Viking invasions. Let us note that two new elements of warfare became at this time conspicuous by the aid which they gave towards the Vikings' defeats—the increase in the 'cavalry arm'—the development of the heavy-armed man-at-arms of the mediæval type—and the development of military engineering, the building of forts and fortified bridges to hinder the advance of invading armies and invading fleets. In the defences of Paris, above spoken of, it is the fortification that plays the principal part. In Germany, too, at this period the building of forts was being actively carried on. And it is this element in warfare which is the most important one in England for the

* According to Florence he had been driven over sea and had returned, p. 118. Steenstrup has set right the chronology of this rebellion, *o. c.* III, 32 sq.

† Abbo, *Bel. Par. Urbis* (Pertz, vol. ii. pp. 776-805); *Annales Vedastini* 885-7 (Ib. i. 522-4); *Reginonis Chronicon* (Ib. i. 525-6), &c.

‡ *Annales Fuldenses*, s. a. 891.

by Eadweard but by his sister, Æthelflæd the Lady of the Mercians. We first read that in A.D. 907 Æthelflæd restored the town of Chester which had lain waste for some time. The town (it is probable) became a mint under Æthelstan. But we are not told that Æthelflæd fortified it.* A.D. 911 is the probable date of the beginning of the work of building forts. Æthelflæd's first burg is said, in the Chronicle, to have been at Bremeshurg, which Steenstrup places in Hertfordshire. Thorpe identifies the place with 'Bramsbury or Bramsby,' in Lincolnshire.† This identification is quite inadmissible; for it is impossible that at this date Æthelflæd's power could have extended into that country. If we accept Steenstrup's allocation we find her beginning near the boundary of her own and her brother's rule. Her second burg, 'Scergeat,' cannot be identified. After that we find her building upon quite the opposite side of her dominions at Bridgnorth, near the Welsh border, and therefore as much against her Welsh neighbours as against the Vikings.

The first burg which Eadweard built was upon the old line of division in the Ælfred-Guthorm peace, that is to say at Hertford on the Lea. But the country north of the Thames had formerly belonged to the Mercian half (Æthelflæd's half) of the West Saxon kingdom, so that it is clear that Eadweard's dominions had extended in this direction. The next burg was built further east, at Witham, half-way towards Colchester and in the country formerly assigned to Guthorm.

From this time forward the work of fortress-building went on apace. In A.D. 914-15 Æthelflæd further built Tamworth, Stafford, and Wedensborough,‡ in Staffordshire, Cherbury in Shropshire, Eddeshury and Runcorn in Cheshire, and Warwick. Then in A.D. 918 (?) Æthelflæd died. Her husband had predeceased her in A.D. 912, and they left only a daughter.§ It was unfitting that Mercia should any

* *A.S. Chron.* s. a. 907 (cf. y^r. 891); Fl. Wig. p. 129.

† See *A. S. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.) Vol. I. Index s. v. Bremesburh.

‡ Wardborough? in Oxfordshire; see *A.S. Chron.* s. a. 915 and below p. cxix.

§ Æthelflæd's daughter, Ælfwyn, had been betrothed to Ragnald of York (the Ragnald, son of Ivar, whose biography is given in Vol. I p. lxi.) without

period on which we are now embarked. This practice of fort-building was the main instrument in the extension of the power of the West Saxon kings over the Scandinavians settled south of the Humber.

After his victory over the Vikings at Holme we find Eadweard renewing his father's compact with the king of the East Engle. This king is not Guthorm-Æthelstan who died in A.D. 890,* but another Guthorm called Eohricson (Eiriksson).

Whenever, upon his coins, Eadweard takes any title in addition to that of 'rex' it is simply 'Rex Saxonum,' as his father and great-grandfather had done before him. But in his charters Eadweard calls himself 'Angul-Saxonum Rex.' Before his death Eadweard had the opportunity of wholly incorporating Mercia with his dominions, and even in the lifetime of Æthelred, the ealdorman of Mercia, and of Eadweard's sister, Æthelflæd, the Lady of the Mercians, Eadweard was the king of this part of England. We may assume, and the types of the coins which bear it favour this assumption, that the rather restricted title 'Rex Saxonum' was only used by Eadweard at the beginning of his reign.† For Eadweard had very early in his reign the opportunity of extending his immediate rule over some of the Angles north of the Thames, over part of the country of East Mercia, which had previously belonged to Guthorm-Æthelstan. Each step whereby Eadweard gained his extension of territory we cannot trace—not, that is, until we enter upon the succeeding phase, the greatest in the recovery of England from the Vikings—the Building of the Burgs. At the date at which Eadweard begins building these frontier fortresses of his kingdom we find that his power has already extended some way into the old Viking country.

The building of fortresses in England was not inaugurated

* *A. S. Chron. s. a.* (C. 891).

† In Kemble, nos. 233, 235 (A.D. 901 and 907), the title Angul- (or Angul-) Saxonum Rex occurs; in no. 237 (A.D. 904) Eadweard called himself 'Rex Anglorum.' These are the only genuine charters given Æthelred, of Mercia, and his wife Æthelflæd, call themselves in their only genuine charter (K. 229, A.D. 901), 'Monarchiam Merciorum tenentes, &c.'

Whenever a burg is completed we find that submission is made by the dwellers in the immediate neighbourhood. Æthelstæd's first burg was built subsequent to a victory which he had gained over the Danes at Tettenhall or Wednesfield.* This at least appears to have been the case, though the connection between the two events is not clear. It is probable that the West Saxons and Mercians fought together against the Vikings, and that the battle took place in A.D. 911.† Whether therefore it was brought about by Æthelstæd's work, or was the cause thereof, must be left doubtful. When Eadweard had built his burg at Witham, we read that a good deal of the folk submitted to him, which were before subject to the Danes.‡

But it was not to be expected that these works would go on without opposition on the part of the 'Danes.' In A.D. 914 'the Army rode out from Northampton and from Leicester, and broke the peace, and slew many men.' This 'army' was eventually defeated. Except in the early account of the peace between Eadweard and Gnthorm Eiriksson, we only now and then hear of kings being concerned in these risings. And we may conclude that a very large part of Danish England or Viking England was at this time under a republican form of government (see what is said above, p. xxx). Possibly we may divide Viking-England into three distinct divisions—East Anglia, where the proportion of Viking, or at any rate of Scandinavian blood was comparatively small, but which had been and probably was still a kingdom; Northumbria, where the people were anxious to have a king as a counterpoise to the English kingdom; and the middle region, parts of Cambridgeshire, of Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, a great part of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, where the Danes were settled in large

* Tettenhall in the Chronicle; Wednesfield in Æthelweard and Florence.

† Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iii. 13 *sqq.*, shows the identity of the battles of Tettenhall and of Wednesfield. The site of the battle is in Staffordshire; but Danes from Hertfordshire may have taken part in it.

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 918

in the English kingdom in Eadweard's roign, or at the latest in that of his son Eadmund. We know too that all Viking England—all Danish England if that expression be preferred—continued to be governed by its own laws till it once more obtained a Scandinavian sovereign in Cnut. But for larger purposes of administration—for the furnishing of an army, for example, and the manning of a fleet—we may believe that England south of the Humber was now one.

Certain verses quoted in the Chronicle, speaking of Eadmund, Eadweard's son and second successor, assign to this king the especial credit of having subdued the Five Burghs. But that must, one thinks, have only been subsequent to a second revolt. For Æthelstan struck coins at two (or three) of these five towns.* And, as we have said, the Five Burghs are still a sort of political unity long after the days of Eadmund.

In every respect the roign of Eadweard the Elder is one of reviving prosperity for the English, and this characteristic is sufficiently reflected in his coinage. Ælfred's later coinage (the Exeter and Winchester coins for example) are a great improvement upon his earlier ones; and these later types are continued in the earlier coins of Eadweard his son. But, presently Eadweard's coins undergo a further improvement. The busts upon them are sometimes beautifully modelled and engraved, and remind us of the best drawings on Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the period. The letters in the inscriptions are better made and more clearly cut than heretofore; and, in their reverse types, the coin-engravers launch out, as it were, into a series of elaborate

Coinage of
Eadweard the
Elder.

* The attribution of the coins of Æthelstan assigned to Chester was adopted subsequent to the publication of a paper on the mints of Chester and Leicester by Mr. Hyman Montagu (*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. xi. p. 12 *seq.*). Previously the coins were assigned to Leicester. The reader must be referred to the paper for the arguments by which Mr. Montagu sustains the attribution which has been followed in the catalogue. They are of great weight. But at the same time it must be acknowledged that the time when we first find an English king beginning to strike at Nottingham and Derby, is precisely the time when we should look for a Leicester coinage also. It may be, therefore, that the supposed Chester coins are Leicester coins after all.

ornaments and designs (the hand of Providence,* the representation of buildings, &c.), the like of which are not to be found either before or after—unless indeed we go far back to the peaceful and prosperous reign of Offa, king of Mercia, the reign which saw the first faint warnings of that great Viking invasion of which Eadweard in a certain sense saw the end.

It might even be fancied that the types of a building or a wall, such as those of the reverse of Pl. viii. 13 and 14, were commemorative of the building of the burghs, which had done so much to free England from the yoke of the foreigners.†

The Scandinavian populations in the British Islands, or even in the Scandinavian world generally, were at this moment entering upon a transition era which separates what may be called the First Viking Age from the Second Viking Age. When we read in the *English Chronicle*, as after an interval of forty years we do once more, the accounts of attacks upon England by various bodies of Scandinavians which begin almost directly after the accession of Æthelred II., we might fancy we had gone back two hundred years and were reading the history of the outbreak of the Viking era at the end of the eighth century. The names and expressions which we have been used to in the earlier age, 'the Danes,' 'the Army,' appear again in these accounts. But it would have been impossible for the Scandinavian people to remain stationary during these two hundred years; and, as a matter of fact, we know that they did not do so. Great changes had taken place among all the Scandinavian peoples since the moment at which

* This type of the 'hand of Providence' occurs on some imperial coins of the period (Dannenberg, *Deutsche Münzen*, pl. 21, 563). This fact is interesting in view of the relations of Eadweard's son (and daughter) to the German Emperor.

† Originally they were no doubt derived from the 'temple' type of Lewis the Pious. It is possible that this type (like the monogram type) was introduced by the Vikings, and that the coin of Æthelred I. which bears this type was struck by Viking invaders in East Anglia (cf. Vol. I. p. 24; Vol. II p. 27). In any case the buildings on Eadweard's coins are only remotely connected with this parent type.

they first emerge into the light of history. We may place the ending of the First Viking Era about the year 912, which is the date of the treaty of St. Clair-en-Epte.* At that date the extent of the conquests of the Scandinavians was practically complete. During the era which preceded it, out of the three parent Scandinavian countries had gradually been built up a vast congeries of states, a Greater Scandinavia. This Greater Scandinavia, with the older countries, included (counting from the East to the West) a huge district in the North and West of Russia extending from Kiev to Lake Ladoga. It included Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and a strip of land in North Germany (Mecklenburg), Northern England, Man, most of the Western Scottish Islands, the Orkneys and Shetlands. There were, further, large settlements in Ireland grouping themselves into what were known as the three kingdoms of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick. Then there were the Scandinavian Colonies, the Faroes and Iceland, to complete this great stretch of territories which were all inhabited by peoples closely allied in blood, in speech, and in customs. Here were ready to hand all the materials for forming a great northern empire; and at one time it was quite within the bounds of possibility that an empire might have been formed out of these elements. For not only had the northern states expanded in the way we have described, but the constitutions under which they were governed had been changing likewise. In the three older kingdoms at any rate monarchies had been established on a tolerably secure basis; and the establishment of these strong powers in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark no doubt had an influence on other *Scandinavian settlements*. The earls of Orkney (Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness) were nominally vassals, for a portion of their territory, of the kings of Norway, for another part, of the kings of Scotland. But the earls of Orkney who appear upon the stage of history at this period were men of very strong character who made themselves into practically

* This date has been disputed by Mr. Howorth (*Archæologia*, xlv. 244 sq.). But not in our judgment on sufficient grounds.

independent sovereigns. We know less about the rulers of the Western islands and of Man, or again about the kings in Ireland. But we may feel sure that in these countries also the very nebulous groups of Vikings, which resembled the different 'Armies' which our English Chronicle speaks of as settled, at the beginning of the tenth century, in East Anglia and Mercia, were beginning to group themselves into stronger and better-governed states.

There is another way in which the second era of Scandinavian conquest in England stands contrasted with the first. When the Vikings first came to England, or to any of the other countries of Christian Europe, they came as an army rather than as a navy. In other words, the Viking ships were not originally designed to take part in naval engagements, but were only ships of transport. The earlier Vikings could not fight at sea, for the simple reason that the Christian powers had no fleets to oppose to them. Among the Christian powers the English were the first who set about the building of fleets. And in the earlier naval battles between the English under Æthelwulf, or under Ælfred, and their invaders, the former were generally victorious. During the period of the Second Viking Age all the Scandinavian powers had learned to fight at sea, and naval battles were their chief delight.*

We have not yet arrived at the outbreak of the Second Viking Age, but so far as England is concerned at a transition era between the two. Among the English, as in other

* The era in which the word 'Viking' is found in commonest use, in the Sagas, &c., is during the latter part of the tenth century and the beginning of the eleventh. 'Viking' signifies in this use neither more nor less than sea-rover, sea-adventurer. But this is not the etymological meaning of the word *vik-ing*. Etymologically it is either the man of the *rik* (bay) in the general sense, or else the man of the *Vik* (the Bay *par excellence*) i.e. the land on the northern side of the *Skager-rak*. This etymological meaning must be the earliest one; so that the change in meaning to the general sense which 'Viking' has in the Sagas, implies a change in the character of the Vikings themselves. These changes in meaning may be compared, in the first place (as a mere expansion), with the change in the meaning of the word 'Hellenes'; in the second place (as a change from a proper to a general name), with such words as 'myrmidons,' the modern French '*suis-e*,' and so forth. See *Cleasby's Icelandic Dictionary* (Vigfússon), s. v. 'Viking.'

countries, an instinctive tendency towards centralization and stronger government made itself felt. This tendency was strengthened by the vigour of the West Saxon kings who, during the two generations which follow Ælfred, expended all their energy in absorbing into their kingdom the Danes south of the Humber. All the lesser armies or the smaller republics, such as those five burghs, Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, Stamford, and Derby, lose their distinct individuality and became levelled away into a larger Dane-Law, a district subject to the English kings though governed according to Danish law and custom. The country north of the Humber, however, remained, and we may surmise became more homogeneous and stronger by the same process which was simplifying and strengthening both the English and the Scandinavian states. So that a good deal of the sense of nationality among the Northumbrians, even among the English of Northumbria, rallied round the Danish kings of that district, and we actually find an Archbishop of York, an Englishman, taking the part of these foreign kings against the kings of Southern England.

The Vikings of Northumberland came very near to submitting to Ætbelstæd. But they would not submit to her brother Eadweard. There had been talk, as we saw, of marrying Ætbelstæd's daughter to Ragnald, a Norse king of Northumbria. This Ragnald was a ruler whom the Northumbrians had imported from Ireland. And he was only the first of a series of Northumbrian kings who all belonged to the same house; collectively this house is known in the Chronicles as the Sons of Ivar ('Hy-Imhair' in Irish*), and Ivar, the founder of the house, has been identified with Ivar, a son of the half mythical or wholly mythical Ragnar Lodbrog.† The biographies and the coinages of these kings of the house of Ivar were given in the last volume,‡ and it is not therefore necessary to repeat their history here. But what we have to note is that during the reigns of the

* Todd, *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill* (R. S.), pp. 268-277.

† The identification is probably mistaken. See Vol. I, Introduction, p. lxx.

‡ Vol. I. pp. liii, lxviii-lxxv, 231-238.

three sons of Eadweard, Æthelstan, Eadmund, and Eadred, these kings do not at once disappear before the power of the West Saxon kings, as did no doubt the petty rulers in Mercia and East Anglia.

Æthelstan, about whose title to succession there was some doubt, was not at the beginning of his reign in a position to attempt the conquest of Northumbria from her new kings; the less so that (as we have said) the English Northumbrians showed that they had enough of the spirit of nationality or separatism left in them to make them ready sometimes to side with their heathen conquerors, rather than allow themselves to be incorporated in the West Saxon kingdom.

One of Æthelstan's first acts was to make peace with the present king of Northumbria, Sihtric Gale, and to give him his sister in marriage. Sihtric Gale died the next year, and Æthelstan was then able to take over the kingdom of York, and add it to his own kingdom. He may have done this as heir to King Sihtric, or as protector of his sister. The act was not in all respects a prudent one: for it produced the first great alliance of lesser British princes, directed against the power of the English king. Howel, king of the North Welsh,* Constantine (III.), king of the Scots, and Eadred, king of Bamborough—i.e., Bernicia, the portion of Northumbria which had still been left to the Anglian kings though as under-kings only—were the members of this coalition. But they were, the Chronicle says, subjugated by Æthelstan, and compelled to swear oaths and give hostages to him. Guthfrid [Godfred], king of Dublin, who was a relative of—according to William of Malmesbury he was the son of—Sihtric Gale,† tried to make good his claim to the kingdom of Northumbria. Æthelstan, however, drove him from the kingdom. Guthfrid went first to the king of the Scots; but he did not deem himself safe there from the power of Æthelstan, and so returned to Ireland. A little later another unsuccessful attempt on the Northumbrian kingdom was made by one Turferð. It was probably subsequent to these events that

* 'West Welsh' the Chronicle says, by a slip of the pen.

† Wil. Malm. G. E. A. (E. H. S.), p. 212.

Æthelstan assumed the title 'Rex totius Britannie' which we see on his charters and his coins. (See below p. lxii.)

Then followed seven years of peace, the most glorious years which any king of Wessex had yet known. That the titles which Æthelstan assumed were not empty boasts, but that his position was recognised by foreign princes we know. We know that many foreign princes sought the hands of his sisters, the daughters of Eadweard the Elder. The most famous of these marriages was that of the Princess Eadgith (Eaditha), with the Emperor Otto I. Charles the Simple of France married Eadgifu (Eadgiva). This queen and her son Lewis, amidst the troubles which surrounded the late Carlings, sought asylum in England; it was from England that this Lewis was brought back to be crowned king of the West Franks. Whence he is known in history as *Ludovicus transmarinus*, or Louis d'Outremer. Eadhild (Ethilda) married Hugh the Great, the father of Hugh Capet; and Ealgyfu (Ealgiva) married Louis, king of Provence, son of Boso, and nephew of Charles the Bald's second wife, Richildis. Æthelstan had thus intimate relations with nearly all the Christian princes of Western Europe.

Æthelstan's greatness was recognised by the northern powers. Harald of Norway, now nearing the end of his reign, sent an embassy to England.

There are many accounts of the relations of Æthelstan and Harald. The best known story, the one told in *Haralds Saga* *Hárfagra*, represents the intercourse of the kings as hardly friendly. But we may believe the stories of the practical jokes (for such they really were) which Æthelstan and Harald played upon each other are apocryphal. We must only accept the outcome of the legend that Æthelstan did really become godfather to Harald's son Hakon, who was called Hakon Æthelstans-fostri. Harald Fairhair had no cause to love the Norsemen who were the foes of Æthelstan; for they were the men, or the sons of the men, who had fought under the banner of Kjōtvi and his allies at Hafirsfjord. So that friendship between Harald and Æthelstan was as natural as were the friendly relations of Harūn-el-Rashid and Charlemagne. This relationship between England and Scandinavia is of interest; more especially in view of the

part which the English coinage played in inaugurating a Scandinavian currency.

In the reign of Æthelstan we have the earliest numismatic record of the conquests of his father in the coins struck by the son at certain mint-places in Mercia, viz. at Chester (?), Derby, Nottingham, and a record of his own conquests in the coins which he struck at York. Another feature of the coinage of Æthelstan is the appearance on it of the title REX TOTIUS BRITANNIÆ [REX TOT. BRIT.] of which we have just spoken. We find that this title appears on nearly all the coins with mint names; though in one instance, a coin of Derby, we have a reversion to the antique form *Rex Saxonum*.* We have already said that the title *rex totius Britanniae* was probably first assumed after the submission at Eamôt (Lammet) of the Scottish and Welsh kings and of the Northumbrian Gnthfrid.†

* Which never occurs on the charters of Æthelstan.

† On the probably genuine charters of Æthelstan in Kemble we find the king signing or described as follows:—

Charter no. 815 (date uncertain).		Æthelstan rex Anglorum, per omni-
		transis dexteram totius
		Britannie regni solio sub-
		limatus
" 317, A.D. 929 . . .	"	regnum totius Albionis deo
		auctore dispensans
" 318, " " . . .	"	rex Anglorum
" 353, " 931 . . .	"	rex Anglorum, per omni-
		transis dexteram totius
		Britannie regni solio sub-
		limatus
" 336 (date uncertain).	"	rex Anglorum et reque totius
		Albionis, . . . rex totius
		Britannie
" 357, A.D. 931 . . .	"	totius Britannie basileus
" 362, " 933 . . .	"	apice totius Albionis sublimatus, . . . totius Britannie rex
" 363, " " . . .	"	rex et rector totius huius
		Britannie insule, . . . rex
		totius Britannie
" 364, " 934 . . .	"	rex Anglorum per omni-
		transis dexteram totius
		Britannie regni solio sub-
		limatus
" 373, " 937 . . .	"	rex monarchus totius Britan-
		nie insule . . . rex totius
		Britannie

In A.D. 934 Constantine III., king of Scotland, rebelled against Æthelstan; and the English king sent a fleet and an army to invade his country. It was either just before or just after this event that Constantine married his daughter to Olaf Cuaran, a Norse King of Dublin, and likewise, according to one tradition, the brother-in-law of Olaf Tryggvason, subsequently King of Norway.* Three years after this harrying of Æthelstan's in Scotland, Olaf Cuaran came back to Scotland bringing with him another Olaf, Olaf Godfredsson from Dublin. A new coalition was formed against Æthelstan. Owen of Cumberland joined it. The fleet of the allies sailed up the Humber and took York. Æthelstan must have been taken more or less by surprise. He craftily opened negotiations with the two Olafs. But in the interval he and his brother Eadmund hastened the muster of an army. At length the English troops encountered those of the allies at the battle of Brunanburg, and gained that memorable victory the fame of which lives in song.

From this time to his death (A.D. 940) the reign of Æthelstan was undisturbed. On his death he was succeeded by his brother Eadmund, who was then only eighteen years of age. It was natural that when the firm hand of Æthelstan was withdrawn Danish England should think once more of revolt. The Northumbrians chose Olaf Cuaran, the son-in-law of Constantine the Third, and one of the two Olafs who had fought at Brunanburg† (Vol. I., pp. lxx., lxxi.). We must remember that the last king of Bernicia had been driven forth, and there was now no ruler to represent the nationality of the Northumbrians. It is likely that since the time (A.D. 870) when Halfdan first 'gedælde' (divided) the Northumbrian land among his followers, not wholly dispersing the English, a *modus vivendi* had been established

* Vol. I. p. lxx; *Ólafs S. Tryggvas. c. 33.*

† 'Anlaf of Ireland' the *Chronicle (D.)* calls him. But this title is far from distinctive, as almost all the Olafs (Anlafs) who appear in history at this juncture came from Ireland. The *Chronicle* is extremely confusing at this point, and the different MSS. (D. E. F.) must be compared with each other and with the corresponding portions of the history of Simeon of Durham.

between the two races, and that the English even were not unwilling to welcome a Norse king from Ireland in default of a king of the old Bernician stock. For we find that the Archbishop of York, Wulfstan, allied himself with Olaf. The Danes of the east too—of East Anglia and of East Mercia—acknowledged him as king. It was for these republican ‘armies’ now a choice between Norse kingship or English.

Olaf marched first on Northampton; but this place he failed to take. At Tamworth he was more successful. The town was stormed with great slaughter on both sides. Eadmund upon his part had collected an army; he marched therewith to Leicester and nearly succeeded in capturing both Wulfstan and Olaf; but they escaped during the night.* Eventually, through the mediation of the celebrated Odo, himself by descent a Dane,† who had been lately raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury,‡ a peace between the two armies was brought about. The contest had lasted for at least a year. The effect of the peace was to make of Northumbria a legally dependent but practically separate Norse kingdom. Olaf accepted baptism; and Eadmund stood sponsor for him, as Ælfred had done for Guthorm; or as the Emperor Lewis the Pious had done 116 years earlier for one of the first converted Danes mentioned in history.§ This event took place in A.D. 942. Olaf Quaran and his cousin Olaf Godfredsson, probably divided the Northumbrian kingdom between them.|| But Olaf Godfredsson apparently died in this same year 942; and Regnald, another son of Godfred, became the second king in Northumbria.

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 943

† *Vita S. Oswaldi, Arch. Ebor.* (Haine, *Archbishops of York*, R. S.), p. 401.

‡ Stubbs, *Reg. Sac. Angl.*, p. 14.

§ Einhard, *Annales* (Pertz, i. 212); Thegan, *Vita Lud. Pi.* (Pertz, vol. ii. 597, *eq.*); Ernoldus Nigellus, *Carmina* l. iv. (*Ibid.* ff. pp. 501-516).

|| See Vol. I. pp. lxx-lxxi. Olaf Quaran is supposed to have been the brother-in-law of a third Olaf, Olaf Trygvason, the king of Norway (see preceding page and cf. *Corp. Poet. Boreale*, ii. 81), and the conversion of the Irish king may have been the determining cause of the conversion of his more distinguished brother-in-law. If so, this baptism of Olaf Quaran was an event of capital importance in the history of Scandinavia.

If, however, Eadmund was compelled to behold a Norse Northumbrian kingdom established upon a more or less legal footing at one end of his dominions, he gained an equivalent by adding to the latter the whole of eastern England. Simeon of Durham, indeed, says that Watling Street was the boundary between the English and Northumbrian kingdoms.* But this is certainly a mistake, a reminiscence, perhaps, of the terms of the Ælfred-Guthorm peace. The *Chronicle* specially mentions that the Five Burghs were added by Eadmund to his kingdom.† What the exact meaning of this statement is it is not possible to determine. For on the one hand we find Æthelstan striking at at least two of these five towns, and possibly at three; on the other hand, we read of the burning of the seven 'burghs' (and these seven certainly included the earlier five) as much as seventy years later, in the reign of Æthelred II.‡

Still, though we cannot define with precision, it does not seem that we have any authority to reject the general sense of the statement that Eadmund made, more completely than his predecessor had done, these Danish republics of East Mercia and East Anglia an integral part of the territory of the West Saxon kings. On the other hand there is no doubt that all Danish England, all the ancient Danelaga, continued to be governed by Danish law and ruled with a certain independence. Before Canut came and divided all England up into earldoms, we find earls ruling in East Anglia and in Northumbria.

The kingdom of Olaf and Regnald in the north lasted only two years. In A.D. 914 Eadmund drove out both these kings. He gave part of their dominions to Malcolm, king of the Scots; no doubt with the object of forestalling any such hostile combination against the English as that which had threatened Æthelstan at Brunanburg. Two years after this Eadmund was murdered by Leofa at Pucklechurch.

* Simeon Danelm., *II. R. II.* p. 91 (Rolls Series).

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1015

rd.

He was succeeded by Eadred the third of the sons of Eadweard the Elder. In A.D. 947 Eadred received at Tadeaster (in Yorkshire) an oath of allegiance from the Northumbrian Witan with Archbishop Wulfstan at its head. But in A.D. 948 the Northumbrians again revolted. This time they did not look for support to the Irish Norsemen, but elected as their king Erik Blóðöx, the son of Harald Hårfagr. Erik had been expelled from the throne of Norway by his half-brother Hakon, known as Æthelstan's foster-son. Erik, who had carried with him into exile a large fleet and army, came to York, and was there received as king. Eadred marched an army into Northumbria, and as an act of vengeance, fearfully ravaged the country. Ripon Cathedral was among the buildings burnt by the English army. Eventually the Northumbrians made peace with Eadred, and Erik was driven out. But before long the Northumbrians once more took Olaf Quaran for their king, and then Erik for a second time.* Eadred died in A.D. 955.

Undoubtedly during the last two reigns we find a certain recrudescence of the power of the Norse kings in Northumbria. And in many ways the coins struck by the princes who reigned alongside of Eadmünd and Eadred are evidences of this. The coins struck by the kings of the House of Ivar are very different from those struck by the mysterious Cnut (Gnǫred-Cnut) and Siefred of the Northumbrian kingdom during Ælfred's reign. They are not barbarous fabrications such as those earlier Danish-Northumbrian coins; but are modelled upon the contemporary coins of the Wessex kings, Æthelstan, Eadmonod, or Eadred, from which in many instances they are clearly copied (cf. Vol. i. Pl. xxviii. 4 [Ragnald] xxix. 4 [Olaf Quaran] with Vol. ii. Pl. ix. 1, 3, 7-12, 14 [Æthelstan]; Vol. i. Pl. xxix. 5 [Olaf], with Vol. ii. Pl. xi. 9 [Eadmund]; and Vol. i. Pl. xxix. 8-11 [Olaf and Eric], with Vol. ii. Pl. x. 5, 6 [Æthelstan] xi. 2-8 [Eadmonod], and xii. 2-6 [Eadred]).

Again, how much power Eadmund and Eadred possessed in Northumbria during the periods in which they were nomin-

* See Vol. I. pp. lxxi.-ii.

ally kings of that country it would not be easy to determine. Against the representations of the historians is to be weighed the fact that Eadmund struck but one coin with the name of the York mint and Eadred none. But then neither of these princes affected very much the placing of mint names upon their coins. Æthelstan's York moneyers are Adelbert, Æðelred, Arnulf, Eeberht (?) Holdalt, Rægenald or Regnald, Rotherht and Siward (Siward); and of these eight names, four, viz., Arnulf, Echerht (spelled Eeghriht), Rægenald or Rægenold, and Rotherht (Rodberht), occur on the coins of Eadmund without mint names; two of the names, Arnulf and Rægenald, are, though not rare, sufficiently so to be fairly characteristic, and Rotherht is somewhat rarer. We may assume therefore that the coins struck by these moneyers, even when the pieces bear no mint-name, were struck at York. Arnulf and Rotherht occur again on the coins of Eadred. We have to add Eadmund's known York moneyer Ingelgar, who struck for Eadred also. This might in itself be taken as evidence of a continuous currency at the city of York. But on the other hand we have good reason for believing from a comparison of different writers that, as is said in Vol. i., Olaf Cuaran reigned at York from A.D. 941-944, and again from A.D. 949-952, while Erik Blóðöx probably reigned from A.D. 948-949, and from A.D. 952-954. These dates are arrived at after a careful comparison of different authorities; for the evidence in regard to dates and periods is very conflicting at this point. It would be difficult to believe that Olaf with an array of eight moneyers and eighteen types, or Erik with his five moneyers and eight types, could have held the kingdom of York for a short period only. Let us further note that Olaf's and Erik's lists of moneyers have several names in common (Ascolu-Aculf, Farman, Ingelgar, Radulf). Eadmund has two of these moneyers, Farman and Ingelgar (the latter his known York moneyer). Of Erik's moneyers Hunred strikes also for Eadred.

It may be noted, by the way, that the occurrence of these names, Ingelgar, Farman, and Hunred, on coins of the Norse and English kings of York alike seems to dispose conclusively of the theory that the moneyers were

not local people, but men who travelled in the service of the king.

By the expulsion of Erik shortly before the death of Eadred, England gained definite and final possession of the Northumbrian kingdom, and under Eadwig a considerable York coinage is once more found.

Put more concisely, the facts with regard to the coinage at York are:—

Under Æthelstan there is a considerable coinage at that town.

Under Eadmund and Eadred it almost disappears.

It reappears under Eadwig.

Then again—

Under Eadmund and Eadred we have a considerable Norso coinage at York.

Under Æthelstan and under Eadwig we have practically none.

If then we are to assume a continued extension of the power of the English kings during the reigns of the sons of Eadweard the Elder, we must suppose that during the reigns of his two younger sons the English ^{rule} was extended especially towards eastern England, among the Danes of the Five Burgs, of the rest of Eastern Mercia, and of East Anglia. This is of course more or less in accord with what the chroniclers tell us, for they represent the conquest of the Five Burgs as the principal achievement of Eadmund's reign. Eadred's great achievement was the subjection of the Northumbrian kingdom, though the effects of the achievement were felt not in his reign, but in those of his nephews.

Eadwig

We may consider that England's practical immunity from Viking troubles dates from the accession of Eadwig, not from that of Eadgar the Peaceful. This was a sort of anti-cyclone between two storms, and it lasted for twenty-five or twenty-six years.

It was of evil augury for the future that England made this period of calm the occasion for bitter intestine quarrels, which at one time practically went the length of civil war. With the ecclesiastical disputes of this period we have

nothing directly to do ; as it is impossible to see any way in which they could have affected the coinage. Their only interest for us is the degree in which they weakened England and prepared the way for the disasters which overtook the next generation. The first effect of the unpopularity of Eadwig was the separation of Mercia from Wessex, which took place in A.D. 957, two years after Eadwig's succession. We may, I think, assume that Eadgar who now obtained the rule of Mercia, ruled as under-king to his brother, just as the former kings of Kent, when they were brothers or sons of the king of Wessex, ruled as under-kings to the king of Wessex ; or as Æthelbald, even though king of Wessex, ruled as under-king to his father the king of Kent.* We may assume, for instance, that the five moneyers who struck for Bedford under Eadwig did not all strike between A.D. 955 and 957. For though three of them were moneyers of Eadred (Baldwin, Boiga, Grim), the same three also struck under Eadgar. No doubt the effective rule belonged to the younger brother ; and to him belongs the credit if, during Eadwig's reign, the Norsemen made no attempt, even partially successful, to wrest Northumbria from the English kings.

Eadwig died in A.D. 959, and then followed the reign of Eadgar. Eadgar, the fifteen most glorious years in the history of the kings of the house of Cerdic.

During this reign the English and the Norsemen found fields for struggle outside the boundaries of the English kingdom. A disputed succession in the kingdom of North Wales invited the interference of English and of Norse troops. Eadgar espoused the side of Howel against his uncle Jago. The latter was assisted by troops sent by Maccus, the king of Man. Howel was successful ; he paid allegiance to Eadgar as his over-king ; nay, it seems that Maccus was himself compelled to do the same. Cumberland again—a larger country than the modern county—which had been over-run by Norsemen from Ireland and had long before been freed by Eadmund and granted as a fief to

* *I.e.*, that if he struck coins for Wessex he placed his father's name upon them

Malcolm I. of Scotland (or Alban*), was confirmed to another Malcolm by Eadgar.† These three princes, Howel, Maccus, and Malcolm, were three of the eight under-kings who gave token of their subjection by rowing Eadgar upon the river Dee. The remaining princes were Kenneth, king of Scotland, Dufnall, king of Strathbelyde, Juchill, 'king of Westmoreland' (it is difficult to understand a king of Westmoreland by the side of a king of Cumberland and also a king of Strathbelyde), and Sieserð or Siesfred and Jacob who are also spoken of as kings of Wales. Is it possible that this Jacob is the same as Jago, and that the uncle and nephew had found some sort of *modus vivendi* in North Wales? This celebrated row upon the river Dee—or say universal homage to Eadgar, as 'basilens totius Britanniae,' took place in A.D. 973, two years before Eadgar's death.

Of the coinage of Eadgar we have only to note that in the excellence of design and execution, in the number of the pieces struck, and in the number of the moneyers employed to strike them, it fairly well carries out the impression of magnificence and prosperity which the chroniclers attribute to this reign. We have also to note that there is now a considerable increase in the number of mint-places recorded on the coins. There exist coins of Eadgar struck at Bath, Bedford, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chester (?), Chichester, Derby, Dover, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford (?), Huntingdon, Ilchester, Ipswich, Leicester, Lewes, Lincoln, London, Lyme, Norwich, Oxford, Rochester, Shaftesbury, Southampton, Stafford, Stamford, Tempsford (?), Thetford, Totness, Wallingford, Wilton, Winchelsea, Winchester, and York.

The short reign of Eadweard the Martyr (A.D. 975-979) intervenes, and then we come to the reign of England's great disasters, that of Æthelred II. As generally happens in history, Æthelred's character has borne the chief part of the blame for the misfortunes which fell upon England during his long reign. Æthelred's *sobriquet* of Unready does

* Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, i. p. 362.

† Malcolm I., son of Donald, was slain in 954.

not of course, as everybody knows, bear its modern signification, but means the Counsellor. Freeman gives it rather a technical meaning of one who acted without advice of the Witan. But it is by no means just to lay the chief blame for all the misfortunes of England upon its ruler. The truth is, we see, during the whole of this reign, evidences of a most extraordinary degeneracy in the English people, for which it is impossible adequately to account; we see treachery on all sides among the nobility, and very frequently cowardice among the people. It may be conjectured that the English really had very much deteriorated during the foregoing generations. The country was like a human body which has been overfed on too nourishing or too stimulating food. It had not yet absorbed the large foreign element which had settled in the country. It is probable that the religion of the people had altered very much for the worse. This is only to be expected when we remember how very rapid and superficial had been the conversion of the Vikings. The efforts of Dunstan and Odo to reform the clergy were rendered necessary by the scandalous condition into which church discipline had fallen; and no doubt the corruption of the clergy only reflected the corruption of the people.

In trying to understand the history of this now era we must never lose sight of the fact that there were two lines of cleavage among the inhabitants of England at this moment: one a distinction of blood, and the other of religion. The party which represented the secular party of the previous reigns, the party opposed to Dunstan would be the people among those of English birth who were, when the time came, the least bitterly opposed to the half-heathen Svend in his claim to the throne of England; while of course among the two nationalities who lived side by side in England at this moment, the descendants of the Vikings in the East and North, would be far more favourable to Svend than the English in the South and West.*

* Note in this connection an expression used in a verso in the *A. S. Chronicle* (s. a. 1011) in speaking of Ælfheah the martyr—

Was ða reþling, se ðe ar was heafod
Angellýmes and Cristendomes.

Superficially, as we have already said, the points of likeness between the beginning of this second Viking age and the beginning of the first one, are almost absurdly striking. It is curious, moreover, that the second age begins almost exactly two hundred years after the first. We read how the first age was preceded by a supernatural warning—a rain of blood which Alcuin saw descending upon the minster at York. Just before the beginning of the second age, that is to say on the accession of Æthelred, a bloody cloud was remarked in the sky. Probably it was only an aurora borealis; but still it was accepted by the people of the times as a warning of some coming terror; and the very next year ravages on the coast began, just like those that (to read the accounts in the *Chronicle*) began in England towards the end of the eighth century.

It is probable again that the first invaders in Æthelred's reign came either from Ireland or from the Western Islands, and we know that that holds true of the first invaders in Eggeorht's time. Down to Eadgar's time there had been considerable fighting in the outlying parts of Great Britain between the English troops and the Vikings of the islands, and the relations between the English and the Norse islanders were becoming strained. Matcus, the Norse king of Man, took, as we saw, one side in the quarrel over the succession in North Wales, and Eadgar took another.

But these and other points of resemblance in the first and the second era of Scandinavian invasion are chiefly superficial. We have already pointed out how many points of difference there were between the two classes of invaders; this one among the rest, that this second army of Vikings came in well-armed fleets ready to fight both by sea and land.

In A.D. 980 we read that a naval force ravaged Southampton; another ravaged Chester, and Thanet also was attacked. The next year there was another fleet on the south coast; Padstow was harried and the fleet likewise attacked Wales. In A.D. 982 three ships came to Dorchester; and afterwards they sailed round to London, which was partially burnt. There were other attacks in 983 and 986; and in 989 Watchet was ravaged. This year, too, is memorable for the death of

Dunstan. All these attacks were like the attacks which opened out the first Viking period, merely plundering expeditions, and without any great significance; but the Northern powers in general were, as we have already said, in a far better organized condition for making great conquests than they had been two hundred years before, and it is quite certain that both Denmark and Norway had their eyes upon England, which was already half Danish, and which was much the richest country of any which lay at all near the great belt of Scandinavian States which we described upon an earlier page.

In A.D. 991 a fleet came to the east coast and attacked Ipswich; this fleet, it seems, was under the command of three leaders, Olaf, Justin, and Guthmund. The Olaf was the famous Olaf Tryggvason, who four years later was to make himself king of Norway. There is a long and fabulous history relating to this Olaf's birth, and to his early bringing up in Russia; but we really know nothing definite about him before his appearance at this moment upon the stage of history. It is very likely that he came from the Western Vikings, either from Ireland or from the Isles; his first wife, we saw, is said to have been a sister of Olaf, king of Dublin. This year, 991, is memorable not only for the appearance of Olaf, but for the battle of Maldon, in which the English ealdorman Brihtnoth strenuously but vainly endeavoured to resist the invaders, the memory whereof has been preserved in a fine Anglo-Saxon poem. After this defeat, the English paid their first bribe (10,000 pounds of silver) to the Northmen.

In A.D. 992 Æthelred gathered a great fleet at London intending to revenge the Maldon defeat and to drive the invaders from the Eastern Counties. But he was betrayed by one of his ealdorman, Ælfric, and the enemy had time to escape.

In A.D. 993, Bamborough, the Borncian capital, was stormed; the army then sailed up the Humber and plundered Lindsay in Lincolnshire. This was probably a Danish army, for now a new Scandinavian foe had appeared in the field—the most powerful of all—Svend, king of Denmark.

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the harrying of the Norsemen in Cumberland was an absurd notion. One authority states that Æthelred likewise sent a fleet to attack the dominions of the duke of Normandy. Acts such as these quite serve to explain the still more foolish and criminal act of two years later, the celebrated massacre of Saint Brice. The order given was that on Saint Brice's day all the Danish men in England were to be slain.* It is of course impossible to suppose that Æthelred contemplated a massacre of all the people of Danish blood settled in England, many of whom were, as Odo the Archbishop had been, champions, not of Christianity only, but of the high ecclesiastical party. Others such as Ulfsketil, the earl of East Anglia, were among the most capable defenders of England against the invaders. But there can be no doubt that this slaughter of Saint Brice was, as it is always called, a massacre, and perpetrated upon men who were settled peaceably in this country and had no reason to expect attack. They may have been comparatively recent comers, but they had been allowed to settle themselves and become subjects of the English king.

The epoch of these two attacks—the attack upon the Danes in Cumberland, and the massacre of Saint Brice—was a very important one in the history of the Scandinavian nations. The year 1000 was the year of the great coalition made between the three Northern leaders, Swead, king of Denmark, Olaf, king of Sweden, and Erik, the son of Hakon, former earl of Norway. The coalition was directed against Olaf Tryggvason. Sigvald, the leader of the Jomsburg Vikings, a very celebrated little republic of fighting men situated at the mouth of the Oder, was drawn into the alliance and was induced to betray Olaf Tryggvason into the hands of his enemies. The three allied potentates lay in wait for Olaf as the former was returning from a friendly voyage to the Slav king who ruled in the country of the Oder, and as he and Sigvald were sailing in company past the island of Rügen. The battle which ensued—the battle of Srold—is

* His Danish call for Danish men to be in Anglesyne was soon—A. D. 1002, B. C. D.

one of the most celebrated in Scandinavian history. In it Olaf Tryggvason fell, and his death was followed by the partition of Norway, the southern part of which went to Svend, the western part to Earl Erik, while a strip was taken from the east and incorporated in the kingdom of Sweden. It was natural that the king of Denmark should have been a good deal occupied with these events and with the settlement of his rule in Norway. But when the news of the massacre of Saint Brice came from England it found the king of Denmark more powerful than he had ever been, and fully prepared to undertake in a more thorough fashion than he had yet done the invasion of England. According to the Northern Sagas he had always intended not merely to ravage the country, but to make himself master of it, and to drive Æthelred from the throne. He is said to have taken an oath to do this at his accession over the Bragi cup; but now for the first time he saw himself in a position to put his purpose in execution, while the Massacre of Saint Brice had given him a sufficient pretext for so doing.

In the year of the massacre, it should be noticed, Æthelred had married Emma (Ælfgifu, the English called her, after Æthelred's first wife), the sister of Richard the Fearless, duke of Normandy; by this act a new influence was imported into English politics. We shall have hereafter to notice the gradual spread in England of the Norman influence, which was, as we shall see, the counterpoise to the spread in this country of Danish influence, or of Scandinavian influence generally. It is curious that in the first year of definite Scandinavian invasion we find these two influences brought into connection in the betrayal of Exeter to Svend's army by a certain Count Hngo, a Norseman, who had been, through the influence of Emma, made the governor of that city. It was in A.D. 1003 that Svend returned to England to revenge the slaughter of his countrymen. He began with the siege of Exeter, which was betrayed to him by the above-mentioned Count Hngo. In A.D. 1004 Svend turned his fleet against the eastern counties, burning Norwich and Thetford. This was the country under the rule of an earl or ealdorman of Danish descent, Ulfsketil or Ulfskel Snilling,

had been one of the three powers allied against Olaf Tryggvason at the battle of Svold; another of the allies, Erik, the Norwegian earl—celebrated already as a victor in two of the most famous engagements of the Scandinavian world—joined Cnut with his contingent. ‘He,’ says the *Ólafs Saga hins Helga*, ‘was present at the taking of the castle of London, where he slew Ulfkel Snilling’—Ulfketil the East Anglian earl, Æthelred’s most doughty champion.

Edmund
Ironside.

London was not in fact taken during the lifetime of Æthelred, but he himself scarcely ventured outside of its fortifications, and there he died in A.D. 1016. His son, Edmund, well called Ironside, was universally chosen as Æthelred’s successor by the English party. He did all that it was possible for a man to do to vindicate his rights. He fought against the Dane with doubtful results at Pen Selwood by Gillingham, at Shoiston, and he relieved London which the Danish fleet was investing. But at last he suffered a severe defeat at Assandune (Essington), a defeat brought about by the desertion of one of his thanes, Eadric Striona, who had acted in a similarly treacherous manner on several occasions.

Cnut, says the Chronicle, there won him all the English people (þær ahte Cnut sigo & gefeht him ealle Engla þeoda). Still the Danish king thought it wiser to come to a compromise with Edmund, and at the treaty of Olney, England was divided in much the same way that it had been divided by Alfred after the peace of Wedmore in A.D. 878. Cnut took the whole of the country north of Watling Street and the Lea. Later on in the same year Edmund was murdered—according to the Norse writers by the aforementioned Eadric Striona [‘Henry’ Striona].* And Cnut the king took all the English empire.† Edmund Ironside struck no coins and can hardly be reckoned to have really reigned in England.

Coinage of
Æthelred II.

In reviewing the coinage of Æthelred II., it must be owned that in appearance it does not by any means tally

* ‘Heinricr Striona,’ *Ólafs S. hins Helga*, c. 21

† *J. S. Chron. (A)* s. a. 1017. Hic on þisum gearc feng Cnut cyning to eallum Angelcynnes ryce.

with the picture of terror and suffering which the chroniclers draw for us during this reign. It has already been said that a large currency is not at this historical period an evidence of commercial prosperity to the degree that it is with us at the present moment. For coins were used much more for the payment of dues, taxes, or tributes than for the ordinary purpose of currency. It is evident that a large—nay the larger—number of coins coined by Æthelred II. were used for the payment of ransom to the invaders. For at this day larger hoards of his coins have been found in the Scandinavian countries than in our own; and, as we have said above, the National Museum at Stockholm is richer in this series than our own National Collection.* But at the same time it is hardly possible that such an immense number of coins could have been made unless there was a good deal of wealth in the country; and a good many things lead us to believe that in spite of the disorders in which England was plunged during all this reign, the wealth of the country was increasing. Professor Thorold Rogers has noted that the same thing took place during the Wars of the Roses.† It is not only that Æthelred's coins far exceed in number those of any previous reign; that might be an accident of discovery; but that there were in this reign more minting places than there ever were before, and a much greater number of people employed in striking coins.

At any rate there can hardly be a doubt that the wealth of England had grown enormously during the century which followed the death of Ælfred, and still more rapidly during the years subsequent to the accession of Eadgar. The wealth of England made a great impression upon the Scandinavian states of the north.‡ And the effect of the English wealth and the English currencies was more felt during Æthelred's reign than any other.

It is for this reason that in the history of the Numismatics

* Compare the catalogue by B. E. Hildebrand, *Anglo-Sachsiska Mynt i Svenska k. Myntk.*

† *History of Prices*, Introduction to Vol. iv.

‡ *Olaf's S. hins Helga*, c. 139 (Hilmskringla).

The creation of such an empire Cnut effected. But as soon as he had completed the conquest of England he became an English king much more than a Danish. England became in reality the central state and the seat of government of Cnut's empire, which included this country, Denmark and Norway. The kings in Scotland, not the lowland king of Scots only, but two highland kings, likewise acknowledged his supremacy. That he had any power in Ireland seems doubtful. Coins with the name of Cnut were indeed struck in Dublin; but so also were coins with the name of Æthelred. The latter certainly could not have been struck by Æthelred himself: they were only imitative coins, the predecessors of a regular Dano-Irish coinage. In the same way we have no reason to assume that Cnut's coins with Dublin mint-marks prove that he had any actual rule in Ireland. Still his power was so great that but for one fatal flaw in the Scandinavian system of government, there seems no reason why his empire should not have been extended over the whole Scandinavian world, with the exception possibly of the Swedish states, *i.e.* Sweden proper and Scandinavian Russia, or Greater Sweden as it was called. For Cnut, as ruler of Norway, possessed Iceland and the lesser colony of the Faroes which were dependencies of Norway.

Cnut began his reign in this country harshly by putting to death several of the chief men in England who had previously opposed him or whose power he feared. Among those who were executed was Eadric Striona who, as the Chronicle says, suffered deservedly enough.* Cnut likewise levied an enormous tax of 72,000 pounds of silver for England at large, and 15,000 pounds for London alone; an incidental proof of the high position in the country which the chief city of England had attained, of which there are many other proofs in the history of this time, and to which again the large London coinages of Æthelred and Cnut bear witness.

Taxes of this kind were no doubt heavily felt by the

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English; but they were necessary to the imperial aspiration which Cnut cherished. He introduced the traditions of the Vikings and of the Scandinavian nations into English politics by constituting for the first time a standing army and a standing fleet. Neither was very large. The Standing Fleet consisted actually of forty vessels; the standing army was the crew which manned it.* At other times they formed a body-guard round the king. These men who were the far-off descendants of the *Comitatus* of the Prince in the days of Tacitus's Germani †—went by the name of *huscarls*. The designation was well understood in the north. No doubt most of the members of this small standing army were Scandinavians, and they would serve the secondary purpose of guarding the king against plots or violence on the English side. We read of one of the most famous Earls of Orkney, that he had been commander of Cnut's *huscarls*.

In A.D. 1017-18 there was a meeting of the Witenagemot held at Oxford, which may be taken to mark the cessation of the severities consequent upon the conquest. At this assembly it was decreed that the laws of Eadgar should be observed: we may understand by this expression the laws which were in force during Eadgar's reign. Both Danes and English united in this decree, which foreshadowed the principles upon which Cnut intended to govern his newly-acquired kingdom. The reign of Cnut was as regards

Britain almost a repetition of the reign of Eadgar. His conduct showed that he did not hold the throne as a conqueror, but as the lawfully elected king of the whole people. It is a marked contrast to the policy adopted by William of Normandy half a century later. The majority of Cnut's troops were sent back to Denmark; and he only reserved forty ships, the crews of which constituted, as has been said, his famous army of housecarls.

The terms of this agreement of Oxford were to a certain extent embodied in a series of statutes identical with or similar to those which bear the name of Cnut in the collection of Anglo-Saxon laws. We may assume that the coins with the legend 'Pax' (PACX) have some reference to the agreement at Oxford, or to the promulgation of Cnut's laws, and to the theory that the peace of Eadgar had been re-established.

We remember that the peace of Eadgar's time was by his descendants first broken through ecclesiastical disputes. In Church matters Cnut was a complete contrast to his father. It is quite possible that the story of St. Edmund's miraculous vengeance is a contemporary legend. At any rate we find Cnut richly endowing the shrine which his father had desecrated. And on every side the Danish king was a liberal endower of churches and monasteries, not in this country and in his native Denmark only, but even on the Continent. No course could have been wiser from a mere worldly point of view; though we have no reason to suppose that Cnut was actuated chiefly by worldly motives. The founders of the second German Imperial house—or say the first truly German Imperial house—the Brunos and Liudolfs, dukes of Saxony, from whom were sprung Henry the Fowler and the emperors of his line, had been famous for their liberality to the Church. If Cnut desired that his power and wealth should be recognized by the continental princes, and that he should take his due place among the European powers, he could find no better way of bringing himself to their notice than by allying himself as he did by marriage with the German Imperial family, by endowing abbeys in France, and by making a pilgrimage to Rome.

With regard to his own government Cnut adopted a system not unlike that adopted by the emperors in Germany. He divided all his domains into great earldoms. Wessex was one earldom; it was governed by the celebrated Godwine. Mercia was another; its first earl was Eadric Striona, who, we saw, soon met the reward of all his treachery, being put to death at Christmas, A.D. 1017. East Anglia—under Thurkill, a Norseman who had at one time been a comrade of Olaf (the Saint) of Norway—formed a third; Northumbria—under Erik Hakonsson of the House of Hlade, the king's brother-in-law—formed a fourth; Norway, when Olaf had been driven from the throne, was entrusted at first to Hakon the son of Erik, whose house had given so many rulers to the country; but afterwards it was made into a kingdom, and Cnut's son Svend was made king of it. Denmark, when Cnut succeeded to that country, was ruled by Earl Ulf, the brother-in-law of Cnut, and likewise, through his sister Gyda, the brother-in-law of our Earl Godwine. Later on Ulf entered into a sort of conspiracy to make Harthacnut, Cnut's son, king of Denmark; and though Cnut seems to have consented to leave his son in possession of regal powers, his share in this conspiracy cost Earl Ulf his life.

Never therefore, during her history, were the prospects of England brighter than they were during this reign. Though England had been conquered by the Dane she was really the centre of his Danish empire; and if that empire could have been extended to include all the Scandinavian countries, she would still have remained so. The superior wealth of the country, the greater antiquity of its habitation, and the density of its population, its position in the centre of the great arc—say rather great cusp—of which we have often spoken, its proximity to the Continent, all tended to secure it a foremost position. But what more than anything else ruined these hopes, as they almost always ruined the hopes of extended Scandinavian rule, were the customs of inheritance which obtained among the northern nations. That which proved fatal to Danish power in this country, was the same cause which weakened the edifice of power which Harald Hårfagr erected in Norway, the custom

of inheritance which divided the estate equally among the sons of the deceased. Thus none of Cnut's children succeeded in England, another in Denmark, and a third in Norway.

The result was not in strict accordance with the intentions of Cnut. Harthacnut was the son of his wife of highest rank, in fact, his only legitimate son. Besides this, it had been agreed between Emma and Cnut on their marriage, that if she had any son he was to follow his father in England; and Harthacnut was the son of Cnut and Emma. Cnut had two sons by his first wife or mistress Ælfgifu,* Svend (Sveinn) and Harold; Svend he always designed to succeed to the kingdom of Norway, and Harthacnut during his lifetime became, as we saw, king of Denmark; probably he was intended to reign both as king of Denmark and king of England, so as to keep intact the greater portion of Cnut's empire. It does not seem that any place was assigned to Harold.

From what we know of the two brothers, Harold appears to have had the stronger character; they were equally unscrupulous. Harold found a party of Danes ready to support his claim to the throne on the death of his father, and, as Harthacnut was absent from the country, all the advantage was on his side. He was however opposed by Earl Godwine and the more English part of the population. If Harthacnut had at once come from Denmark to assert his claim, a civil war might have arisen; but as he still stayed away his party became reconciled to Harold.

Harold's principal and most disgraceful act was the measure he took to get rid of one of his rivals, one of the children of Emma and Æthelred II. Ælfred, the Ætheling, was enticed over to England and murdered, many people said by the connivance of Godwine. In the series of events which followed Cnut's death, we see the fatal process of decay which seems among the Scandinavians always to follow a prosperous reign and a period of extended empire. However great they were in other things, these people seem to

* Called Alfia in the Icelandic Sagas, cf. *Ólafs saga hins Helga*, c. 252 (*Heimskringla*).

The coinage of the period of Danish rule from Cnut to Harthacnut shows in its general appearance a continuity with that of the previous reign. In especial the likeness of the two series in the formation of the inscriptions and in the reverse types is to be noticed. For in these respects the coinage of Æthelred is distinguished somewhat—not perhaps from that of his brother Eadweard—but certainly from the coinage of Eadgar his father. The double cross on the reverse first becomes common under Æthelred II. (Cf. Pl. xv. 1, 3-5, 7, 10, 11; Pl. xvi. 2, 7, 11, 12). This type has a certain fiscal significance; for the double cross was made to facilitate the cutting up of the coin into halfpence and farthings. This type of reverse becomes still more usual under Cnut and his immediate successors (cf. Pl. xvii.-xxi. *passim*). It was not afterwards abandoned; and, as we should see if we continued our inquiries into the later English coinage, it long survived the Norman Conquest.

The whole appearance of the coinage of Æthelred II., as compared with that of the previous reign signifies an increase in fiscality, that is to say, in the use of a circulating medium, consistent with what was said above of the possibly increased wealth and trade of the country, even during the severest days of Danish invasion. Unquestionably the whole history of our Anglo-Saxon coinage points to the fact that if our Northern conquerors were great despoilers, they were likewise great founders of trade and commerce. In all these features the coinage of the kings of the Danish line is but a continuation of that of Æthelred II.

But in minor points there are some changes. Especially we must note the introduction by Cnut of two varieties of obverse type: (1) the head wearing a pointed helmet, and (2) the head wearing a crown. The representation of the pointed helmet is interesting. It is the same helmet which we frequently see upon the Bayeux Tapestry. But historically this type has no special significance. With the crowned head it is different. It may have been a purely original device. But it may with equal likelihood have been copied from a similar type to be found on the coinage of the

Coinage of
the Danish
kings.

Emperors in Germany about the same period.* It is noted that on the Continent a wider and wider divergence in type and general character between the coinage of France and Germany was at this time declaring itself. The both series were descended from the earlier Carolingian denarii, the types of different varieties of this coin were becoming appropriated to the two divisions of north Europe, the German-speaking and French-speaking territories. We have seen (long before) one type of Carolingian coinage—the monogram type—suggesting a type of Ecgbeorht. Another Carolingian type, the temple, suggests a rare type of Æthelwulf, and perhaps was afterwards copied by some king in East Anglia. But before the point which we have now arrived the direct influence of Carolingian coinage is quite lost sight of in the English currency. Not so, however, its indirect influence through that of Germany. If we accept the theory that the crowned bust of Cnut was copied from the crowned bust on the coins of the German emperors, this would be the strongest example of the influence of the German coinage on the English.

This is in such complete accord with the political history of England at this moment that there does not seem to be any valid reason for doubting that Cnut, who framed the Scandinavian empire so much upon the pattern of the empire of the German emperors, who had his earls of Norway, Denmark, of Northumbria, of Mercia, of East Anglia, of Wessex, as the German emperors had their duke of Saxony, of Lotharingia, of Franconia, of Swabia, and so forth, deliberately adopted the crowned bust upon his coin in imitation of the crowned bust of the German emperor.

Under Cnut the number of mints does not diminish; most of those cities and burghs which exercised the right of mintage under Æthelred continue to do so in this reign. Of the new mints which appear we shall speak under

* Cf. Dannenberg, *Deutsche Münzen der sächs. u. fränk. Kaiserzeit*, I. 311. [Otto III., 983-1002].

special heading.* We have referred above to the coins of Cnut which bear the mint name of Dublin.

The exact chronological arrangement of the types of Cnut is rendered not difficult by paying a due regard (1) to the types of the preceding and succeeding reigns, and (2) to what may be called transition types, those which combine a new obverse with an old reverse, or *vice versa*. Types i.-iii. correspond closely with those which occur on the coins of Æthelred. It may therefore be concluded that these comprise the first issues of Cnut. They could not however have been struck before the death of Eadmund Ironside and Cnut's accession to the western portion of the kingdom. For the mints at which coins of these type were struck are Bath, London, Norwich, Oxford, Shrewsbury, and York. Coins of these types must have been issued in very small numbers, as they are all rare. The National Collection only possesses one specimen of type i.; and that so indistinct as to make the mint place illegible. Of types ii.-vii. it possesses no specimens. Types viii.-x. were evidently coined in large numbers, as numerous specimens of all are known. Of these types nos. v.-x. are all closely allied, and contain the two forms of the royal bust spoken of above, the king wearing a pointed helmet or a crown. While the idea of the crowned bust was, as has been said, probably suggested by the coinage of the emperor, the crown itself is no doubt the exact form of one worn by the king. We find him wearing a similar crown with three fleurs-de-lis in a contemporary MS. in the British Museum. This manuscript records the dedication of the abbey of Hyde, near Winchester, and there Cnut is represented presenting a golden cross to the abbey.† Types xi.-xvi. were probably issued during the second half of the reign, and they are nearly as common as those which immediately precede them; whilst types xvi.-xx., which occur also on coins of Harold I. and Harthacnut, are found in very small numbers, and may reasonably be assigned to quite the end of the reign. We have referred above to the inscription PACX

* See below p. cxiii. *seqq.*

† B. M. Stowe, 960.

which occurs on the coins of Cnut. Type xvi., on which the king is shown holding the Danebrog or Danish national standard, is perhaps the most interesting of all the types of Cnut. A similar representation is that which occurs on Northumbrian coins of Sihtric and Anlaf [Olaf]. (See Vol. I., Pl. xxviii. 3 and 5, and Pl. xxix. 1.)

The types of Harold I. follow in the like order. Nos. i.-iv. are but repetitions of the later types of Cnut; and nos. v. and vi. we find again occurring during the reign of Harthacnut. It is a curious fact that of all the types of this last king published by Hildebrand, only nos. i. and ii. are represented in the National Collection, and the dearth of his coins of other types is general. They have never been found in this country. That they are English we need not question, as they bear on them the mint names of London, Norwich, and York. The general scarceness of the coins of Harthacnut is of course primarily due to the shortness of his reign; but the fact that his coins are more common in the Scandinavian countries than here, shows that the English treasury was drained to support the army and fleet which Harthacnut had to maintain in Denmark against the ambitious designs of Magnus the Good.

Edward the
Confessor.

When Harthacnut died, a portion of the English, or rather of the Danish population of England, desired to keep the Dano-English empire still united by offering the crown to Svend Estrid's son. But it may be doubted if Svend was at that time strong enough to accept it. Magnus of Norway had laid claim to the succession in Denmark, guaranteed by his treaty with Harthacnut, and for some time he continued to assert his claims. Meanwhile the more English party, headed by Earl Godwine, decided to offer the crown to Edward, Æthelred's son, then an exile at the court of the Norman duke. Earl Godwine acts in these negotiations the part of General Monk at the Restoration of Charles II. After Edward's restoration the earl of Wessex retained a position of much greater power than Monk was ever able to attain. The history of England from this time forward is almost more the history of the house of Godwine than of the house of Cædmon.

But at the same time a new element was beginning to enter into English history, namely the introduction of Norman influence; as Freeman says, the Norman Conquest really began in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The reign of Edward the Confessor is of great importance in the history of England on this account alone. But it is a curious fact that no trace of the Norman influence is to be detected in the coinage of this reign. The coinage of Normandy, under the contemporaries of Edward—Robert or William—is undistinguishable in its general character from the other French coinages, royal or feudal. The coinage of Edward the Confessor, on the other hand, is continuous with that of the previous reign; and where it does show originality in types these changes are certainly not due to the influence of any French coinage. What is stranger still—though this matter lies outside the subject of the present volume—the Norman coinage in this country has no sharp line of demarcation from the Anglo-Saxon coinage, and it owes nothing whatever to the coinage of the dukes of Normandy. It is probable that for a while William himself continued to strike two distinct classes of coins—for his English subjects and for his Normans in Normandy. After that the coinage of Normandy ceases for a century and more.

It is not necessary therefore to trace at great length the growth of the Norman influence in England before the Conquest. We know that during the earlier years of Edward the Confessor's reign there took place a continuous influx of Normans into this country, and that the new comers gradually absorbed more and more the offices of State. Up to the year 1051 the history of this country is the history of the decline of the power of Godwine and of his house and the rise of the power of the Normans with Robert of Jumièges, who in A.D. 1050 became Archbishop of Canterbury, at their head. In A.D. 1051 took place the banishment of Godwine. This was followed, however, in the next year by a counter-revolution; and English influence was once more supreme. This state of things continued not only till the death of Godwine in A.D. 1053,

but, under his heir Harold, during all the remainder of the reign of Edward, which was indeed as much the reign of Harold as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Harold II.

Harold II.'s reign, which sees the end of this reaction towards the Scandinavian side of English politics, is marked by the same tokens of weakness which sooner or later manifest themselves in the government of other Scandinavian countries. The different earls whom Cnut had appointed to govern under him in England,—the earls of Wessex, of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria,—had during the weaker reigns of Cnut's sons once more split England into a series of smaller States, and the triumph of the Dano-English party meant the revival of the power of these earls. Wherefore as soon as Harold had overcome the rivalry of the Normans he had still to encounter the rivalry of the other earls in England, some of whom were members of his own family.

Let us note how the same sort of thing had been going on in other Scandinavian countries, how that Magnus, who had once all but succeeded in extending his empire over Denmark, had since found a rival in his uncle, St. Olaf's half brother, Harold Sigurdsson or Harald Hardrada (Harðráðr). When Harald returned from his long residence in the Greek empire, he claimed half the kingdom of Norway. Magnus divided his kingdom with Harald, and they reigned together on comparatively good terms till Magnus' death in A.D. 1048, when Harald Hardrada became sole king of Norway. The English Harold did not settle matters so amicably with his kinsmen. The most serious of all the disputes and rivalries which had arisen among Edward's earls was that between Tostig, our Harold's brother, and the earls of Northumbria and Mercia, Morkere and Eadwine. Harold, we know, eventually sided with these earls against his brother, and Tostig was banished.*

There were two external forces threatening England. Magnus had once extended his claim as heir of Harthacnut, not only to Denmark but to England. So far as

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1054-5. *Wil. Malm. G.R.A.* § 200 (C. II. S.)

England was concerned he had gone no farther than to make some naval preparations and to send an embassy to Edward the Confessor to assert his rights.* Harald Hardrada, who was more adventurous than Magnus, and had probably a larger army of mercenary troops at his command, entertained, from the moment of his accession, the thought of asserting in a more active manner his claims to the throne of England. This was one danger by which the power of Harold Godwinson was threatened. On the other side of this country lay the territory of William, duke of Normandy, who, claiming to be the heir designate of Edward the Confessor, and the favoured of the Pope, was a more serious rival than Hardrada, and had stronger claims than his. When Tostig was driven from this country, he had thus a choice between these two powers, both of which were threatening England. He turned first to William of Normandy and obtained a fleet from him, with which he harried the south coast of England, but was eventually driven off. Then he turned, with far more memorable results, to the other claimant, Harald Hardrada.†

It is extraordinary to see how in this brief space the position of England in northern Europe had been entirely changed. Under Cnut, as has been pointed out, though she was a conquered country, England was in reality the greatest of all Scandinavian states, and stood in a position to become the seat of empire over them all; now that she had been shaken, as it were, from her moorings, and the other Scandinavian countries had drifted into separate policies of their own, she lay a prey for two rival claimants, the duke of Normandy in the south, the king of Norway in the north. The results of the prosecution of these two claims is well known. The fact that England was ruled at this time by one of her most capable sovereigns only brings the inherent weakness of her

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1040 (D). *Magnús S. Goða* (Heimskr. ed Unger), cc. 27-30.

† *Haralds S. Hardrada*, c. 82.

position into greater relief. Before the death of Edward the Confessor and the coronation of Harold, Duke William had begun his preparation for an invasion of England; for he knew that he could not acquire the crown by peaceable means only. At the same moment Tostig succeeded in persuading Harald Hardrada to undertake the invasion of the same country from the north. The Norse army arrived in Yorkshire, and sailed up the Humber. Harald Hardrada received hostages from all the northern provinces. He had only just done this, when there appeared upon the field an army which the English Harold commanded. Then followed the battle of Stamford Bridge, in which Tostig and Harald Hardrada were decisively defeated, and both were slain. Meanwhile the Duke of Normandy, having completed his preparations, set sail for England; and by the time that Harold had brought his fatigued army back to the south, William had effected a landing. Then followed the battle of Hastings, which brings our period of history to a close.

Coinage of
Edward the
Confessor and
Harold II.

We have the same criteria for determining the sequence of Edward the Confessor's coinages, viz. the survival of types from the previous reign, the occurrence of transition types, and the survival of one type into the succeeding reign, which were our guides through the coinages of the Danish kings. We may assume that the types with a beardless bust are the earliest of Edward's types. Not probably because the king, who was in his fortieth year when recalled to ascend the throne of his ancestors, and about sixteen years older than the half-brother who preceded him on it, was ever without a beard. We have in the anonymous *Vita Edwardi Regis*, a contemporary description of Edward: 'Hominis persona erat decentis-æta, discretæ proceritatis, capillis et barba canitie insignis lactea, facie plena et cute rosea;' and on the

* MS. Harl. 326. Full. in *Lives of Edward the Confessor*, ed. Luard (Rolls Series), p. 295. Barba might of course stand for monastache, were Edward ever represented, like Harold Godwinson's men, with a monastache only.

Bayeux Tapestry, the king is always represented with a full beard, and is indeed the only figure who wears one. Harold and Duke William alike wear their hair after the Norman fashion; that is to say, they shave all but the moustache. It seems on the whole reasonable to suppose that the beardless bust of Edward the Confessor is a mere survival of the type of the previous reign.

The majority of the reverse types with the beardless bust occur also in previous reigns; they are the small cross pattée, the short cross voided beneath quadrilateral ornament, and the PACX type (types i.-iv.). The types with beardless bust which are now are the cross with expanding limbs, and the short cross with limbs terminating in three crescents (types v. and vi.). This last type is the connecting link between those with the beardless and with the bearded bust (type vii., &c.). The most remarkable of the new types of this reign are (1) types ix. and x., known as the sovereign types, which show the king upon a throne; (2) the types with a facing bust (xiii. and xiv.). The obverse of the sovereign type, which represents the king seated facing, holding sceptre and orb, is probably adapted from late Roman coins. The martlets in the angles of the cross, on the reverse of type ix., are commonly called the arms of the Confessor. The facing bust appears now for the first time on coins of the English kings; but it is a type destined to survive all the others. This type likewise may be derived from Byzantine coins; possibly, however, it comes from the German coinage. Type xvii. with the reverse type PAX between two lines connects the coinage of Edward with that of Harold II., who adopts this type only. Whether this was mere chance, because it was one of the latest, if not the last type of his predecessor, or whether it was adopted designedly, we need scarcely discuss. Harold knew when he accepted the crown of England that he was beset by enemies on all sides, and his greatest desire therefore might well be for peace—a desire which, unfortunately for him, was not realized. Or we may suppose that he meant by adherence to this type what Constantine meant when he first adopted it, that the ancient laws of the country, the laws of

Eadgar, would be maintained in their integrity, and the peace between Englishmen and Norsemen reign as heretofore.

MONEYERS.

The names of the moneyers contained in the present volume complete the list of these officials up to the time of the Conquest; and the whole list furnishes us with a larger contribution towards an *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum* than is given by any other series of documents, not even excepting the Charters. But there are some special difficulties in the way of making use of these names on the Anglo-Saxon coins which it is necessary to point out here.

In the first place, we are not dealing with the writing of lettered men—men lettered, that is, up to the standard of their age—as we are in the case of the charters. For it must be remembered that the names of the witnesses to the charters were always written by the clerk who drew up the document. The duty of the witness was not to sign the instrument, but to attest it by placing his finger on the cross in front of his name; just as we to-day deliver as ‘our act and deed’ a transfer of land or of shares by placing a finger on the wafer which is attached to the document. The result is that we do not see any great discrepancies in the spelling of the names on the charters: an ‘Ælshere dnx’ or an ‘Ædelwold episcopus,’ whose name appears on some half-a-dozen different charters of about the same date, has that name spelt generally in the same way on each. Exactly how the signatures upon the coins were made it is impossible to say. We possess no information as to the manner in which the various mints throughout the country were provided with dies for striking coins. In later times, at all events from Henry II. downwards, the supplying of dies appears to have rested with the Exchequer, even in the case of those which were used at the London mint. Should this system have been in force before the Norman Conquest, we can then well account for a great similarity of workmanship and minute resemblances which sometimes characterize coins of the same type albeit struck at different mints. This strong similarity might also

have been brought about by the sending of workmen provided with patterns to the various towns.

But even if the types were supplied in this manner, there can be little doubt that the process by which the names of the monoyers were finally transferred to the dies was in the hands of unlettered people, who were capable of almost any kind of mistake in copying an inscription placed before them. It does not affect the question whether these engravers were placing their own names upon the pieces or not; because, even if they were doing so, we must suppose them incapable of signing their own names, and ignorant of the value of the letters which expressed them. If, as is most probable, the great earls and thanes would have been unable to sign their names below a charter, it is not likely that an obscure coin-engraver in Norwich or Exeter would have been able to sign his name upon a coin. It follows therefore that the first class of errors in the proper names would arise from the mistakes which the engravers made in copying the inscriptions, through mere ignorance of the phonetic value of the signs set before them.

A further and subsidiary group of errors would arise in the mechanical process by which the inscriptions were copied and preserved. We have not now to do with men wielding a pen and writing upon parchment; but with engravers making use of one or two tools to punch in letters upon a coin-die. It would seem that they had two implements, or two classes of implements, to work with. One class we might liken to a blunt chisel on a very small scale—or even a screw-driver; the other class was of the nature of a gouge. The one implement makes the straight line in the letters, which is generally we notice rather wedge-shaped, showing how the cut has broadened out at the end of the stroke; the other implement made the curves. In the formation of each letter the engraver uses one or other of his tools several times. Thus in the commonest form of A for example he uses it four times (A); in B he uses it thrice (B). Here, then, we have another and a subsidiary cause of error. It is so easy for a man who understands very little of the use of the signs he

is engraving to leave out or to misplace one of the three or four strokes which make up his letter; or to use the wrong implement, the straight one instead of the curved one or *vice versâ*; or even to alter a letter by the mere alteration of the angle at which he holds his tool. Thus B may become P; R may become F; D may become P, which might then be either P or W. The alightest stroke will change L into C. The faintest shake of the hand may transfer C into F. A and H constantly interchange; so in fact do H and M; still more frequently do H and N. In this last instance we have another source of error, the confusion between the Runic H (=N) and the Roman N; it would appear that this confusion long survived the disuse of the body of the Runic alphabet. The smallest atroke gives us C in place of E. (See for examples of the changes of A into H and N, pp. 393 *sqq.* of the coins of Edward the Confessor.)

These errors of the engraver give us by far the largest number of mis-spellings with which we have to deal. Familiarity with the inscriptions gives the numismatist a certain *flair* for these mistakes. But he must always allow a very large margin for errors of this kind.

It has been necessary to dwell at some length on this point, on account of some of the criticisms which were made upon the first volume by writers who are not themselves accustomed to the handling of coins; and of the evidence which these criticisms afforded of how far the considerations which we have detailed above were liable to be overlooked by such writers. These critics supposed that there was no difficulty in deciding what name the moneyer had *intended* to write—as would have been the case had we been dealing with a clerk writing upon parchment—and that therefore the right reading of the name upon the coin was far more a question of philology than of epigraphy. This is by no means the case. The epigraphical considerations must first be weighed; the etymological come after. If, for example, we find a number of coins in one reign, or in a succession of reigns signed by a moneyer 'Earduulf,' and only one or two signed 'Eadnulf,' it is more probable that the engraver has in one or two instances left out the R than

that a new moneyer has appeared who only signs one or two coins. This epigraphic question is not affected by the consideration that Eardwulf and Eodwulf are perfectly distinct names. The same argument would apply to such names as 'Eadmund' and 'Eadhuu'; seeing that H is throughout these coinages constantly used for M, and that the last letter of a moneyer's name is very frequently omitted.

CYTELM would naturally stand for Cytel Monetarius; and the name Cytel is very common in this coinage. But if we had a number of pieces in one reign struck by Lytelman and this form CYTELM only occurred once, it would be more probable that the engraver of the coin had made the slight, it might be almost infinitesimal, error of changing L into C than that a new moneyer Cytel had appeared in this reign. Any number more of such changes might be instanced which, slight in themselves, would convert one moneyer into another. And though both the names might in themselves be perfectly natural, we should yet have to consider (after the manner of Hume) where the fallibility of the human instrument was most likely to manifest itself. All attempts to decide such questions upon *prima facie* considerations of philology are therefore to be deprecated.

The reader of this catalogue may here be warned against a possible source of error which is inseparable from any printed catalogue of coins. In the present volume about a hundred different alphabetic forms are used, including as many as twelve A's, not fewer G's, seven D's, seven or eight O's, seven R's, seven S's—this is of course speaking only of the single letters; when we include the compound letters the number of types used in the following pages is increased very largely. But it is impossible to give all the intermediate forms which actually occur. Take, for example, the two letters C and F. We have among our types one intermediate form F which is neither one nor the other. But as a matter of fact there may be infinite variations in the way the two horizontal strokes are attached to the perpendicular stroke. It is extremely hard for the cataloguer to decide

to which of two normal forms he is to relegate any particular intermediate one. The same applies to the gradations between H and N. We have one intermediate form M; but the gradations of the middle stroke are really infinite. M varies indefinitely between that form and N, and sometimes merges into H, at other times into N. P and D have the same number of intermediate forms; and B and O, B and R, V and Y, are very difficult to distinguish.

To set against these difficulties we have the advantage derived from the repetition of the same name a number of times upon the coins. For each variety of coin in the catalogue implies that a different die has been used for the piece, and therefore that the engraver has had a fresh opportunity of correcting his error. And, as has been said before, familiarity with the kind of mistakes that engravers commit allows us to strike an average between many different kinds of spelling and to approximate to the original form which the engraver has probably had before him.

As a matter of fact it is only with regard to quite the minority of names that we are left in any serious doubt. We may get a considerable variety in the spelling of a quite recognizable name, such as Burnwald, Byrnwald, Birnwald, Brynwald, &c. But on the whole the names range themselves into easily recognized forms. During the earlier portion of our history, both in this volume and in the previous one, the moneyers' names are of normal Anglo-Saxon character. That is to say, they are either monosyllabic, such as *Brid*, *Dun(n)*, *Man(n)*; dissyllabic, ending in *A*, such as *Bosa*, *Buda*, *Diga*, *Lla*, *Husa*, *Ha*, *Lulla*, *Ola*, *Tata*, *Togga*, *Tuma*, *Wina*, &c.; or else ending in one or other of the characteristic old English terminations, such as *-leald* (*bald*), *-berht* (*bryht*), *-brord*, *-el*, *-frið* (*ferð*), *-gar*, *-geard*, *-hræd*, *-heah*, *-heard* (*hard*), *-helm*, *-here*, *-hrun*, *-ing*, *-lac*, *-laf*, *-mod*, *-mund*, *-noð*, *-red*, *-ric*, *-rige*, *-stan*, *-wald* (*weald*, *wold*), *-weard*, *-wig*, *-wine*, *-wulf* (*ulf*), with a few rarer terminations, *-hyse*, *-uc* (*Duduc*, *Lulluc*). Precisely the same is the case with the names attached to the charters of the same era. No doubt there are some peculiar names, but by comparison very few.

We might expect to find here, as in the charters, a certain number of Latin and biblical names. But as a matter of fact we hardly find any among the moneyers of the earlier period. Presumably these names were borne chiefly by ecclesiastics, and the moneyers were all laymen. When we come to Ælfred's reign we have among the moneyers a Samson, a Simon, and a Stefanus. There is nothing in these names to suggest that the bearers of them were not Englishmen.

But as we have already seen it is different when we get to some of the 'Viking' coinages which are contemporary with the coinage of Ælfred. In these we find two varieties of un-English names, some which appear to be Frankish, and others which are certainly Scandinavian. The former are at first the most frequent, but later on the latter become the commonest. It is not easy, amid all the varieties of spelling to which the moneyers' names are subject, to distinguish with certainty between English and Scandinavian names. But we see that certain very characteristic and quite unmistakable prefixes and suffixes are to be found on the coins of the later period: such prefixes as Arn-, Nor-, Od-, Ulf-; such terminals as -cytel, -sara (Irfara), -fugel, -leda. Ulf as a suffix cannot be distinguished from nulf, the proper Anglo-Saxon form—for the two forms are constant throughout the coinage (as on charters likewise). Dreng again is undoubtedly Scandinavian; so, we may believe, is Winer, which is probably the O. N. *vinr*, slightly Englished. Oda again is Scandinavian. Some of the Scandinavian names are particularly interesting, such as Sumerleda, Winterleda, Sumerfugel, Winterfugel. Those forms with 'winter' (instead of 'vetr') appear to be hybrids, or forms slightly corrupted by English influence.

Fastolf is a good Scandinavian name, which has, further, no small interest for us both historical and literary. It is especially interesting to find Fastolfs at this date striking at Thetford and at Lincoln,—quite in the country, that is, of the well-known Caistor family, the family of the Sir John Fastolf of the Paston letters, the prototype (however really unlike him) of the far more famous Sir John Falstaff.

Concerning the exact status of the moneyers, something

was said in the Introduction to the first volume; though not much more can be said than that we are left without precise information on the subject. As was noticed in the first volume, the extract from the laws of Æthelstan there given seems to point the moneyer out as the actual fabricator of the coin. At any rate he must have been at the smithy to superintend its fabrication. For if the coin was debased, he was to be punished by having his hand cut off and stuck up 'over the mint-smithy.' The story which Eadmer relates of how Dunstan insisted on the punishment of three false moneyers who were his villeins (*qui in potestate viri erant**) shows that as a class they were men who were more or less in a servile condition. This would not, however, prevent them from being men of some wealth; and it is likely that at the end of our period the right of coining was farmed out to the moneyers. This at least is implied in one or two passages in 'Domesday.'† It appears from all these entries that the moneyers received dies, and it is implied in most that they had to go somewhere (generally to London) to get them. If, therefore, the *monetarius* usually paid a sum down for the right of coining, he was without doubt a person whose position enabled him to put money in circulation. He would be in something of the position of the tradesmen who issued copper tokens when a copper coinage was scarce at the beginning of the present century; or still more like the earliest issuers of a token copper coinage in England, such as John, Lord Harrington, in the reign of James I.

The inscriptions on the reverses of the coins throw no light upon the position of the moneyer. These inscriptions

* Eadmer, *Vita S. Dunstani*, c. 27, p. 202, Ed. Stubbs (Rolls Ser.). The punishment inflicted was that decreed in the law of Æthelstan, the law of a hand.

† E.g. concerning the town of Worcester "In civitate Wincestre habebat Rex Edwardus hanc consuetudinem. Quando moneta vertebatur quique monetarius daret xx solidos ad Londoniam pro cunctis monetis accipendis." And of Hereford in like manner we read "Septem monetarii erant in civitate. Unus ex his erat monetarius episcopi. Quando moneta renovatur daret quique eorum xviii solidos pro cunctis recipendis et ex eo die quo redibant usque ad unum mensem daret quique eorum regi xx solidos; et similiter habebat et quique de suo monetario xx solidos." The entries for Dorchester, Badgert, and Wareham are similar to that for Worcester.

are, it is known, at first the name of the moneyer only, such as OUOO, LULLA, &c. Then a portion of the word 'Monetarius' is added BIORNFRED MONETA, &c. Finally the mint place appears, and we have at first ELI BAO, BOIGA MONET OEORABI, CENARO M'ON EXE. These forms give place to the universal one with the name of the moneyer followed by ON (in), and then the name of the town.

It has been disputed whether the monetarius was or was not sometimes an itinerary moneyer travelling in the service of the king. There may have been a few moneyers of this kind, but the evidence of the coins is opposed to the belief that there were many.*

We must note that, though the earlier English coins contain a certain number of different contractions such as MON., MONET., &c., almost from the very beginning of the coinage the form MONETA becomes the usual one after the name of the moneyer. Later on it becomes—till the appearance of the mint-names—almost the stereotyped form. In some cases, notably for example in the case of the type introduced by Æthelwulf (no. xvii.), and continued by his successors and on the contemporary coinage of Mercia,† it is obvious that this word 'Moneta' is no necessary contraction, the exact number of the letters in the inscription being carefully arranged beforehand. The question therefore arises whether at this time 'moneta' could really have in the eyes of the coin-engravers stood for 'monetarius.' If it did so, why should they have voluntarily

* Mr. Ernest Willett gives some statistics with regard to the moneyers of Edward the Confessor, represented in a large hoard found in the City—

† In the account of the City Hoard, Table V. (*Num. Chron.*, vol. xvi., p. 375) occur 220 different moneyers' names, and an examination of the list will show that 155, or nearly three-fourths, occur in *one town only*. Of the remaining 65, 32 occur in only two towns, and 11 in but three, reducing the number of widely distributed names down to 22, or just one-tenth of the whole. Of these one, Leofwine, occurs in 19 towns, Godwine in 16, Elfwino in 13, Godric in 12. The rest are distributed as under: four occur in 7 towns, four in 6, three in 5, and eleven in 4.—*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, vol. i., p. 33.

These facts are certainly opposed to the notion of peripatetic moneyers.
† See pp. 21, 23 sqq. of the present volume, and Vol. I., pp. 75, 76. Compare also Ælfred, type i.

The majority of the coins present on the obverse a bust, on the reverse some religious symbol. The varieties of these reverse types are moreover not numerous. We have first in frequency some variety of the cross, the cross pattée, the cross crosslet, and the cross molino; then we have A and W combined, and the R or P. Very often these symbols appear on both sides of the coin. There are a certain proportion of coins which bear inscriptions in place of types on one or both sides. These are most frequent in the reign of Ælfred. The coins of Eadweard the Elder stand out conspicuously by the variety of designs that they show, floral patterns, the hand of Providence, and various forms of buildings—one device seems to be that of a church, possibly the minster church of St. Peter at York.

Until the reign of Edward the Confessor the bust when it appears is always in profile. It is a traceable descendant from the bust on Roman coins, as for example on the *solidi* of Honorius or Arcadius, and at first following its prototypus is always a filleted bust and is headless. Under Æthelstan we get in one type a crown or the suggestion of one, and this appears once more in the coinage of Eadgar. The coins of Æthelred II. show us for the first time the king wearing a helmet. It is a round helmet, and sometimes seems to have a spiked crown outside it. Under Cnut appears the pointed helmet such as we see on the Bayeux Tapestry, and for the first time a conspicuous crown similar to the crown on the coins of the German emperors. But of the types of the later kings we have already spoken at sufficient length.

During this period the busts on the obverse begin to show often unmistakable signs of attempted portraiture. The busts of Ecgbeorht, Æthelwulf, Æthelbearht, and Æthelred I., are purely conventional. Ælfred's coins show some attempt at portraiture which becomes much more apparent in the coins of Eadweard the Elder, Pl. vii. 8 and 9, of Æthelstan, Pl. ix. 13, and Pl. x. 2, 3 and 10, of Eadmund, Pl. xi. 10, and of Eadgar, Pl. xiii. 9. The workmanship of many of these coins is highly artistic. The beauty of the work is still more striking when we take into

consideration the extremely low relief of the engraving. With the accession of Æthelred II. the art of the engraver conspicuously declines, and we lose all traces of portraiture for a time, the bust being again quite conventional, but we find a revival of the latter at any rate on the coins of Edward the Confessor, whose beard is as conspicuous and as much of a personal distinction on the coins as it is in the Bayeux Tapestry.

The whole of the coinage described in the present volume is distinguished in its general character by its independence of the coinage of the Continent. The dissimilarity is greatest between the coinages of the two nearest countries, England and France. We have seen one type of Ecgbearht copied from the monogram type of the Carling *denarius*; another type, the 'temple' type, imitated on a few rare coins of Æthelred I.* We have seen that the crowned bust of 'Cnut' may have been suggested by the crowned bust of the German emperors. The crowned bust, facing, of Edward the Confessor may have come from a like source. But in almost every other case where we find an approach between the coinage of England and that of any continental people, it is an instance of copying from England, and not of the reverse process.

MINTS.

The rapid growth of mint-places, and their importance as showing the increasing domination of the kings of Wessex, have already been noticed. Of the laws which regulated the constitution and the working of the mints, we know little or nothing. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle affords us absolutely no information on these points.† The laws of Æthelstan, however, are a little more explicit. In the first volume reference was made to the enactments of the Synod held at *Greastley*‡ in Huntingdonshire, in A.D. 928, when it was ordered that there should be one kind of money throughout

* PL iv., nos. 5, 6.

† The Charter in which Edgar gives one moneyer of Stamford to the abbey of Merton (Merton) is of doubtful authenticity (see A. S. Chron. s. a. 963, and Kemble, 375).

‡ Schmid, *Geschichte der A.S.* p. 138 0.

the whole realm, and that no one should coin save in a town. Each burgh was entitled to have one moneyer: but certain places, on account of their importance, were to have two or more moneyers. Thus, Canterbury was to have seven—four for the king, two for the bishop, and one for the abbot; Colchester three—two for the king, and one for the bishop; London eight; Winchester six; Lewes two; Hamtun [Southampton] two; Warcham two; Shafteshury two; Hastings and Chichester, though specially mentioned, were to have one moneyer each. Many of the burghs availed themselves of this privilege granted by Æthelstan: yet we have no coins struck during that reign of even some of the places specially mentioned in the edict of Greatley; such as Chichester, Colchester, Hastings, and Lewes. It does not follow, of course, that these places did not strike coins at that time: all that we can say is that none are at present known. A find of Anglo-Saxon and Oriental coins in Skye in 1891* has brought to light the new mint of Wardborough, one of the burghs founded by Æthelflæd. This is of importance, as future finds will very probably increase the number of mints during the reign of Æthelstan, and thus show that the privilege of coinage was of wider extent than at present it can be proved to be. During the successive reigns of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig, the number of mint places decreases, but with Eadgar they again increase, till in the reign of Æthelred II. there was no place of any note which did not exercise the right of coinage. There is no doubt that the frequent and heavy payments caused by the Danish invasions was one great cause of the growth of the mints. The fines and taxes had to be paid in coin, and this could not have been done had the number of mints remained restricted. It was the easiest and readiest way of levying a tax. Religious houses as well as very small towns and even villages must have had to share in the burdens; and this would in some way account for many mints only existing for a very short time. Among such places may be mentioned Bedwin, Brewton, Darent, Otford, Sidbury, Welmesford, Weybridge, Witham, &c.

* Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. 1891-92, Vol. xxi. p. 225.

The mint towns mentioned in Domesday form but a very small portion of such as were actually coining money during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the making of the Great Survey.

The identification of the various mints is rendered difficult from the fact that as a rule only the three or four initial letters of the names are given in the inscription. London is often written in full, LVNDENE; sometimes LVNDONI, LVNDONIA. Lincoln is sometimes found written LINCOLNE, but we also have the form LINCOLLA. We have DEORBY, GIPESWIC, DEOTFORD, and in two instances DEORBI, DEOTFOROE. For Salisbury we have the forms SERBY and SERBI, which are enough to show that the whole inscription would have been SEREBYRIG or SEREBIRIG.

These forms are no doubt, properly speaking, those of the oblique case. But it is equally certain that (like the Celtic Kil- in place names, which is also an oblique case) this is the form of the word which survived the longest, and that from this termination 'byrig' in Æglesbyrig, Cadanbyrig, and the rest, the modern forms Aylesbury, Cadbury, &c., are derived. The Latin writers nearly always use this form, and we have in them frequently such phrases as 'quod Glastingabyrig nuncupatur,' 'quod Sceftesbyrig nuncupatur,' 'qui Searesbirig nominatur.'

It is evident from the passages in Domesday cited on a previous page* that the establishment of a large number of local mints was a source of considerable revenue to the king, which was augmented by the frequent changes of the types of the coins. The entry under Worcester which directly mentions the reception of the dies at London is important; it probably shows that the practice of issuing them from the Exchequer existed during the reign of William I. To what extent this custom prevailed we do not know. In later reigns it was general. But in these later reigns the position of the moneyer would be greatly changed. He was no longer the actual maker of the die on which his name occurred, but he became only the officer in

charge of the mint, and as such was responsible for the true standard of weight and fineness of the coins issued by him.

The mints described below are either doubtful or else have been identified for the first time in the course of preparing the present volume of the Catalogue of English Coins.

Asbdown (*Æsðednæ* or *Æscednū*) in the parish of Blewberry, co. Berks, now usually called Aston-Uptherp, is first mentioned in *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 618, when Coenwealh, king of the West Saxons, gave 3000 hides of land there to his kinsman Cnhtred. It was probably the scene of the famous victory of Æthelred and Ælfred over the Danes in A.D. 870. In A.D. 1006 it was occupied for a while by the Danes. Why a mint should have been established at this place we have no evidence to show. The only known coins attributed to this mint were struck during the reign of Æthelred II.*

Bedwin (*Bedewiad* or *Bedewine*) in the union of Hungerford, Wilts, is better known as Great Bedwin, to distinguish it from the smaller place of that name. There is an ancient camp in the immediate neighbourhood. In A.D. 675 it was the scene of a battle between Wulfhere, king of Mercia, and Æsewine, king of Wessex. Ælfred gave land there to his elder son, Eadweard.† Edward the Confessor signed a charter there‡; and a grant of land at that place was made to the monks of the church at Abingdon. At the Great Survey 'the king held it, as also did Edward the Confessor: it was never assessed or hid.' The only coins of this mint in the National Collection were issued during the reign of Edward the Confessor.§

Browton or Brntun (*Brintūn*) in the union of Wincanton, Somerset, was distinguished as the site of a monastery founded by Algar, earl of Cornwall, circ. A.D. 1005, for monks of the Benedictine order.|| It was for a time annexed to the abbey of St. Martin of Troarn in Normandy. The manor was a royal one before the Conquest, and was held by William I., who granted it to William de Mohun, in whose

* Hillebrand, *Angl. Mynt*, p. 37.

† Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, 553 (*Alfred's Will*).

‡ "Istud factum est ad villam nomine Bedewine in camera regia," Kemble,

possession it was at the time of the Great Survey. The coins of this place were issued in the reign of Cnut. It is probable that the mint belonged to the abbot of the monastery.

Bridgnorth (Brydiga, Briege, or Brigge) in Shropshire, a burg built by Æthelstæd in A.D. 912.* There appears to be no further record of this place till after the Conquest, when the castle and land there were held by Robert de Belesme, son and successor of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Cadbury (Cadanburh or Cadeberie) in the union of Wincanton, Somerset, was the site of a Roman camp or city, as many Roman antiquities, coins, &c., have been found there. We have however no records of this place during the Anglo-Saxon period. At the time of the Survey it was held by Turstan Fitz Rolf, a Norman, who also resided there. Alwold held the manor during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and it was assessed to the geld of twelve hides.† South Cadbury (Sud-Cadeberie), close by, was also held by Alwold, and later on by Turstan. The coins of this place belong to the reigns of Æthelred II. and Cnut. (See p. 258, and Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, pp. 41 & 207.) Though there seems no reason why Cadbury should have a mint, there can be little doubt of this attribution, as on the coins of Æthelred II. the name of the place is given in full, 'Cadanbyrig.'

Castle Rising (Roiseng or Risinges) in the Lynn division of the Freebridge Hundred, Norfolk. The evidence of this place having been a mint during the Anglo-Saxon period has been discussed by Mr. H. Montagu.‡ It is based on the doubtful reading of the monogram on the reverse of the coin of Ælfred (no. 155, p. 54). Mr. Kenyon read the monogram CROINDEN for Croydon; Mr. Haigh read it ROISENG or ROISENGER for Castle Rising(?). With this latter reading we are more inclined to agree, and the coin is ascribed to Castle Rising in this catalogue. Castle Rising was a place

* A. S. Chron. s. a. 912.

† Domesday

‡ Num. Chron., 3rd Series, ix. 333.

of considerable importance from a strategical point of view. It stands on the Wash and in a district frequently attacked by the Danes. No other coins which can be assigned to this place occur till the reign of Stephen, when the mint appears to have been revived for a short period.

Corbridge (Corabridge) in the union of Hexham, Northumberland, was a Roman settlement, and during the Anglo-Saxon period the site of a monastery. There exist however no records of this place earlier than A.D. 1138. The only coin which has been ascribed to this mint reads on the reverse OIERHD MO. COR.* It was struck by Æthelred II. The attribution is, therefore, very doubtful.

Darent (Darentune, Darentan, Dorent, or Tarent) in the union of Dartford in Kent, derives its name from the river Darent. In A.D. 931 Æthelstan gave a grant of land at Darent to Ælfwald.† In Domesday it appears as belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is only one coin known which can be attributed to Darent. It was issued during the reign of Æthelstan, and is in the possession of Mr. H. Montagu. It is of type v., and reads on the reverse BEORHTULF DARENT. VRB. In the catalogue it is erroneously given to Dartmouth (see list of moneyors, *Beorhtulf*, p. 101).

Deorham, East (Deorham or Dyrham), in the union of Mitford and Launditch, Norfolk, was the site of a nunnery of Benedictines founded by Anna, king of the East Angles, in A.D. 650 for Witburga, his youngest daughter, whom he made prioress. The nunnery was subsequently destroyed by the Danes; but the remains of Witburga were disinterred and translated circ. A.D. 974 to Ely, to which see the manor of Deorham was given by Edward the Confessor‡ The only coins which can be attributed to this mint belong to the reign of this king.§

Dorchester (Dorceastre or Dorcestre). There were two Dorchesters in Anglo-Saxon times, both places of great importance, and either likely to have possessed a

* Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt* p. 47

† Kemble, 907

‡ Kemble, 301.

§ P. 356, nos. 200-202

mint. It remains to determine whether the DOR on the coins is Dorchester in Oxfordshire or Dorchester in Dorsetshire.

Dorchester in the union of Wallingford in Oxfordshire was an ancient British and Roman settlement. In A.D. 651 an episcopal see was established there, and Birinus was its first bishop. It ceased to be a see from A.D. 703-870, in which year Leicester having fallen into the hands of the Danes, Dorchester was made the seat of the united bishopric of Dorchester, Leicester, and Lindsey. It continued to be a see until A.D. 1083, when it was transferred to Lincoln.* In ancient charters this place is styled *villa episcopalis*. There is no mention of Dorchester in Oxfordshire having received the right of coinage or of a mint.

Dorchester in Dorsetshire was also a British and Roman settlement. The first mention of it is in a charter of Ecgbeorht, A.D. 833,† containing a grant of lands at Wennland to three sisters, Beornwyn, Alfred, and Unalcnburh. The town is there styled *villa regalis*. In Domesday it is again spoken of as a royal demesne. As, moreover, we are expressly informed in Domesday that in this Dorchester there were [in the reign of Edward the Confessor] two mint-masters, each of whom paid to the king one mark in silver and twenty shillings upon a recoinage, it is evident that Dorchester in Dorsetshire was the mint place during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Geodaburh or *Joðaburh*. This place is identified with Jedburgh by Hildebrand.‡ Raine and Dixon identify in like manner Juðanburh with Jedburgh (Archbishops of York, vol. i., p. 116; cf. *A. S. Chron.*, s. a. 952; also Toller and Bosworth, *A. S. Dict.*, s.v. Juðanburh). It would seem, however, that the usual names for Jedburgh were Gedword, Goddewerde, Gedewurth, &c. It cannot, therefore, be said that this identification is other than doubtful. Jedburgh is not a likely site for the event mentioned in *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 952.

* Parker, *Hist. of Dorchester*, pp. 19-22

† Kemble, 232.

‡ *Ang. Myth.* p. 497.

Hamtnne (Southampton or Northampton). Both places, Sonthampton and Northampton, are called in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and at this period simply 'Hamtnne.'

Sonthampton, as the chief port in the west, was a place of considerable importance even in Roman times. It was occasionally the residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings; and it suffered much from the incursions of the Danes. Frequent mention is made of this town in the charters of Edward the Confessor, and from Domesday we learn that it possessed two moneyers. The Hamtnne mentioned in the Edict of Greatley above referred to* is also undoubtedly Sonthampton; for all the other towns mentioned in the edict are in the ancient dominions of the kings of Wessex.

Northampton was captured by the Danes in A.D. 917 and served as their head-quarters circa A.D. 921. In this year, being defeated by Eadweard the Elder, the Danes evacuated Northampton and for nearly a century the town remained undisturbed. The year 1010 witnessed another invasion by the Danes, during which Northampton was burnt to the ground; and in A.D. 1064, during the rising against Tostig, it was plundered and the inhabitants outraged. During the reign of Henry II. it received the right of coinage. But the balance of probability is that Sonthampton alone enjoyed this right in the Anglo-Saxon period. The 'Hamtnno' mint was in active operation from the time of Æthelstan to the Conquest, though coins of all the reigns are not represented in the National Collection.

Horndon (Horninduna, Hornyngdone, or Torninduna) in Essex is divided into three parishes, a division which appears to have existed since the time of Edward the Confessor. (1) East Horndon was held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Aluwin, one of the king's thegns. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, also had twenty acres there. (2) West Horndon, otherwise called Little Horndon, was held by two freemen during the same reign. At the time of the Survey the manor was held by Edward son of Algot. (3) Horndon on the Hill was in the reign of Edward the Confessor

* P. civii.

held by Uulric a freeman, probably the same who held East Horndon; but Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and his under-tenant Garner held it at the time of the Survey.* The only coins of this mint were issued during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Jedburgh, see *Geodaburh*.

Lowik or Luffwick (Luneic, Lufwyk, or Lufwie) in Northamptonshire. Of the early history of this place scarcely anything is known. From Domesday it appears that the manor there was divided between the Bishop of Constance and the crown; as Edwin and Algar held one virgate of the former and Sibold one virgate and a half of the latter. The attribution of the coin reading *LVVEIC* (no. 20, p. 193) to this place is therefore very doubtful.

Lymne (Liman, Limna, or Limene) in Kent. This is the *Portus Lemanus* of the Romans, one of their most important harbours. The harbour fell into decay at an early period of the Saxon occupation, and Hythe sprang up to take its place. In the early part of the eleventh century the lands at Lymne were divided up into several manors. The most important of these was that of Aldington, which became part of the estates of Christ Church, Canterbury, in A.D. 1032. In Domesday it is entered under the general title of *terru militum archiepiscopi*, i.e. 'land held of the Archbishop by knight's service.' Coins of this mint range from Edgar to Edward the Confessor.

Maldon in Essex and Malmesbury in Wiltshire. The similarity in the spelling of the names of these two places makes it, when we have only the initial letters to guide us, almost impossible to distinguish between the coins of the two mints.

Maldon is found as *Maldune*, *Mealduna*, *Mealdune*, *Meldane*, and *Meldunum*; and Malmesbury as *Maldulfesburh*, *Malmesbiriensis*, *Mealmesburh* (*Mealmesbyrig*), *Mealdemesburh*, and *Meldunum*. Both places were of considerable importance during the Anglo-Saxon period. The first mention of Maldon

* *Monast. Hist. of Essex*, vol. i pp. 26-216, *Wright's Hist. of Essex*, vol. ii p. 250.

is in the *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913, when Eadweard the Elder came with some of his forces into Essex at Mældnne, and encamped there whilst a town was building and fortifying at Wiðam (q. v.). Again in A.D. 920 the same king came to Mældnne and rebuilt and fortified the town. In the next year Maldon was unsuccessfully besieged by a joint army of East Angles or of Vikings from over the sea, and was again besieged and captured in A.D. 993. At the Great Survey Maldon formed part of the royal domain, as the king had in it one house, and pasturo for 100 sheep, and also 180 houses, which the burgesses held of him.

The first mention of the town of Malmesbury during the Anglo-Saxon period is of the burning of the burg by the Danes, cire. A.D. 878. The town was afterwards consumed by another fire and rebuilt by Eadweard the Elder. In A.D. 1015 (*A. S. Chron.*) after the murder of the thanes, Sigferth and Morkere at Oxford, the king ordered that Sigferth's widow should be taken to Malmesbury. The town owed its origin as well as its name to the celebrated abbey founded in the seventh century by Maildulf, an Irish monk, and is made illustrious by the writings of William of Malmesbury.

Newark (Newareha or Nowerko) in Northamptonshire was an ancient chapelry in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough. There exists some doubt whether the coin attributed to this town (see no. 13, p. 160) may not have been struck at Newark in Nottinghamshire, in which city a castle is said to have been built by Ecgheorht. This manor was subsequently held by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and in Domesday Godiva, his Countess, appears as paying the danegeld for it.

Newport (Niweporte), in the hundred of South Bradfield, Shropshire, is situated near Watling Street. There appear to be no records of its early history. Sir John Evans identifies this mint with Newport in Cornwall, the Celtic name of which was Lanstephadon, or the town of St. Stephen's Church.*

Northampton, see Hamtūne.

* *Num Chron*, 3rd Series, vol. v., p. 257.

Otford (Oſnford, Otianforda, &c.), in the hundred of Codsheath, Kent, was the scene of the victory obtained in A.D. 773* by Offa of Mercia over Ealhmund of Kent (cf. Vol. I., p. xlv.), and also of the battle in A.D. 1016 in which Eadmund Ironside defeated the Danes. *Offa gave the manor of Otford to the Church of Canterbury*, and at the Great Survey it was assigned to the Archbishop, and continued to form part of the possessions of the see till long subsequent to the Conquest.† There are no coins of this mint in the National Collection. A penny of Æthelred II., reading LEIFDOD. MO. ODN, is described by Hildebrand, *Angl. Mynt.*, p. 130. It is of type iv. *rar.*, n.

Richborough (Riegebunh) in Kent is the Portus Rutupiae of the Romans. Traces of Roman work are discoverable in the ruins of the castle. There are in fact no evidences of Saxon occupation. Such occupation, however, might very well have taken place, and yet have left no durable traces either in buildings or in walls. It is therefore with considerable doubt that the coins with the legend RIC (see pp. 289, 422) have been attributed to this place. There is no mention of Richborough either in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle or in Domesday.

Sidbury (Sidesteburh or Sideburh), a parish near Sidmouth, Devonshire. This manor was granted to the see of Exeter by Edward the Confessor during the episcopacy of Leofric, and it was in the possession of that see at the time of the Great Survey. The attribution of the coins described at p. 234 and p. 292 (Æthelred II. and Cnut) is doubtful.

Sidmouth (Sidmes, Selemunde, or Sedemude), a seaport in Devonshire. The most ancient name appears to have been Sidmen. Numerous Roman antiquities and coins have been found there. At the time of the Conquest, Gyda, mother of Harold II., was in possession of the manor of Sidmouth; but shortly after the Conquest and prior to the Great Survey it was bestowed by William on the monastery of St. Michael 'in periculo maris,' Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The

* A. S. Chron., a. a. 773.

† Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, vol. I., p. 322.

only coin attributed to this place has the mint name SIDMES.*

Sonthampton, see Hamtune.

Tempsford (Tomesforda or Temesanford), in the union of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, was fortified by the Danes in A.D. 921. Later on in the same year it was taken by Eadweard the Elder, 'who beset the burg and fought against it and slew the King, and Earl Toglos and Earl Manna, his son and his brother, and all those who were there within.' The city appears to have remained undisturbed till A.D. 1010, when the Danes took it and reduced it to ashes. The coins attributed to this mint (pp. 173-174) were struck before the place was burnt by the Danes.

Tonbridge (Tonebrig, Tonebrug, &c.) in Kent. Of this place there are no records before the Conquest. There was an ancient castle there which is supposed to have been built before that time. In Domesday the only reference to Tonbridge is in speaking of Richard de Tonbridge, *alias* Fitz Gilbert, who held the manor there and was also possessed of land in various other parts of Kent. The attribution of the coins of Æthelred II., ascribed to Tonbridge by Hildebrand, is doubtful.†

Totleigh or Totley (Totleah or Totele) in the union of Ecclesall-Bierlow, Derbyshire. Of this place there appear to be no early records. The coin of Cnut, which is ascribed to Totleigh, reads TOTEL.‡

Wardborough (Weardburh) in the union of Wallingford, Oxfordshire. We have scarcely any records of this now small and unimportant place. In *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913, we find that Æthelstæd, lady of the Mercians, built 'in the next year after midwinter that (burg) at Cyricbyrig (Cherbury) and that at Weardbyrig,§ and that same year before midwinter that at Runcosa (Runcorn).' Land at Wardborough was granted by Eadmund to Wulfrie A.D. 944.¶ Of this

* Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.* p. 137.

† *Ib.* p. 149, 3328-9.

‡ *Ib.* p. 304, 3566.

§ Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, vol. iii., p. 42, identifies this place with Weardusborough in Staffordshire (see above p. 14.)

¶ Kemble, 1148.

mint only one coin is known. It is of Æthelstan, type v. p. 103, and bears on the reverse the inscription BYRHELM MOT PEARDBV. This coin formed part of the Skye hoard found in 1891, and the presence in the same hoard of coins struck at Oxford renders its attribution to Wardborough beyond question.

Warmington (Wermington), in the hundred of Polebrook, Northamptonshire, formed part of the possessions of the see of Peterborough, during the Anglo-Saxon period; though the documents which profess to record the grants of it are, as in the case of Welmesford (q.v.), not of the date which they profess to be.* At the time of the Survey the abbey of Peterborough still held seven hides and a half at Warmington. Coins attributed to this mint read *POR* or *PORIME*, &c. They were struck during the reigns of Æthelred II., Cnut, and Harold I.†

Welmesford, Walmesford or Wansford (Welmesforda), in the union of Stamford, Northamptonshire, was also an ancient possession of the see of Peterborough. The passage interpolated in *A. S. Chron.* (E) s. a. 657 records the supposed grant of the manor to the abbey of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew, at Medeshamstede, i.e. Peterborough, by Wulfhere, son of Penda, king of Mercia; and a spurious charter in Kemble (575) is supposed to confirm the grant. Welmesford is not mentioned in Domesday; but appears to have been part of the knight's fees which Anketil de St. Medard held of the abbey. The attribution to Welmesford of the coin of Cnut with mint name *PELMIAE* (no. 556, p. 296) is open to doubt.

Weybridge (Weybricca, Weybrugge, or Wibrigg) is in the union of Chertsey, Surrey. Two hides of the manor of Weybridge were granted by Æthelstan to the abbey of Chertsey, A.D. 13 Dec. 933.‡ This grant was confirmed by Edward the Confessor in A.D. 1062.§ At the Great Survey the abbey still possessed two hides of land at Wey-

* Cf. *A. S. Chron.*, s. a. 923, and Kemble, *Col. Dipl. Sax.*, 375.

† Hildebrand, *Ang. Myt.*, pp. 165, 314, 375.

‡ Kemble, 523.

§ P. 212.

bridge, and Alnred held them in the time of Edward the Confessor, and after his death. The coins having the mint name *PIB* or *PIBR*, struck during the reign of Cnut,* can only be doubtfully ascribed to Weybridge.

Wincheombo (Wincheleumb) in Gloucestershire was a place of residence of the Mercian kings. Offa of Mercia founded a nunnery there in A.D. 787. Two years later Coennlf of Mercia laid the foundation of a Benedictine abbey dedicated to St. Mary, which took the place of the nunnery. Coennlf was buried there in A.D. 822. The monastery suffered severely during the Danish ravages and was in a ruinous condition in the reign of Eadgar, when Oswald, bishop of Worcester, rebuilt it, and it was reconsecrated to the Virgin Mary and St. Kenelm.† The only coin which can be attributed to this place is that of Cnut, no. 597, p. 299.

Witham (Wiðam) in Essex. This burg was built by Eadweard the Elder in A.D. 913.‡ There are no further records of it till the compilation of Domesday, from which we learn that it belonged to Earl Harold (Godwin's son) during the reign of Edward the Confessor. At the time of the Great Survey, Peter the Sheriff kept it in the king's hands, and it was some time part of the estate of Eustace, Earl of Bouillon, who married Goda, sister of William I. It subsequently reverted to the crown, and Stephen gave it to the Knights Templars.§ A coin reading *PIOA*, struck during the reign of Harthacnut|| is attributed to this mint.

In completing, as we do in this volume, the description of the whole series of coins struck between the time when the English first began to strike money and the Norman Conquest, it may be well to review in a few words the contents of the two volumes together, and sum up very briefly

SUMMARY

* Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt*, p. 307.

† Rudder, *Hist. of Gloucestershire*, pp. 825-26.

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913.

§ Wright, *Hist. of Essex*, vol. 1, p. 216.

|| Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt*, p. 408.

the chief points of historical and artistic interest which the whole series of Early English coinage has to offer.

English coinage began, as we saw, with the series of imitations of the money current among the Franks of the earlier Merovingian dynasty and of their neighbours the Frisians. We saw also reason to conjecture that, at the time at which this first English money was made, some Roman silver and gold coins and a very large number of small Roman copper coins were still current in this country. The first series of English coins consisted of a few gold and a very considerable number of silver pieces (*sceattas*), which were no doubt chiefly current in the districts nearest to the French coast. But they evidently spread through middle England as far as Northumbria, for we have coins of this series with the name of Mercian and Northumbrian kings. In Northumbria it is probable that the *sceattas* did not displace the chief currency of the district, which still consisted in the small copper Roman coinage of which we have before spoken, and the result of the introduction of the *sceattas* was that these coins assimilated themselves in appearance to the small Roman coins. The Northumbrian coinage, called the *Styca* series, changes from a silver to a copper one, and this *Styca* series endures until the conquest of Northumbria by the Danes in the year 868.

South of the Humber, the history of the English coinage is affected by the changes which took place in the coinage of Francia. In the latter country the house of Meristal introduced, before the end of the eighth century, a new type of silver coin by the coinage of what was called the *new denarius*; and this money was speedily imitated in England in the penny coinage of Offa (probably struck in Kent) as also in the penny coinages of the kings of Kent, the Archbishops of Canterbury, and a few of the kings of East Anglia. Between the battle of Ellendune in A.D. 825, and the death of Burgred in A.D. 874, we watch the other South Humbric coinages disappear and that of Wessex alone survive. As we have pointed out, the early so-called Wessex coins were probably at first struck only in Kent.

The two classes of coins, then, which mark the beginning

of an English coinage—the sceattas of the seventh and eighth centuries and the pennies which succeeded them—were both derived, so far as regards their general appearance and fabric, from similar (Merovingian and Carolingian) coinages on the Continent. But from the very beginning of the English coinage a great originality is shown in the details of the fabrication, such as in the choice of the types, in the forms of the letters in the inscription, &c. In truth the originality is even more conspicuous on the earliest coins,—in the sceattas, for example, and on the first coins issued by Offa, than it is on the later pieces. Still on the whole we may say that in respect of type and general appearance the English currency throughout is markedly independent of influences coming from the Continent. The continental coinage develops into two distinct branches, the French and the German. The English coinage stands apart from both as a distinct series. All these facts argue a very considerable wealth and remarkable commercial activity in this country.

The incursions of the Vikings and the first coins struck by a Scandinavian people during the latter half of the ninth century form the next important feature in the history of the English coinage.

One of these different series of Scandinavian coinages is imitated rather from the Frankish coinage than from the English. (See Vol. I. pp. 204-229, and Pl. xxiv.-xxvii.) All the other coins which were struck by or under the influence of Scandinavian conquerors in England, are no more than debased imitations of the current coinage of the country. It is at this time that the names of the moneyers upon coins begin to show a curious infusion of foreign elements, and not Scandinavian elements only, among the population of England. In Ælfred's reign we have to note the beginning of the practice of adding the names of mint-places upon the coins, the only mint-places which had before his reign been mentioned on any coins being London (Vol. I. pp. 10-11) and Canterbury (Vol. I. p. 41 and Vol. II. pp. 6, 13-14). The chief interest to be found in the mint-names on the coins begins during the reign of Æthelstan.

For in the whole series of coins from this reign down to the reign of Eadgar we have continuous evidence of the recovery by the kings of Wessex of the country from the hands of the Danes. With the exception of three reigns, those of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig, the number of mint-places recorded by the coins goes on continually increasing to the time of Æthelred II.

After the reign of Eadgar we notice a certain change in the appearance of the coins. The dies appear to have been made more roughly than heretofore, and we may infer that a greater number of coins than previously were struck from the same die. It is difficult to describe in words this change in the appearance of the English coins; but the general effect of it on the eye and mind is to suggest that after the death of Eadgar, or at any rate after the accession of Æthelred II., the number of pieces issued was considerably greater than at any previous time, and that the more purely commercial character of the coinage was exclusively kept in view, while a striving after art in the manufacture of the dies almost disappeared. Indeed the amount of money coined in the reign of Æthelred II. must have been enormous. The payments which are recorded to have been made at various times in this reign and the next—10,000 lbs. of silver, 16,000 lbs., 45,000 lbs., 87,000 lbs.—imply an enormous currency, even though we admit that these large sums could not all have been paid in specie. That such payments in any form should have been possible despite all the misfortunes of England implies that her commercial prosperity had been continually on the increase.

In the reign of Æthelred II. we have further that important event in the history of the English coinage, in some respects the most important event of all, the initiative which it gave to the creation of a Scandinavian coinage—currencies initiated by the Danes in Ireland and in Scotland and other currencies for Denmark, for Sweden, and for Norway. As we have already said, the coinage of Æthelred and its imitations symbolize the wide rule of Cnut, who might have built up a lasting Scandinavian Empire if Cnut had had worthy successors, or if the Scandinavian customs of

inheritance could have been broken through. Undoubtedly this enormous currency of Æthelred's coinage, and of imitations of it throughout all Scandinavian lands, must have led to an increase in trade between England and other northern countries and paved the way for intercourse of all kinds. We know how much the English chronicles are concerned with Norwegian and Danish history at this time, and how much the Icelandic Sagas have to tell us about English history.

Some further tokens of the power and the ambition of Cnut are given by the adoption upon the coinage of a crowned bust, probably copied from the bust on the Imperial German coins; and one or two instances which occur at this time of the copying of German types upon the English money, or the converse, suggest that our relations were (through Denmark and Prussia) rather more with the German Empire than with France. The whole state of affairs changed when Edward the Confessor mounted the throne, and Norman influences began to be felt in this country.

This history of the spread of English coinages in the North marks the end of the influence of English coinage before the Conquest. As we have said, the influence of the new power—the Norman—though it began to be felt during the reign of Edward the Confessor, is not reflected so far as we can gather upon the coinage. Perhaps in one case we may see a reflection of it in the so-called 'Sovereign type' of Edward the Confessor, which is the first appearance of what we may call a coat-of-arms upon coins.

Thus far as regards the historical interest of the English coinage. Its artistic interest is, of course, very much smaller; but still it is not without artistic interest. In the earliest series of all, the sceatta series, we have a number and variety of designs which in proportion to the extent of the issue is perhaps without precedent in any other coinage of the world. The designs on the sceattas are not themselves for the most part artistically beautiful, but in any history of the development of ornament they ought to take a conspicuous place. They present, as was shown in the first volume, some striking examples of the degradation of

types, and through degradation of the evolution of fresh types. In the first volume a good deal of space was allotted to tracing the origin, the development, &c., of these designs.

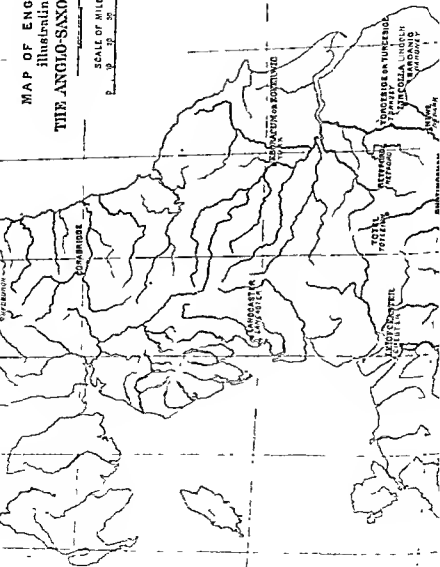
Then, again, the coins of Offa are in a way monuments of artistic excellence; and in the history of Anglo-Saxon art, and of its development out of Celtic art, these coin-types deserve a place alongside of the illuminated manuscripts of the period. After Offa's reign we continue from time to time to have coins which are artistically beautiful. Some heads on the money of Eadweard the Elder afford the best examples perhaps of the kind of work of which we are speaking; these, again, could not be neglected in any history of Anglo-Saxon art. But after this time, or at any rate after the reign of Eadgar, as we have just stated, the English coinage ceases to have any artistic merit, and an artistic coinage does not again appear in England until the reign of Edward I. of the Angevin or Plantagenet line.

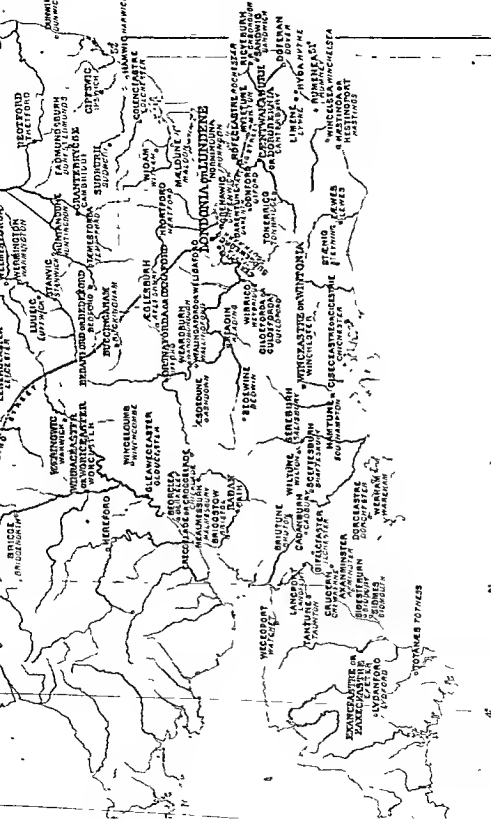
In the preparation of this Catalogue the compilers have been under special obligations to Sir John Evans, K.C.B., Treas. R.S., who has read the proofs of the Catalogue, and to Mr. H. Montagu, F.S.A., who has placed at their disposal his manuscript notes on the early coinage of Wessex, and has supplied lists of unpublished moneyers. Their thanks are also due to the Rev. E. McClure for his notes on that portion of the Introduction which deals with the mints.

MAP OF ENGLAND
illustrating
THE ANGLO-SAXON MINTS.

SCALE OF MILES.

0 10 20 30 40 50





CATALOGUE.

*CORRIGENDA

- P. 1, add name of *Tanucali* to list of moneyers
P. 21, l. 2, *dole* IN KENT AD 838.
P. 27 n, for *Xristiano* read *Xristiana*.
P. 101, l. 51, first col., for *Dartmouth* read *Darenth*.
P. 391, l. 3, for *Oðbern* read *Oðgrim*.
P. 400, l. 6, for " read *ÆLELPIL*.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

KINGDOM OF WESSEX.


ECGBEORHT.

8000. A.D. 802; DIED A.D. 838* or 839†.

Moneyers.

<i>Aenred.</i>	<i>Ifa.</i>
<i>Ætel</i> , <i>see</i> <i>Ætel</i> .	<i>Oba</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Andred.</i>	<i>Osmund</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Beagmund.</i>	<i>Sigestef.</i>
<i>Boornheard</i> , <i>Beornhart</i> , &c.	<i>Sweðheard</i> , <i>Sweðherd</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Beornmod</i> , <i>Biornmod</i> , &c. (Canterbury).	<i>Sicene.</i>
<i>Biosel</i> , <i>Bosel</i> [cf. <i>Bosa</i>] (Canterbury).	<i>Tideman.</i>
<i>Bosa.</i>	<i>Tiluuine</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Debla.</i>	<i>Timbeorht</i> [cf. <i>Tiðbeorht</i>] (Canterbury).
<i>Diormod</i> [cf. <i>Biornmod</i>] (Canterbury).	<i>Tiðbeorht.</i>
<i>Dynyn</i> [Duning ?].	<i>Werheard.</i>
<i>Eðclmod.</i>	<i>Wulgar.</i>

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type i.</i>	
Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Monogram  for DOROB C?† (Dorobernia Civitas). Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. PL. I. 1]	

* Stubbs.

† Theopold. See Introduction.

† This monogram has been likewise read **ECBOR**; but this reading seems scarcely admissible. It is possible that this type is a degradation from the type of Archbishop Wulfred (A.D. 803-839). See Vol. I. p. 73, Pl. XII. 1, and the Introduction to the present volume.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i. var. a.

Similar; inscription not divided by bust | Same.

[Etrus Coll.]

Type ii.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription | Monogram $\overline{\text{A}} \cdot \text{L}$ (A and L). Around
between two circles, divided by bust. | inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I 2.]

Type iii.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription | Cross, two limbs incline, two limbs
between two circles, divided by bust. | patia. Around, inscription between
bust. | two circles.

[Cf. Pl. L 3.]

Type iv.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription | Cross crozier. Around, inscription be-
between two circles. | tween two circles.



[Rud., Pl. II, 1.]

Type v.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription | Cross potent. Around, inscription be-
between two circles. | tween two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 27, 1.]

Type vi.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription | Lozenge-shaped pellet, surrounded by
between two circles. | four crescents, horns outwards.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

[Cf. Pl. I 4.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vii

Head r, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Salnithill, Olla Podrida, Pl. 20, 7.]

Type viii.

Head r. diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross pattée, with wedge in each angle (cross pattée over another cross pattée). Around, inscription between two circles

[Cf Pl. I. 5]

Type ix.

Head r, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles

Tribrach moline. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 6]

Type x.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 7]

Type xi

Sun?—eight rays pattées issuing from circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles



[E. J. G. Piffard Coll.]

Type xii.

Sun?—nine rays pattées issuing from circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles

Tribrach, limbs fourchées. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf Pl. I. 8]

Obverse

Reverse


Type xiii.

Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cl. Pl. 1 9.]

Type xiv.

Monogram  Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Num Chron., N. S. III 46.]

Type xv.

Cross pattee. Around, inscription between two circles.

Six rays or limbs pattee, issuing from a common centre. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 27, 2.]

Type xvi.

Cross of six limbs pattee. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross of five limbs pattee. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Lynn Coll.]

* The monogram here given correctly represents that on the coin. The figure below is taken from the only published representation of the coin. Since the figure was done the coiniers have had an opportunity of seeing the original.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvii.

Small cross pattée within four crescents,
horns inward. Across, inscription
between two circles.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription be-
tween two circles.



[Boyd Coll.]

Type xviii.

SAX or S^ANO (SAXON) irregularly
placed. Around, inscription between
two circles.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription be-
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I 10.]

Type xix.

Cross potent. Around, inscription be-
tween two circles.

Monogram ΓΛ (for SAX). Around,
inscription between two circles



[Num. Chron., N.S. lii. 46]

Type xx.

SAX
Inscription ONIO in three lines across
RVM
field. Around, inscription between
two circles

Cross pattée. Around, inscription be-
tween two circles.



[Murchison Coll.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS*

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Metter.
<p>SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.</p> <p>DOROVERNIA.</p> <p>[Canterbury.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>			
1	†ECCBEAR NT REX	†BIORNMOT TONET Wt. 21.0.	Diormot.
2	†ECCBEAR . . . REX	BIORNTOT TO . . . (Fragment)	
3	†ECCBEAR MHT REX	†BOSEL TONETA Wt. 22.3	Boesel, Dose.
4	†ECCBEAR R REX	†BOSEL TONETA Wt. 22.0.	
5	†ECCBEV MHT R.	†BOSEL MONETV Wt. 21.4.	
6	†ECCBEAR HT REX	†DIORTOT TNET Far. Dots in field of monogram. Wt. 21.8.	Diormot.
7	†ECCBEAR NT "	†OBA MONETA Far. Dot in centre of monogram. Wt. 21.5.	Ola.
8	" "	†OSMVD MONETA Wt. 20.5.	Osmund.
9	†ECCBEVRNT "	†SPEFYRD MON Far. Dots in field of monogram. Wt. 21.4.	Saefhard.
[P.L.I.]			
10	†ECCBEAR NT REX	†TILVINE MONETA Wt. 21.5.	Tilvine.
11	†ECCBEAR NT REX	†TIMBEARNT (Broken.)	Timbeard.

* The coins in this volume are all silver Pennies unless it is otherwise stated.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
Type ii. (St. Andrew.)			
12	ECGBEORNT RE	✠ > C > ANDREA > Wt. 20.0. [Pl. I. 2.]	No Moneyer
Type iii.			
13	ECCLBE....	ANDRE. (Fragment.) [Pl. I. 3.]	Andred.
Type vi.			
14	✠ECGBEORNT RE	✠DYNYN TONET Wt. 21.0. [Pl. I. 4.]	Dynyn. (Dunning?)
Type vii.			
15	✠ECGBEORHT REX	✠EDEL✠TOD Wt. 20.0. [Pl. I. 5.]	Edehard.
Type ix.			
16	✠ACCEBQARHT REX	✠PERNEARD MONEꝝ Wt. 20.7. [Pl. I. 6.]	Werhard.
Type x.			
17	✠HECBEARHT REX	✠DIDRTOD THEꝝ Wt. 19.2. [Pl. I. 7.]	Diormod.
Type xii.			
18	✠HECBEARHT REX	✠SVVEFNED Wt. 17.2. [Pl. I. 8.]	Sveflard

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museum.
19	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xiii.</i></p> <p>✠ ELCBEORHT REX</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. I. 9.]</p>	<p>✠ EDELTOÐ TONETA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Wt. 108.</p>	Eitelmod.
20	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xviii.</i></p> <p>✠ ELCBEORHT REX</p>	<p>✠ BEORNEHART</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Wt. 228.</p>	Beornheard.
21	<p>" "</p>	<p>✠ BOZA MONETA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Wt. 157.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. I. 10.]</p>	Dosa.

AETHELWULF.




SUCC. A.D. 838 or 839; DIED A.D. 858.

(Resigned Wessex to his son Aethelbald in 856 and reigned in Kent only.)

Monarchs.

Aethel-, see Ethe-.	Ethelred? (Canterbury).
Beagmund.	Hebea? (Canterbury).
Biarnmod or Biarnod.	Hedebeald [for Herebeald?].
Biarnnoð (Canterbury).	Herebeald (Canterbury).
Brid (Canterbury).	Herebearht.
Degbearht.	Hunbearht [Hunbeant] (Canterbury).
Deineah (Canterbury).	Huned.
Diar (Canterbury).	Liaba or Liuba.
Duduluc.	Mannic [Mannic] (Canterbury).
Dun(n).	Manna, Mann, &c.
Ealgmund [Ealhmund?] (Canterbury).	Osmund (Canterbury).
Eanmund (Canterbury).	Tiroald [Tidwald?].
Eanwald.	Torhtulf.
Eardwulf.	Torhtwald.
Etheheard [= Etheheard?]	Uermund.
Etheheard.	Uealheard, Uealheard, &c. [= Uelmheard?] (Canterbury).
Ethelhere.	Uelmheard [= Uealheard?]
Ethelmod [or Etheinoð?]	Uuilbeah or Wilbeah [cf. Uealheard] (Canterbury).
Ethelmund (Canterbury).	Weineah [cf. Deineah.]
Etheinoð.	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type i.</i>	
DDRIBI or DORIB irregularly written. Around, inscription between two circles.	Monogram  . Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. II. 1.]	
<i>Type I. var. a.</i>	
Same as reverse of preceding.	Same as obverse of preceding.
[Cf. Pl. II. 2.]	
<i>Type ii.</i>	
DDRIBI or DORIB irregularly written. Around, inscription between two circles.	In centre  . Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. II. 3.]	
<i>Type hi.</i>	
Monogram  . Around, inscription between two circles.	Cross pattée, in angles CYHT (CANT?) Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. II. 4.]	

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvi.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross, two limbs cross crocket, two pattées. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Montagu Coll.]

Type xvii.

Bust r., sometimes diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c., upon limbs and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines.

[Cf. Pl. III. 6.]

Type xviii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

In centre M . Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 7.]

Type xix.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Plain cross, the ends of which touch the inner circle, over cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 8.]

Type xx.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Same as obverse type.

[Cf. Pl. III. 9.]

Type xxi.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross crocket. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 10.]

Type xxii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross moline. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 11.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xxiii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Cross, two limbs pattée, two moline.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 12.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
OOROVERNIA.			
[Canterbury.]			
Type i			
1	✠EDELVVLF REX Var. Pellet in centre.	✠BIARNOD MONETA Wt. 18 G.	Blarnnōð.
2	" "	✠BRID MONETA Wt. 18 G.	Brid.
3	✠EOELVVLF REX	✠OEINEAN MONETA Wt. 19 G.	Deineah.
4	" (Dot L-F)	✠EALMVNO MONETA Wt. 19 G.	Ealgmund.
5	" "	✠EALMVNO MONETA Wt. 18 G.	
6	" (Dots. L-FR-EX)	U (Fragment.) "	
7	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EAMVND MONET Wt. 19 5	Eanmund.
8	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EDELERD MDNETA Wt. 20-0	Eðelred?
9	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EDELNYNO NDNE Wt. 22 G.	Eðelmund.
10	" LF " ✠	✠HVNBEANT NONET Wt. 18 4.	Hunbearht.
11	✠EDEL✠VVLF✠ REX Var. Pellet in centre.	✠MANINC MDNETA Wt. 19 5.	Maninc.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvi.

Bust τ , diademed. Around, inscription
between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross, two limbs cross crosslet, two pat-
tées. Around, inscription between two
circles.



[Montagu Coll.]

Type xvii.

Bust τ , sometimes diademed. Around,
inscription between two circles, di-
vided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c., upon limbs and
between angles of cross formed of
beaded lines.

[Cf. Pl. III. 6.]

Type xviii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

In centre M . Around, inscription be-
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 7.]

Type xix.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Plain cross, the ends of which touch
the inner circle, over cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 8.]

Type xx.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Same as obverse type.

[Cf. Pl. III. 9.]

Type xxi.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Cross crosslet. Around, inscription be-
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 10.]

Type xxii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Cross maline. Around, inscription be-
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 11.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xxiii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Cross, two limbs pattés, two molino.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

[Cl. Pl. III. 12]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
DORDBERNIA.			
[Canterbury.]			
Type i.			
1	✠EDELVVLF REX Var. Pellet in centre.	✠BIARNNOÐ MONETA Wt 18 G.	Biarnnoð.
2	" "	✠BRID MONETA Wt 18 G.	Brid.
3	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠DEINEAN MONETA Wt 19 G.	Deinean.
4	" (Dot L.F)	✠EALMVND MONETA Wt 19 G.	Ealgmund.
5	" "	✠EALGMVND MONETA Wt 18 G.	
6	" (Dots L.FR·EX)	U (Fragment.) "	
7	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EAMVND MONET Wt 19 G.	Eaumund.
8	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EDELERD MONETA Wt 20 G.	Eðelred?
9	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EDELNYNO NONE Wt. 22 G.	Eðelmund.
10	" LF " ✠	✠HVNBEANT MONET Wt 18 G.	Hunbearht.
11	✠EDEL✠VVLF✠ REX Var. Pellet in centre.	✠MÆNINE MONETA Wt. 19 G.	Maninc.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type XVI.

Dust r., diademid. Around, inscription
between two circles, divided by bust.Cross, two limbs cross crozier, two per
lee. Around, inscription between two
circles.14. †EDELVVLF REX
Var. Pellet in centre.†VVEALHHEARD
Wt 19016. †EDELVYLE REX
Var. Pellet in centre.†VVELHHEARD
Wt 186.

17. †EDELVVLF REX

†VWILFEN MONETA
Wt 191.

Unilbeah.

Type I var. a.

18. †EDELVVLF REGE
Var. N^o 2; pellet
in centre.†NEREBEYLO MONETA
Var. Pellet in centre.
Wt 191.

Herebald.

19. †EDELVVLF REX
Var. Pellets in field†NVNBERNT MONET
Wt 220.

Hunbeah.

20. †ERFLVLE DE

†NVNBERNT MONET
Wt 200

[Pl. II. 2.]

Type II.

21. †EDELVVLF REX
Var. Pellets in type.†DIAH MONETA
Wt 173.

Diar.

[Pl. II. 3.]

Type III.

22. †EDELVVLE RE
Var. Pellet in type.†NEBECA MONETA
DOR
Wt 190

Hebea?

23. " "

" " Wt 185

24. " "

" " For Order of let-
ters in angles of
cross [CENTY]
Wt 190.

[Pl. II. 4.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type XIII.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Cross, two limbs pattée, two moline.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

[Pl. II. 12]

[Pl. II. 5.]

Type v.

26	✠E+HELVVLF RE: X	✠DIAR MONETA Wt. 19 4.	Diar.
27	" REX	✠HEREBEALD MDHET Wt. 20 7.	Herebeald.
28	" L.F. "	✠MANNA MONETA Wt. 19 0.	Manna.
29	" L.F. "	✠OSMYMD MOMET Wt. 21 2.	Osmund.
30	" L.F. "	✠OSMYND MONETA Wt. 20 3.	

[Pl. II. 6.]

31	" "	✠TORHVALD MDHET Wt. 18 7.	Torhtwald.
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Type v. var. a.

32	✠ÆDELVVLF REX	✠OCCIDENTALIVM Wt. 20 0.	No Moneyer
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[Pl. II. 7.]

33	" Var. Pellet opposite each limb of smaller cross.	" " Wt. 20 2	
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Type vi.

34	✠E+HELVVLF REX	✠DEIHEVH MONETA Wt. 23 3	Deineah.
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[Pl. II. 8.]




Type vii.

35	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠OZMYND MONETA (Broken)	Osmund
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[Pl. II. 9.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
36	EDELVYLF REX Type viii. [Pl. II. 10.]	†BIXARNNOÐ Wt. 19.7.	Biatarnnoð.
37	EDELVVLF RE Type ix. [Pl. II. 11.]	†BEAGTYND TO Wt. 19.4.	Beagmund.
38	EDELVVLF REX Type ix. var. a. * [Pl. II. 12.]	†BEAGTVN Wt. 20.3.	Beagmund.
39	" "	†VVILHEAN Wt. 18.4.	Unilheah.
40	†EDELVVLF REX Type xi.	†DEINEAH MONETA Wt. 20.0.	Dalcah.
41	" R-EX	†DEINEAH MONETA Var. Pellets in angles of cross. Wt. 20.3	
42	†EDELVVLF REX	†DEINEAH MONET Wt. 20.0	
43	†EDELVVLF REX	†DIAR MONETA Wt. 18.0.	Diar.
44	" "	†E ANMVMÐ NONETA Var. Pellets in angles of cross. Wt. 17.1.	Earmund.
45	" "	†LIABA MONETA Wt. 20.0.	Liala.
46	†EDELVVLF ERX	†LIVBA MONETA Wt. 19.8	
47	†EDELVVLF REX [Pl. III. 1.]	†MANNA MONETA Wt. 20.5	Manna.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
48	✠EDELVJF REX	✠ΠΑΗ·Η·✠ΜΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 19.3.	
49	XEB ELVVJED ✠	ΑΤΕ·ΙΟΠ·✠ΗΝΑΠ·✠ Wt. 19.8.	
50	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠ΟΣΝΥΝΔ ΝΟΝΕΤ·Α· Wt. 20.2.	Osmond.
Type xii.			
51	✠EFLVVLEΘ EX [Pl. III. 2.]	✠NEEBEBEVEB MONET Wt. 19.5.	Herebeart.
Type xiii.			
52	✠EFLVVLE·E·✠ [Pl. III. 3.]	✠IEREBEALD MONT Wt. 19.5	Herebeald.
53	✠EDELVVLF REX	NYNBEVBHT ΠΟΝΕΥΤ (Broken)	Hunbeart.
54	" REX	✠ΛΙΑΒΑ ΠΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 20.8.	Liaba.
55	" "	ΟΣΝΥΝΔ ΝΟΝΕΤΑ· Wt. 19.8.	Osmond.
56	✠EDELVV . . REX	·ΟΣΜΥΝΔ ΗΟΝΕΤ (Fragment)	
Type xiv.			
57	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠ΔΙΑΒ ΙΛΟΝΙΤΑ Wt. 17.4.	Dia.
58	✠EDELVVL·F RE·.·✠	✠NEREBEAL O ΠΟΝΕΤ Wt. 20.6.	Herebeald.
59	✠EDELVVLF REX [Pl. III. 4.]	✠ΠΑΗΝΑ ΠΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 20.1.	Munn.
60	" REX	✠ΟΣΠΥΝΔ ΜΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 19.2.	Osmond.
Type xv.			
61	EDELVVLF REX [Pl. III. 5.]	✠EDELHERE Wt. 20.2.	Ethelhere.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
62	EDELVVLF REX	†EDELHRE (Broken.)	
63	†ÆDELVVLF REX	<p>Type xvii.</p> <p>   </p> <p>For. Each letter in angles between three pellets. Wt. 20.5.</p> <p>[Pl. III 6.]</p>	Degbeart.
64	†ÆDELVVLF REX For. Head diademed.	†DIARM ON ETA  Wt. 20.1.	Dar.
65	" "	†OVONI NE MO NETA Wt. 19.2.	Dudwine.
66	" "	†EDELLE:ARD MO NETA For. Each letter in angles between two pellets. Wt. 22.5.	Etselgard.
67	" "	†EDELMO OD MO NETA Wt. 22.1.	Etelmod.
68	" "	†EDELMO OO MO NETA Wt. 19.3.	Etelmo.
69	†ÆDELVVLF " "	†HVNBER RT MO NETA Wt. 19.0.	Hunbeart.
70	†ÆDELVVLF "	†HVNBER RT MO NETA Wt. 19.3.	
71	" "	†HVNBER RT MO NETA (Broken.)	
72	" "	†HVNBER ED MO NETA Wt. 19.2.	Hunred.
73	" "	†MINNE MO NETA Wt. 20.3.	Mehme.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
74	†ÆÐELVVL F REX Var. Head diademed.	†MĀN· WY MO NETA Wt. 20 0.	Manna.
75	" "	†TIRVA LD MO NETA Wt. 22·7.	Tirwald.
76	Var. "Head diademed.	†TORHT VLF MD NETA Wt. 21·0.	Torhtulf.
77	" "	†VERMV ND MD NETA Wt. 20·7.	Uermund.
<i>Type xviii.</i>			
78	†ÆÐELVVL REX	†BRID TONETA Wt. 21·4.	Brid.
79	†ÆÐELVVL F REX	†VVILHEAĀ Var. Three pellets around central letter. Wt. 20 6.	Umlheah or Willheah.
[Pl. III. 7.]			
80	" "	†PILHEAĀ TONETA Var. Three pellets around central letter. Wt. 18 0.	
<i>Type xix.</i>			
81	.. EÐELVVL F [REX] [Pl. III. 8.]	†TAN [NIN] C T (Fragment.)	Manning
<i>Type xx.</i>			
82	†ÆÐELYVL F REX [Pl. III. 9.]	†DVN MONETA Wt. 18 3.	Dun.
<i>Type xxi.</i>			
83	†EÐELVVL F REX [Pl. III. 10.]	†BEAŁTVND Wt. 19 0.	Beagmund.
84	" "	†BEAŁTVND Wt. 20 0.	
85	" "	†BEAŁTVVND (Broken.)	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monyer.
86	EDELVVLF REX	†VVELMHƷARƷ T WL 19.7.	Uuelmheard.
87	†ÆEDELYYLF REX [Pl. III. 11.]	Type xii. †DYN TONETƷ WL 19.0.	Dun.
88	†ÆEDELYYLF REX	†DYVN TONETƷ WL 19.2.	
89	†EDELYYLF REX [Pl. III. 12.]	Type xiii. †EDELHERE (Chipped.)	EƷelhere.
90	" "	†YYELHƷARƷ WL 18.2.	Uuelheard or Uuelmheard.



ÆTHELBALD.

SUCC. IN WESSEX, A.D. 856; IN KENT, A.D. 858; DIED A.D. 860 OR 861.

Moneyers.

Beahmund. Torhtulf.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1	<p><i>Bust r. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.</i></p> <p>†ÆDELBALD REX</p> 	<p><i>Inscription upon limbs and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines.</i></p> <p>↑ MO ↓ †TORHT ↙ VLF ↘</p> <p>(Montagu Coll.) Wt 19.7.</p> 	Torhtulf.
2	" "	" Wt. 18.0.	
3	" "	" Wt. 19.8.	

Four specimens of the coinage of this monarch have been met with, three of these are in existence, but the fourth has disappeared. Of the existing specimens one is in the possession of Mr. Hyman Montagu (see No 1): it came from the collection of Mr. William Brice, who purchased it some twelve years ago of Mr. Webster, the dealer. The second known specimen (see No 2), originally from the Gibbs collection, also formerly belonged to Mr. Montagu, but was disposed of in his sale of Duplicates, 7th May, 1833; whilst the third (see No. 3) is in the possession of Messrs Spink & Sons, the dealers. As all these three specimens are from the same die, some doubt is entertained of their genuineness. The fourth and missing specimen is figured in Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*, No. 168, who gave it upon the authority of a plate engraved under the auspices of Mr. John White; but it is further stated by Ruding (vol. i. p. 124) that Mr. Taylor Combo saw this coin in the collection of Mr. Austin and was satisfied as to its authenticity. This coin is of the same type as those above described, but was struck by the moneyer *Beahmund*.

ÆTHELBEARHT.

STOL IN KENT, &c.* A.D. 853; IN WESSEX A.D. 861; DIED A.D. 866.

Moneyers.

Æthel, <i>see</i> Æthel.	Healcarht (= Heclearht?)
Bædmund	Hecetwald.
Bædnoth.	Herafred.
Beazmund or Beahmund.	H. regnal.
Blarnmod [or Blarnob].	H. remund.
Burnulne.	Hunbeahht.
Burnuht.	Hunneal.
Cætal [Cæalbeahht?]	Hilwineg.
Cæred.	Lucenian or Lyccenian?
Cenueald.	Manice [Manuino].
Cuncfred [cf. Cynfred].	Nothulf.
Dralla.	Odenrht.
Degleahht.	Odhero.
Deglaf.	Sefred or Selfred.
Denemund.	Sclered (= Selfred?).
Diarnod.	Sig hero.
Dunulno.	Torhtmund.
Eadalf.	Torhtulf.
Ealdred.	Uernun?
Etelgard.	Uhtmund [Uolhtmund].
Ethelero.	Uinoth [Uilnoth?].
Ethelnoth.	Uluccard.
Ethelred.	Uulthearl.
Ethelwealh.	Uunbeahht or Uynbeahht [cf. Hunbeahht].
Ethulf.	Witnoth [= Uinoth?].
Etered [= Eðfred?]	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type i.

Dust r., hair unbound. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Moneyer's name, &c., upon huds and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 1.]

(Similar to Æthelwulf, Type xvii.)





Type ii.

Dust r., dialedmond. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Floriated cross with leaf in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 2.]

* In Kent, Essex, Surrey and Sussex.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type I.</i>		
1	†ÆÐELBEARHT REX	<p>   </p> <p>†BÆOEM</p> <p>   </p> <p>Wt. 20.2.</p>	Bademund.
2	" "	<p>†BÆDEN OD MO</p> <p>NE·T·A·</p> <p>Wt. 18.2.</p>	Badenod.
3	" "	<p>†BÆDEM VND MO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 18.8.</p>	Bengmund or Beahmund.
4	" "	<p>†BÆHT VND TO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 22.8.</p>	
5	" "	<p>†BÆTHM VND MO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 19.7.</p>	
6	" "	<p>†BIARNM : OD MO :</p> <p>NE·T·A</p> <p>Wt. 20.8.</p>	Biarnmol.
7	" "	<p>†BIARNV INE MO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 18.4.</p>	Biarnvine.
8	" "	<p>†BVRNV XLD MO NETA</p> <p>Dot in each angle of cross. (Chipped)</p>	Burnwald.
9	" "	<p>†CEALE ARD MO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 20.0.</p>	Cenleard.
10	" "	<p>†CENR EO MO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 20.0.</p>	Cenred.
11	" "	<p>†CENVE ALO TO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 23.9.</p>	Cenneald.
12	" "	<p>†CVNEFR EO MO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 18.0.</p>	Cunefreð.
13	" "	<p>†CVNEFR EO MO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 21.0.</p>	
14	" "	<p>†DEAL : LA MO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 19.6.</p>	Dealla.
15	" "	<p>†OEGBEA HT MO NETA</p> <p>Wt. 21.6.</p>	Degbeahht.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
16	†ÆDELBÆARHT REX	†OELG AF MO NETA Wt. 22.2.	Deglaf.
17	" "	†DENEM VND TO NETA Wt. 21.5.	Denemand.
18	" "	†DIARM OD MD NE-TA Wt. 18.7.	Diarmod.
19	" "	" " " Wt. 20.4.	
20	" "	†DYOVI NE MO NETA Wt. 21.5	Dadnina.
21	†ÆDEBÆARHT REX	†EAOV LF MO NETA (Chipped.)	Eadalf.
22	†ÆDELBÆARHT REX	†EALOR EO MO NETA (Chipped.)	Ealdred.
23	" "	†EDELCE ARO MO NETA Wt. 19.4	Etolgard.
24	" "	†EDELH ERE MO NETA Wt. 19.6.	Etelhere.
25	" "	†EDELN OD MO NETA (Chipped.)	Etelnoð.
26	" "	†EDELRE ED MO NETA Wt. 18.0.	Etelred.
27	" "	†EDELRE EO MO NETA Wt. 20.0.	
28	" "	†EDER-ED MO NETA Wt. 21.1.	Edered [= Etelred?]
29	" "	†EDELVE ALD TO NETA Wt. 21.5.	Etelueald.
30	" "	†EDELV LF MO NETA Wt. 19.3.	Etelulf.
31	" "	†HEABÆARHT TO NETA Wt. 23.0.	Heabearht [= Herebearht?]
32	†ÆEOLBÆARHT REX	†HEREBE ALD MD: NETA. Wt. 14.8.	Herebeald.
33	†ÆEDELBÆARHT REX	†HEREFR ED TO NETA Wt. 20.8	Herefred.
34	" "	†HERELEX RD MD NETA Wt. 18.8.	Heregard.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
35	✠ÆDELBEARHT REX	✠HEREMV NO MO NETA Wt. 17 G.	Heremund.
		[Pl. IV. 1.]	
36	" "	✠HVNBEA HT MO NETA Wt. 18-0.	Hunbearht.
37	" "	✠HVNR EO MO NETA Wt. 18-6.	Hunred.
38	" "	Var. " N. E. T A Wt. 19-6.	
39	" "	" " " Wt. 21-7.	
40	" "	✠LIABIN NE MO NETA Wt. 22-6.	Liabing.
41	" "	✠LIABIN CE MO NETA Wt. 18 1/2.	
42	" "	✠LVCEM AN TO NETA Wt. 17-5.	Inceman (Lyceman?).
43	" "	✠MANI NE MO NETA Wt. 21-3.	Maninc.
44	" "	✠NODV LF MO NETA Wt. 20 0.	Noðulf.
45	" "	✠OSBEA HT MO NETA Wt. 20 5.	Osbearht.
46	" "	✠OSHE RE TO NETA Wt. 15 7.	Oshere.
47	" "	✠OSHE RE MO NETA Wt. 21-7.	
48	" "	✠SEFR: ED MO NETA Wt. 18 6.	Sefreð (or Selfred?).
49	" "	✠SELER: ED MO NETA (Chipped)	Selered (or Selfred?).
50	" "	✠SIGEHE RE MO NETA Wt. 19 0.	Sigehere.
51	" "	✠TORHTM VND TO NETA Wt. 19 1/2.	Torhtmund.
52	" "	✠TORHT VLF MO NETA Wt. 19 1.	Torhtulf.
53	" "	✠VERMV NO MO NETA (Chipped.)	Uermund.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
16	✠ÆDELBEXRHT REX	✠DELLX AF MÐ NETX WL 20-2.	Declaf.
17	" "	✠DENEM VND TO NETX WL 21-5.	Denemund.
18	" "	✠DIXRM ÐÐ MD NE-T-X WL 18-7.	Diarmod.
19	" "	" " " WL 20-4.	
20	" "	✠OVDVI NE MÐ NETX WL 21-5.	Dudwine.
21	✠ÆDEBEARHT REX	✠EADV LF MO NETX (Chipped)	Eadulf.
22	✠ÆDELBEXRHT REX	✠EALÐR ED MÐ NET-X (Chipped)	Ealdred.
23	" "	✠EDELLE XRD MO NETX WL 19-4.	Etelgard.
24	" "	✠EDELH ERE MO NETX WL 19-8.	Etelhere.
25	" "	✠EDELN ÐÐ MO NETX (Chipped)	Etelnoth.
26	" "	✠EDELK ED MO NETX WL 18-0.	Etelred.
27	" "	✠EDELRE ED MO NETX WL 20-0.	
28	" "	✠EDER- ED MD NETX WL 21-1.	Edered (= Etelred?).
29	" "	✠EDELVE XLD TO NETX WL 21-5.	Etelwald.
30	" "	✠EDELV !LF MÐ NETX WL 19-3.	Etelulf.
31	" "	✠HEABEX RHT TO NETX WL 23-0.	Heabearht (= Heabearht?).
32	✠ÆEOLBEXRHT REX	✠HEREBE XLD MD: NET-X-X. WL 11-8.	Herebeald.
33	✠ÆEOLBEARHT REX	✠HEREFR ED TO NETX WL 20-8.	Herefred.
34	" "	✠HERECEA RD MD NETX WL 19-8.	Heregarth.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
35	†ÆÐELBEARHT REX [Pl. IV. 1.]	†HEREMUND MONET Wt. 17 6.	Heremund.
36	" "	†HUNBEARHT MONET Wt. 18 0.	Hunbearht.
	Burgnod. Cuthelm. Dealla. Deneuuld. Dliralf. Diga. Dudda, Dudd. Dunn. Elbro.	ÆTET Hussa. Liabine[g]. Lulla. Mann. Mannine. Oshere. Torhtmund. Uuiue.	Hunrod.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c., in three lines across field; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 3.]

Type i. var. a.

Same.

Similar: inscription divided by two lines with curved ends

Type ii.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c., in four lines across field, divided by three straight lines; the upper and lower ones with curved ends.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 4.]

Type iii.

Façade of Christian temple. Around, inscription.*

Cross crosslet, pellet in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 5.]

Type iii. var. a.

Façade of Christian temple, &c., same as the preceding but of rude work.

Cross patée, pellet in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 6.]

* Comp. "Christian Felicitas" coins of Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, &c. The façade on these coins is probably that of St. Peter's at Rome.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
16	ÆDELBEXRÆ REX	DELLÆ AF MO NETÆ WL 22-2.	Deglaf.
17	" "	DENEM VND TO NETÆ WL 21-5.	Denmund.
18	" "	DIARM OD MO NE-TÆ WL 19-6.	Diarmod.
19	" REX	VLANCEA RD TO NETÆ WL 21-4.	Ulanearl.
57	" "	WLFEX RD MD NETÆ WL 21-3.	Uulfearl.
58	" "	WLFHE AR DM O NETÆ WL 21-6.	
59	" "	WLFHE ARD MO NETÆ WL 19-6.	
60	" "	WNBEX RÆ MD NETÆ WL 18-3.	Uunbearht or Uynbearht (cf. Hun- learht).
Type II			
61	ÆDELBEXRÆ REX [PL IV. 2.]	CENVEALD MONETÆ WL 19-0.	Cenneahl.
62	" "	CYNEFRED MONETÆ (Chipped)	Cunefræ.
63	" "	OSHERE MONETÆ WL 19-8.	Oshere.
64	" "	TORHTMUND MONETÆ (Broken.)	Torhtmund.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
12	†EÐLRED REX	MON +DICA ETA Wt. 18 6.	Diga.
13	†ÆÐELRED REX	MDN DVDDA ETA Wt. 17 0.	Dudda.
14	" "	MON DVDDA ETA Wt. 18 3.	.
15	" "	" Var. No pellets. Wt. 21 9.	.
16	†Æ+LEDI RE	MDN DVDDA ETA (Chipped.)	.
17	†Æ+ELRED REX	MDN +DVNN ETA Wt. 19 5.	Dunn.
18	" "	MDN +DVNN ETA Wt. 23 0.	.
19	" "	MDN +DVNN ETA Wt. 20 0.	.
20	" "	MDN ELBERE ETA Wt. 23 4.	Ellere.
21	" "	" Var. MON Wt. 20 8.	.
22	" "	MON. ELBERE ETA Wt. 19 8.	.
23	" "	MON +ELLA ETA Wt. 19 0.	Ella.
24	" "	MON EÐELRED ETA Wt. 15 5.	Eðelred.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mintage.
SERIES A. WITH BUST.			
Type i.			
1	✠ÆHELRED REX	HMD BIAHNEA NETA Wt 15.5	Biarneah.
2	" REX	" Far. HMO Wt 20.8	
3	✠EDELRED R EX	DMD BIAHMO NETA Wt 19.5	Biarneah.
4	✠ÆDELRED REX	DMD BIAHMD NETA Wt 19.0	
5	"	" Far. DMD Wt 20.0	
6	"	OD MD BIAHNM NETA Wt 19.4	
7	✠EDELRED R EX	D MDN BIAHMO ETA Wt 18.7	
8	✠ÆDELRED REX	D MD. BIAHND NETA Wt 17.5	Biarneah.
9	✠ÆDELRED M REX	MDN. DEALLA ETA Wt 19.4	Dealla.
10	ÆDELERED REX	D MD. DENEVAL NETA Wt 18.6	Deneval.
11	✠ÆDELRED REX	F MDN DIAHVL ETA Wt 19.0	D. arall

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mintage.
38	†ÆDELREO REX	MON MÄNINC ETA Wt. 20.5.	
39	" "	" Var. MÄNINC Wt. 20.2.	
40	" "	MON OŠHERE ETA Wt. 16.7.	Ošhere.
41	" "	NO M TORHMY NETA Wt. 17.2.	Torhtmund.
42	" "	NO M TORHMY ONETA Wt. 18.5.	
43	" "	..MON. VVINE. ..ETA.. Wt. 19.8.	Uuine.
Type ii.			
44	†ÆDELRE D REX	..A. CVÖHEL MMONE TA Wt. 20.0.	Cuthelm.
		[Pl. IV. 4]	
45	†ÆDELRED REX	..A. TORHMY VNDMON ET Wt. 18.0.	Torhtmund.

SERIES B. WITHOUT BUST.

Type iii. *			
46	Æ·Ð·E·L·RE·D REX	ÆHEA·HHOD MT Wt. 21.5.	Heahmod.
		[Pl. IV. 5]	
Type iii. var. a.			
47	†E·ÐEL·R·E·D· RE	+BEORNAE Wt. 21.6.	Beornbae.
		[Pl. IV. 6]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
25	ÆDELRED REX	MON EDELRED ETA Wt 177.	
26	" "	" Var. MON Wt 203.	
27	" "	D MO EDELRE NETA Wt 108.	
28	" "	LD MO HEREBEA NETA Wt 180.	Herebeald.
29	" "	MÖN HEREVLF ETA Wt 185.	Hereolf.
30	" "	MÖN LARBINC ETA Wt 183.	Liabinc.
31	ÆDELRED "	MÖN. LYLLA ETA Wt 180.	Lulla.
32	ÆDELRED REX	MON MANN ETA Wt 197.	Mann.
33	" "	MÖN. MANN ETA Wt 197.	
		[Pl. IV. 3]	
34	" "	" Var. MON Wt 180.	
35	" "	" Var. MON. ETA Wt 187.	
36	" "	" Var. MON. ETA Wt 178.	
37	" "	MON MANNINC ETA Wt 181.	Manninc.

Ludeca or Lüdig.	Simun.
Lulla.	Stefanus
<i>Launing</i>	Tata.
Mannino.	Tidbald.
Moelf?	Tilefein [Tilenine?].
Nebeca [Hebeca].	Tilennino (London).
<i>Osgeard</i> .	Tilenoie [Tilennine?]
Oshero.	Tirnald or Tirueald (Canterbury).
<i>Osric</i>	Torlismund.
Osulf.	Uigbald or Unigbald.
<i>Regingard</i> [<i>Reginwer</i>].	Uuno.
Resand? (Canterbury).	Uuiniger, Uuinier, &c.
Særlis?	Unfard
Samson.	Uulfred or Uulfreð.
Sefreð.	Uynberht or Wynberht.
Sigestef, Siestef, &c.	Ward.
Sigenmald.	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

Dust r, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c, in three lines, across field; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes

[Cf. Pl. VI 1-2]

Type i var. a.

Same.

Similar: lunettes broken in centre of curve

[Cf. Pl. VI 3]

Type i var. b

Same

Similar: lunettes broken at the angles

[Cf. Pl. VI 4]

Type i var. c

Same.

Similar: inscription divided by two lines with curved ends

[Cf. Pl. VI 5.]

Type ii

Bust r, diademed. Around, inscription, divided by bust; inner circle

Moneyer's name, &c, within and without leaves of quatrefoil; over which, cross pattée with circle in centre and wedges in angles

[Cf. Pl. VI 6]

ÆLFRED.

800. A.D. 871; DIED A.D. 901.

Moneyers.

- Abnel.
 Adneard [Eadneard?].
 Ælfstan or Elfstan (London).
 Ælfwald or Elfwald.
 Ætelaf [or Ætelfulf?] (Boiseng).
 Ætelstan or Eitelstan (Canterbury).
 Ætered or Etered (Canterbury).
 Ætel-, see also Eitel-.
 Alunada? [Alunald or Luda?].
 Atclulf [= Ætelfulf].
 Beagstan.
 Beornmaer or Beornwer.
 Beorned or Berned (Canterbury).
 Berehold or Bernald [cf. Bernwald, &c.].
 Berhtere.
 Bernald, Bernald, Bernwald, Bernwald, Birnwald, Burnwald or Byrnwald, &c. (Canterbury, Oxford).
 Biareð [or Biarned?] (Canterbury?).
 Biarnulf.
 Biarned, Biarned (Canterbury).
 Birned [= Biarned for Biarned, &c.].
 Birned, see Birned.
 Boga.
 Boga.
 Briard.
 Brined [for Biarned?] (Canterbury).
 Boga [= Boga?].
 Burgas.
 Burnhere or Byrnhere.
 Byrnalm or Byrnalm.
 Ceard.
 Cerman? (Canterbury).
 Cialmod or Ciolmod [Ciolmod?].
 Cialulf or Ciolulf.
 Cirenion or Cirenion?
 Cudberht and Cu berht.
 Cuneulf or Cyneulf.
 Cu-nulf.
 Dealine or Dealing.
 Dalia, Dala, &c.
 Dalgumund.
 Dapald or Dapwald.
 Dethelm.
 Darmund.
 Darnall (Canterbury).
 Deil.
 Deilwine.
 Deilig.
 Duve for Dunne.
 Dunna or Dunn.
 Dunne or Dunne (Canterbury).
 Eadhelm.
 Eadstan.
 Eaduald, Eaduald, &c. (Canterbury).
 Eadueard [cf. Adueard].
 Eadulf.
 Eactan [= Eadstan].
 Ealdulf.
 Eclerht.
 Ecnulf or Ecnulf.
 Edculf [or Eadulf?] (Canterbury).
 Eitelstan [= Ætelstan].
 Ellere.
 Elda.
 Elfstan (Canterbury).
 Elf-, see also Ælf-.
 Eln (Bath).
 Ericumund.
 Erelmoh.
 Erelmod.
 Erelmod.
 Erelred.
 Erelwine (Canterbury).
 Erelulf.
 Erel-, see also Ætel-.
 Etered, see Ætered.
 Ferlan?
 Folcard.
 Frankald.
 Garum?
 Gelda.
 Gidulf [= Ciolulf].
 Goda.
 Gu here.
 Haldere [= Berehold or Bernold].
 Healf.
 Heculf (London).
 Helica?
 Helcan?
 Herelald.
 Herbert or Heribert (Lincoln).
 Hereford or Hereford (Canterbury).
 Heremod.
 Heremund.
 Herenulf.
 Herteht.
 Hunfa 3 (Canterbury).
 Hla?
 Indilard.
 Lacten.
 Leafwald.
 Luda or Lude [Lyde].

Ludeca or Ludig	Simun.
Lulla.	Stefanna.
Launing.	Tata.
Manninc.	Tidbald
Maelf?	Tilescin [Tileuine?].
Nebecca [Hebecca]	Tileuine (London).
Osguard.	Tileuie [Tileuine?].
Oshere.	Tirwald or Tirueld (Canterbury).
Osrice	Torltmund.
Osnulf.	Uigbald or Unigbald.
Regingæd [Reginger].	Uune.
Resand? (Canterbury).	Unniger, Uninier, &c.
Særis?	Uulfard.
Samson.	Unfred or Unfreð.
Sefreð.	Unynberht or Wynberht.
Sigestef, Siestef, &c.	Wiard.
Sigenuald.	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type 1

Dust r, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c, in three lines, across field; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes

[Cf. Pl. VI 1-2]

Type 1. var a.

Same.

Similar: lunettes broken in centre of curve.

[Cf. Pl. VI 3]

Type 1. var b

Same

Similar: lunettes broken at the angles.

[Cf. Pl. VI 4]

Type 1. var c

Same

Similar. inscription divided by two lines with curved ends

[Cf. Pl. VI 5]

Type ii.

Dust r, diademed. Around, inscription, divided by bust; inner circle

Moneyer's name, &c, within and without leaves of quatrefoil; over which, cross pattée with circle in centre and wedges in angles.

[Cf. Pl. VI 6]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iii.

Inscription arranged to form a cross; in each angle of cross, a compartment containing a trefoil slipped, and in centre, square compartment containing circle.

Open quatrefoil ornament with quatrefoil in centre; leaves (sepals) in cusps; moneyer's name, &c., in compartments of quatrefoil.



[Num. Chron., vol. v. p. 14.]

Type iv.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Two rude figures (Roman Emperors) facing; globe between them; above, rude bust with wings (angel). Around, inscription.



[Montagu Coll.]

Type v.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription, divided by bust.

Cross pattee within lozenge, from each angle of which issues a broad straight line extending to edge of coin and dividing moneyer's name, &c.; crossbar at each angle of lozenge.

[Cl. Pl. VI 7]

Type v var. a.

Same

Similar: no crossbar at angles of lozenge.

[Cl. Pl. VI 8]

Type v var. b.

Same

Similar: limb of cross ending in T at each side of lozenge.

[Cl. Pl. VI 9]

* Coins (solidi) of this type were first struck by Valentinian I. A.D. 364-375 (see Vol. I. p. 2, Pl. 1a and 2). The specimen in Mr. Montagu's collection is unique.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vi.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription.*

Name of mint in monogram (Londonia): ornaments in field.



[Cf. Pl. V. 2-6.]

Type vii.

Very rude bust r. Around, moneyer's name.

Name of mint in monogram (Londonia): ornaments in field.



[Cf. Pl. V. 7.]

Type viii.

Rude bust r., diademed. Around, moneyer's name.

Name of mint in monogram (Lincolnia): ornaments in field.



[Cf. Pl. IV. 14.]

Type ix.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription

Name of mint in monogram (Londonia) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: ornaments in field



[Cf. Pl. V. 8.]

Type x.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription in four divisions

Name of mint in monogram (Londonia) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: small cross pattée before and after monogram.



[Num Chron., 1870, Pl. iv 8.]

Type xi.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription in four divisions between two circles.

Name of moneyer in monogram between name of mint (Lincolnia) in two lines across field.



[Cf. Pl. V. 1.]


* A Penny of this type, of barbarous fabric, with bust to left, was in the Marchion Collection. It is described in the Sale Catalogue, 1866, No. 1-9.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xii.


Bust r. Around, inscription

Name of mint in monogram  (Hoiseng?) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field

[Cl. Pl. V. 12]

Type xiii.

Small cross pattée Around, names of king and mint (Dorobernia) between two circles.

In centre . Around, name of St. Eadmund between two circles

[Cl. Pl. IV. 8]

Type xiii. var. a.

Similar: name of king only.

Same.

[Cl. Pl. VI. 10]

Type xiv.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles, generally in three or four divisions

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: ornaments.

[Cl. Pl. VI. 11-15]

Type xv.

Small cross pattée Around, inscription in three divisions and between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées

[Cl. Pl. VI. 16-17.]

Type xvi.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

C
V T at extremities of even-limbed
N
cross REX in angles

[Cl. Pl. VI. 18.]

Type xvii.

Small cross pattée Around, names of king and mint (Dorobernia) between two circles

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: ornaments.

[Cl. Pl. IV. 9-11.]

Type xviii.

Names of king and mint (Ormsford) in three lines across field: ornaments

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées ornaments

[Cl. Pl. V. 9-10.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type xix.

Names of king and mint (Orsnaforda) in three lines across field: ornaments.	Moneyer's name, &c, in two lines across field, divided by long cross on two steps, sideways: pellets in angles of cross: ornaments.*
---	--

[Cf. Pl. V. 11.]

Type xx.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription.	T limbs extended by beaded lines to edge of coin dividing name of mint, &c. (Gleawaceaster)
---	---

[Cf. Pl. IV. 13]

Type xxi.

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.	First three letters of mint (Exanceaster and Winceaster) in pale: ornaments.
--	--

[Cf. Pl. IV. 12 and V. 13]

Type xxii.

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.	Name of moneyer, &c, in two lines across field: in field, pellets
--	---

[Cf. Pl. V. 14-15]

Type xxiii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles and frequently in three divisions.	Moneyer's name and mint (Bækan) in two lines across field: ornaments.
--	---

[Cf. Pl. IV. 7.]

* In the Cuerdale find was a Halfpenny of this type. It is a debased imitation, the cross having no steps, and the legends being blundered. It is figured in the *Num. Chron.* vol. v. p. 162.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
BADAN. [Bath.]			
Type xxiii.			
HALFTENNY.			
1	†ER · EDR	ELI (or EIL?) BAB	ELI
	[Pl. IV. 7.]	Wt. 8.5.	
DOROVERNIA. [Canterbury]			
Type xiii.			
(St. EDMUND.)			
2	†ÆLFRED REX D'OR	†SC EDMVIRE	No Moneyer.
	[Pl. IV. 8.]	Wt. 19.3.	
Type xvii.			
3	†ELFDEN DE† ORO	BIRER EDM†	Diarex (Diarned?)
		Wt. 20.5.	
4	ÆIFR† RE† D'ORO	BIRIV ÆLOM†	Birnauld or Burnauld.
		Wt. 21.0.	
5	†ELFRED RE† ORO	BIRIV ÆDN†	
		Wt. 20.7.	
6	ÆELFRED REX D'ORO	BVRNV ÆLOM†	
		Wt. 22.7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
7	†ÆLFRED REX DORO	BYRNV ÆLDM† Wt. 22.4.	
8	" " DORO	BARNV ÆLDM† Wt. 25.3.	
9	†ÆLFRED REX DORO	BARNV LDM† Wt. 23.5.	
10	" " "	DIARV ÆLDM† Wt. 24.6.	<i>Diurwald.</i>
[Pl. IV. 9.]			
11	†ÆLFRED REX DORO	" Wt. 21.9.	
12	" " DORO	" Wt. 23.4.	
13	ÆLFRED REX DORO	" Wt. 23.4.	
14	†RDXENI† EVIORO	DIARV ÆLDI† Wt. 19.6.	
15	†ÆLFRED REX DORO	DIARV LDM† Wt. 22.6.	
16	" RDX DORO	DIARV LDM† Wt. 21.0.	
17	†ÆLFRED REX DORO	DIARI ÆLD† Wt. 18.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. Meyer.
18	ÆLFRED REX D + D +	DLARD GDM + WL 237.	
19	ÆLFRED REX DORO	DVNNI NEM + WL 222.	Downing.
20	" " "	DVNNI NEM + WL 200.	
21	ÆLFRED REX DORO	EXDV XLM + WL 198.	Edwards.
22	ÆLFRED REX DORO	EDELIT XNM + WL 235.	Edelstein.
23	ÆLFRED REX DORO	" Far. orna- ments, WL 233.	
24	ÆLFRED REX DORO	EDELIT XNM + WL 218.	
25	" " "	HEREF REDM + WL 230.	Herefred (Hereford).
26	" " "	HVHER EDM + WL 208.	Hunfred.
27	ÆLFRED REX DORO	TIRVA LDM + WL 227.	Tirvahl.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
BLUNDERED PASSIES *			
28	NYDED† CFDORO	BERN EDM† Wt. 23 0.	Blundered?
29	†ELEDRHVORO	BURE EDM† Wt. 20 6.	
30	†ELFRDEVREVORO	BUREH EDM† Wt. 20 0.	
31	†ERDELNVORO	BURE IDM† Wt. 20 6.	
32	†ELFDERDC†ORO	BIER EDM† Wt. 22 2.	
33	†ERDNEAREOROB	BRXA EDM† Wt. 21 7.	
34	†ELFRDEVNOROC	BRYEI EDM† Wt. 21 6.	
35	†ELFDREVORO	BRYII EDM† Wt. 19 5.	
36	†ELFRVDOROR	BRYN EDM† Wt. 20 7.	

* The names of the moneyers in this series are nearly always blundered and can only conjecturally be restored.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
37	†EDRNEÐVFIORO	BRVN EDM† Wt 18G.	
38	†REDORONDRND	BRVX EDM† Wt. 232.	
39	†IREDRIDE†ORO	BREIE EDM† Wt 180.	
40	†ERDELNVORO	BREN EDM† Wt. 224	
41	†ELFRDREVORO	BRNX EDM† Wt 210.	
42	†ELFDRFR DORO	BDEIE BM† Wt. 205	
43	NDRN†REDORO	BRVX EBM† Wt 23G.	Diurned or Barnuald?
44	†EFLRDEVOROE	BRVX EDM† Wt 214	
45	†ELFRVDOEROER.	BREIL EDM† Wt 20G	
46	†ELERED RE† ORO	BDEVE CM† Wt. 232	


No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	†ELFRIDOROEI	BEVEI EDM† Wt 23 G.	
48	†RDIVLEPI†EVIORO	BERVHL EDM† Wt. 20 0.	
49	†ÆGERDEY · KORO	BERIV EDM† Wt 24 G.	
50	ÆFFER† R · EX D · ORO	BIHRNI KNDM† Wt 21 7.	
51	†EEVNIOEOEDR	BIRIN KDI† Wt 18 5.	
52	ÆELFREEX REX D · ORO	BIRIV KLOM† Wt 22 3.	Diarnuald or Burnuald.
53	ÆENDK · C · †RECDORO	" Wt 22 0.	
54	ÆEH† REX D · ORO	" Wt 23 5.	
55	ÆNEDP†FLIDORO	BIRIV †MDIL Wt 21 3.	
56	OROD†DE†IEIEX	BIBNI HLOW† Wt 19 0.	
57	ÆEPP† RE† D · ORO	BNRIV KDM† Wt 22 3.	


Diarnuald or
Burnuald:

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musey.
58	ΛΧΘΑ·Ε·✠·RCCDORO	BRIV ADM✠ WL 21.1.	
59	ΛCIEP✠ PE✠ DORO	" WL 21.4.	
	[Pl. IV. 10]		
60	ΛCIEPF✠ P✠ DORO	" WL 21.2.	
61	ΛCERΓ✠ REX DORO	" WL 23.3.	
62	ΛFFCD✠ R·E✠ DORO	" WL 19.0.	
63	✠RCVDDFRIFDIV	BRIV HDMI✠ WL 23.4.	
64	✠✠VVD·DEV·	BRIV ERN WL 20.0.	
65	✠RIINIVRRINFRVOD	BLIDNI EDM✠ WL 21.5.	
66	NRND✠REDORO	CERMA NM✠ WL 22.0.	German?
67	✠ROIXEPI✠EVIORO	DIXRY KLDI✠ WL 20.5.	Diarudl.
68	RELEX✠FROEDO	DVIRYE ALDM✠ WL 22.7.	
69	NDRNDR✠REDORO	ELFZTA NM✠ WL 23.4.	Elstan.




No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
70	NRND†REDOPO	EEFSTA MM† Wt. 22.5.	
71	" "	EIISTA NM† Wt. 22.0.	
72	†D†RFIEXRODOE	EDELV IIEW† Wt. 20.0.	Uncertain.
73	NEIEP†RE†DORO	EDERE DM† Wt. 23.2	Entered.
74	ENRND†RED†	RESX VDM† Wt. 20.0.	Revised? (cf. <i>De sand</i> , Vol. I. p. 79)
HALIFAXES.			
75	EP†RE†EOLO	BNRV XDM† Wt. 9.0	Birwald?
[Pl. IV. 11]			
76	†ORNRFVORO	BRVN EDM† Wt. 8.0.	Diarnred?
77	†ERNVDOROE	BXE EMN† Wt. 8.2.	Uncertain.
78	†ELFR†DI†E	VJGG †MNJ Wt. 8.3.	Identif. (Edwulf?).








No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
79	<p>EXANCEASTER. [Exeter.] Type xxi.</p> <p>†ÆEL FREDRE XΣAXO NVM</p>	<p>E · X · A</p> <p>Wt. 21.3.</p>	No Moneyer.
80	<p>GLEAPANCEASTER. [Gloucester.] Type ix.</p> <p>ÆLFR · EDX</p>	<p>ÆT GL EX PÆ</p> <p>Wt. 24.5.</p>	No Moneyer.
81	<p>LINCOLLA. [Lincoln.] Type viii.</p> <p>HERI BERT</p>	<p>(LINCOLLA)* above, V; below, Δ</p> <p>Wt. 21.0.</p>	Heribert.
82	<p>ERI ENER</p>	<p>below, cross pattée. Wt. 20.3.</p>	
83	<p>Type xi</p> <p>EL FR ED RE</p>	<p>LI III · † E E † C + LLA</p> <p>Wt. 18.5.</p>	Heribert?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	LONCOONIA. [London.] Type vL		
84	ÆLFRED REX	 (LONDDNIA). Pellets in O; above, ∴; below, ∴ Wt. 23 0.	No Moneyer.
	{Pl. V. 2}		
85	" "	" Wt. 25 0.	
86	ÆLFRED REX	" Pellets in D; above and on left, pyramid of dots; below, cross pat- tée. Wt. 23 4.	
87	ÆLFRED REX	" Pellets in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, pyra- mid of dots; on left, ∴ Wt. 23 8.	
88	" "	" Wt. 25 5.	
89	ÆLFRED REX	" Pellets in D; above, cross pat- tée; below, pyra- mid of dots. Wt. 23 5.	
90	Æ " " "	" Wt. 24 0	
91	Æ " " "	" Pellets in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, ∴; on left, ∴ Wt. 24 3.	
92	" " "	" One pellet only in O; above, cross pattée; below, ∴ Wt. 25 0.	
	{Pl. V. 3}		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
93	ÆLFRED REX	 (LONDONIA). Two pellets in O; above, cross pat- tee; below, . Wt. 25.0	
	[PL. V. 4.]		
94	ÆLFRED REX	" No pellet in O; above, cross pat- tee; below, . Wt. 23.2.	
95	ÆLFRED REX	" Pellets in O; above, .; below, . Wt. 24.0.	
96	ÆLFRED REX	" No pellet in O; above, ∇; below, Δ; on left, pyra- mid of dots. Wt. 20.2	
97	ÆLFRED REX	" Pellets in O; above, cross pattee; be- low, . Wt. 17.3.	
98	ÆLFRED REX	" Two pellets in O; above, .; below, cross pattee. Wt. 22.5.	
99	ÆLFRED REX	" No pellets in O and no ornaments in field. Wt. 21.2.	
100	ÆLFRED REX	" Wt. 18.5.	
101	ÆLFRED REX	" Pellets in O; above, .; below, cross pattee. Wt. 21.5.	
102	ÆLFRED REX	" No pellets in O and no ornaments in field. Wt. 21.5.	
103	ÆLFRED REX	" Pellets in O, above, .; below, cross pattee. Wt. 21.4.	

(Barbours.)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Fragments.</i>			
101	ÆL...D REX	 (LONDDNIA) partly seen.	No Moneyer.
103	ÆLFR I....	" Pellets in D; above, cross pattée.	
106	ELFR...EX	" Below, cross pattée.	
107	ELFR E....	" Pellets in D; below, ✥	
108	.... ED RE✥	" No ornaments in field	
[Pl. V. 5]			
109	ELFR....+	" Crossline of N runs upwards; pellets in O; below, cross pattée	
110	..FR... .	" "	
<i>HALF PENNIES</i>			
111	ÆLFRED RE	 (LONDONIA) Pellets in O; above, cross pattée; below, ✥; on left ✥ Wt 8.0.	No Moneyer.
[Pl. V. 6]			
112	LF IE	" No pellets in D; on left, ✥ Wt. 10.7.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
113	ÆEROT ✥ BDLT (Barbarous.)	 (LONDDNIA) Above and below, ✥ Wt. 22.2.	Uncertain.
[Pl. V. 7]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
114	ÆLFRED RE	ÆLF.  RTAN	Alfstæn. Wt. 22.0
[Pl. V. 8]			
115	ÆLFRED REX	HEREX  WVLF	Har. Abote monogram, cross pulled. Wt. 21.0.
116	ÆLFRED REX	TILEVINE  MONETA	Tilemo Wt. 23.2.
117	ÆLF... EX	ÆLF...  IOHETA	Uncertain. (Fragment)
ORSNAFORDA [Oxford]			
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
118	ORSNA ÆLFRED FORDA	DERIV  ALDID	Berthall (Berthall 17) Wt. 22.0.
[Pl. V. 9]			
119	ORSNA ÆLFRED FORDA	DERIV  ALDM	Wt. 22.5
120	ORSNA ÆLFRED FORDA	BERNA  ALDMO	Berthall (Berthall 17) Wt. 1.2

No.	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
121	<p>✠ RSNÆ ÆLFRED FORDÆ ✠</p>	<p>✠ BERNÆ ✠✠✠ ÆLDIIO ✠</p>	Wt. 17.7.
122	<p>✠ RSNÆ ÆLFRED FORDÆ</p>	<p>✠ BERNÆ ✠✠✠ ÆLDEIO ✠</p>	Wt. 20.7.
123	<p>✠ RSNÆ ÆLICE FORDÆ ✠</p>	<p>✠ BERNÆ ✠✠✠ ÆLEDMO ✠</p>	Wt. 21.4
124	<p>✠ RSNÆ ÆLICE FORDÆ ✠</p>	<p>BERNÆ ✠✠✠ ÆLDIIO</p>	Wt. 24.8
125	<p>✠ RSNÆ ÆLFRED EORDÆ</p>	<p>BERNÆ ✠✠✠ ÆLDIIO</p>	Wt. 22.8.
126	<p>✠ RSNÆ ÆLFRED FORDÆ ✠</p>	<p>BERNÆ ✠✠✠ ÆLDIIO ✠</p>	Wt. 22.8.
127	<p>✠ RSNÆ ÆLFRED FORDÆ ✠</p>	<p>BERNÆ ✠✠✠ ÆLEDMO</p>	Wt. 25.6.
128	<p>✠ RSNÆ ÆLFRED FORDÆ ✠</p>	<p>BERNÆ ✠✠✠ ÆLDIIO ✠</p>	Wt. 19.0.
129	<p>OWSNÆ ÆLFRED FORDÆ</p>	<p>BERNÆ ✠✠✠ ÆLDNO</p>	Wt. 22.5.
130	<p>✠ RSNÆ ÆLFRED EORDÆ</p>	<p>BERNÆ ✠✠✠ ÆLDIIO</p>	Wt. 20.0.

Bernuald.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight
131	<p>✠ T2NA ÆLFRED ✠ EORDA</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ XLDMO ✠</p>	Wt 21.7.
132	<p>✠ R2NA ✠ ÆLFRED F ✠ RDA ✠</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ XLDMO</p>	Wt 22.0
133	"	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ XGMO</p>	Wt 21.7.
134	"	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ OMDIX</p>	Wt 20.5.
135	<p>✠ R2NA ÆLFRED ✠ F ✠ RDA ✠</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ XLDMO</p>	Wt 21.4.
136	<p>✠ R2NA ÆLFRED F ✠ RDA ✠</p>	<p>XIR3B ✠ ✠ ✠ XLDIO</p>	Wt 19.0.
137	<p>OH2NA VEGFRED EORDA</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ XLDIO ✠</p>	Wt 17.3.
138	<p>✠ R2NA ✠ VEGFRED F ✠ RDA ✠</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ XGMO</p>	Wt 20.2.
139	<p>✠ R2NA VEGFRED F ✠ RDA ✠</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ XGMO ✠</p>	Wt 20.5.
140	<p>✠ R2NA ÆLFRED ✠ F ✠ RDA ✠</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ XLDIO</p>	Wt 20.5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneys.
141	✠ RƿNA ELFRED✠ F✠RDI	BERIV ✠✠✠ ALONIO	Wt. 20 7.
142	OVSIIA ELFRID✠ FORDA	BERIV ✠✠✠ ALONIO	Wt. 22 5.
143	ORSNIA ELFRED✠ FORDI	BERIV ✠✠✠ ALONIO	Wt. 20 4.
144	ORSNA ELFRED FORDA	BERIV ✠✠✠ ALEDI	Wt. 22 1.
145	✠ RƿNA ELFRED✠ F✠RDI	BERIV ✠✠✠ ALADIO	Wt. 22 0.
146	ORSNA ELFRED FORDA	BERIV ✠✠✠ ALRADIO	Wt. 20 0.
147	✠ RSNIA ELFRED✠ F✠RDI	BERIV ✠✠✠ ALRIO	Wt. 20 0.
BLANKETED PENNIES			
148	IRIIRI ELFRID FIRIA	BERIV ✠✠✠ ALONO	Wt. 21 2.
149	ONRIIA ELFRID FORDA	BERIV ✠✠✠ ALONO	Wt. 21 8.
150	✠ XBIIA VEGFRED FXNIV	BERIV ✠✠✠ XGNO	Wt. 20 7.

Bernald.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
151		ERDLS 	Uncertain.
		Wt. 22.2	
152		DIEBR IDEMI	Uncertain
		Wt. 22.0	
HALFTENNY.			
(Blundered: name of Moneyer on <i>obr.</i> and Mint on <i>rev.</i>)			
153			Uncertain
	[Pl. V. 10.]	Wt. 97.	
Type xix.			
154			Bernuahl.
	[Pl. V. 11.]	Wt. 21.0.	
ROISENG?			
[Castle Rising?]			
Type xii.			
155	ÆLFRED REX	ÆDEL VFMO	Æðelaf or Æðelulf.
	[Pl. V. 12.]	Wt. 22.9.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>PINCEASTER. [Winchester.]</p> <p>Type xxi.</p>		
156	<p>✠ÆEL FRED R EX SXX ONVM</p>	<p> </p> <p>[Pl. V. 13.]</p>	<p>No Moneyer.</p> <p>Wt. 24.6.</p>
157	<p>✠ÆEL [F]RED R [EX]SXX</p>	<p> </p> <p>(Fragment.)</p>	
	<p>SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.</p> <p>Type xxii.</p> <p>OFFERING PENNIES.</p>		
158	<p>✠ÆEL FRED RE XSAXO NVM</p>	<p> </p> <p>[Pl. V. 14.]</p>	<p>ELL</p> <p>Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots.</p> <p>Wt. 162.1.</p>
159	<p>[✠ÆEL] [FRED]RE [XS]AXO NVM</p>	<p> </p> <p>(Fragment.)</p>	<p>Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots.</p> <p>Wt. 53.0.</p>
	<p>[Pl. V. 15.]</p>		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monogram.
		Type i	
100	✠ÆLBRED REX	• MANN • ✠BO • SA • • ETX •	Eosa.
		(Broken.)	
101	" ✠ REX	• MON • CIALMOO • ETX •	Cialmod.
		Wt. 18 3.	
102	✠ÆLBRED RE ::	• HOMO • OEICMV • ETX •	Deigmund.
		Wt. 20 3	
103	" REX	MON HEBEEX ETX	Habeen ?
		Æ base (Broken)	
104	✠ÆLFRED REX	CMX MANNIN NETX	Manninc.
		(Broken.)	
105	✠ÆLBRED REX	• MON • OSHERE • ETX •	Oshere.
		Wt. 14 3.	
106	" "	• MON • SEFRED • ETX •	Sefred.
		Wt. 17 6.	
107	" "	• MON • SIGESTEF • ETX •	Sigestef.
		(Pierced.)	
108	✠ELFRED REX	FMO SIGESTE NETX	
		Wt. 15 0.	
109	✠ÆBBRED REX	• MON • TIDBALO ETX •	Tidbald.
		(Broken.)	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
170	ELLEREDREX	EMON TILEFEIN ETA	Tilefein (Tileuino?)
	[Pl. VI 1.]	Wt. 18.5	
171	✠ÆELBRED : REX	MON VULFARD ETA	Uulfard.
		(Broken.)	
	With M-X on obv.		
172	✠ELFERED M ^x	MON TATA ETA	Tata.
	[Pl. VI 2.]	Wt. 18.0.	
	Type 1. var. a		
173	✠ÆELBRED REX	DM BIARNVL NETA	Biarnvald.
		(Broken.)	
174	" "	MON DVNN ETA	Dunn.
	[Pl. VI 3.]	Wt. 14.5.	
175	" "	MON SIEESTEF ETA	Sigestef.
		Wt. 20.7.	
	Type 1. var. b		
176	✠ÆELBRED REX	MON MANNINE ETA	Mannine.
	[Pl. VI 4.]	Wt. 15.1.	
	Type 1. var. c		
177	✠ÆELBRED RE✠	FMO CIXLVL NETA	Cialolf?
		Wt. 19.0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
178	ÆLBRED REX	MDN +OVINE ETX [Pl. VI. 5.] Wt. 15.5.	Dunne (Dunine?).
<i>Type ii</i>			
179	[+ÆLFR]ED REX	[EÐ ER]E · D M · [D NET]X (Fragment) [Pl. VI. 6.]	Eðered?
<i>Type v.</i>			
180	ÆÆ·ELFRED REX	+DI AR MV ND Var. Ends of beaded line floriated. Wt. 18.3. [Pl. VI. 7.]	Disarmund.
181	+ÆLFRED REX S	DVN WÆ · MDN ETX Var. Opposite each side of lozenge, ·. (Broken.)	Dunna.
182	..... D REX · SÆX	EOLE M · · · · · ETX Var. Opposite one side of lozenge, small cross. (Fragment.)	Eðelmod.
183	+ÆLFRED REX SÆX (Legend undivided.)	LVL LÆ · MØN ETX Wt. 22.2.	Lulla.
184	ELFRE D REX	+OT RH TM VND Var. Dot opposite each side of lozenge. Wt. 17.0.	Torhtmund.
185	..... ED REX SÆX (Legend undivided.)	..... LF MØN ET Var. Cross opposite each side of lozenge (Fragment.)	Uncertain
186	. D R.	LVV · · · · · (Fragment.)	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type v. var. a.</i>		
187	†ÆLFRED REX SAX	ÆAD VLF MON ETX Var. ∴ outside one side of lo- zenge. Wt. 21·3. [Pl. VI. 8.]	Eadulf.
	<i>Type v. var. b.</i>		
188	ELFR · ED RE ·	CIOL VVLF MDN ETX Wt. 20·7. [Pl. VI. 9.]	Cioluulf.
	<i>Type xiii. var. a.</i> (St. EDMUND.)		
189	†RCDERFJEFJ†	†CECADMVHIDRF Var. Two pellets in type. Wt. 19·5. [Pl. VI. 10.]	No Moneyer.
	<i>Type xiv.</i> PENNIES		
190	†ED ER EL RE	ABE MEL Wt. 21·0.	Abenel .
191	†REIVFLEVIDMEII†	ADVÆ ADM-† Wt. 22·6.	Aducard (Eaducard).
192	" "	ADVÆ ADM-† Wt. 21·8.	
193	†EL FR ED RE	ÆLF · VALD Wt. 20·3.	Ælfwald.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monogram.
194	✠ EL FR ED RE	ÆLFY ÆLD Wt. 20.6.	.
195	ÆEL FRE DREX	ÆDEL✠ STAN Wt. 23.9.	Ælcstan
196	" " "	ÆDER ✠ EDMO Wt. 21.0	Ædered.
197	✠ EL FR ED RE	IDJA IDUVA Wt. 20.5.	Uncertain
198	✠ " " " "	ÆLV VDA Wt. 21.0.	Almuda? (Luda?).
199	EL FR ED RE✠	BEAC ZTAN Wt. 23.8.	Beagstan
200	EL [FR] ED RE✠	BEAC ZTAN (Broken.)	
201	ÆEL FR ED REX	BEAC ZTAN Wt. 23.0.	
202	✠ EL FR ED RF	BEGZ TAN Wt. 22.7.	
203	ÆEL FRE DRE	BEORM MERM Wt. 23.7.	Beornmer
204	✠ EL FR ED RE	BERH TERE Wt. 17.5	Berhtere

No.	Of year	Letter	Measure
205	✠ EL FR ED RE	BERN TERE	Wt 173
206	✠ " " " "	BERN RED	Wt 230
207	" " " "	BERN RED	Wt 235
208	✠ " " " "	BERN BERN	Wt 150
209	" " " "	BERN BERN	Wt 144
210	" " " "	BERN ✠✠✠ ALOM	Wt 175
211	✠ " " " "	BIDRI RED	Wt 230
212	EL FR ED REX	"	Wt 220
213	✠ " " " RE	BIDRI RED	Wt 232
214	EL FR ED RE	BIDRI ARO	Wt 200
215	✠ " " " "	BOFA MONE	Wt 235
216	✠ EL FR ED RE	BOFA MDI	Wt 210

B. m. d.

B. m. d.

B. m. d.

B. m. d.

Boga
(= Boga).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
217	ÆEL FR ED RE	BYGA MON Wt. 21.4.	
218	" "	" For. Orna- ments, . . . Wt. 21.0.	
219	" "	" " . . . Wt. 21.0	
220	ÆEL FRED RE	" " . . . Wt 26.0.	
221	ÆEL FR ED RE	BYNH ERE Wt. 21.4.	Burnhere or Byrnhere?
222	Æ " " " "	BYRN EREA Wt. 20.5.	
223	ÆEL FRE DREX	BYRN ELM Wt. 23.5	Burnelm or Byrnelm?
224	ÆEL " "	BYRN ELM Wt. 21.0.	
225	ÆEL FRE DREX	" For Orna- ments, . . . Wt. 21.4	
[PL. VI. 11]			
226	ÆEL FRE DREX	BYRN ELM Wt 23.7.	
227	EL FR ED REX	CIRE2. KIEN Wt 20.1.	Cirestien or Heirstere?
228	ÆEL FR ED RE	CVDB ERNT Wt. 19.4.	Cudberht or Cuðberht.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
229	ÆL FRED REX	CVDB ••• ERHT Wt. 19 6.	
230	ÆLFRED RE ✚	" Var. Orna- ments, ✚ •• Wt. 21-0.	
231	✚ÆL FR ED RE	CVDB ••• ERHT Wt. 21-0.	
232	✚ÆL RED FE	" Var. Orna- ments, ••• Wt. 25-0.	
233	✚ÆL FR ED RE	CVDB ••• ERHT Wt. 23-4	
234	" " " "	" Var Orna- ments, ✚ •• Wt. 22 7.	
235	✚ÆLFR ED RE	CVDB ✚••✚ ERHT Wt. 21-4.	
236	✚ÆL FR ED RE	CVDB ••• TNRÆ Wt. 23 0.	
237	✚ÆLFRED RE	CVDB ••• TNRÆ Wt. 22 4	
238	" "	" Var. Orna- ments, ••• Wt. 22 4.	
239	ÆLFR ED REX Var. Four pellets around cross	CVDB ••• ERHT Wt. 19 0	
240	" Var. " Four pellets around cross	" Var Or- naments, ••• Wt. 21-0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
241	+EL FR ED RE	CVDB ERIT Wt. 20 7.	
242	✠ " " "	CVDB ERONT Wt. 21 0.	
243	" " " "	CVDB ERNT Wt. 21 0	
244	✠ ELIN ED NEL	" Var. Orna- ments, Wt. 20 0.	
245	✠ ELFIED RE	CVDB ERIN Wt. 16 0	
246	✠ ELF REDRE	CVDB THRE Wt. 20 4.	
247	✠ EL FR ED RE Var Four pellets in angles of cross.	CVDB ERHT Wt. 23 3.	
248	" " " "	CVDB ERHE Wt. 19 5.	
249	EL FR ED REX	CVDB ERHT Wt. 21 5	
250	" "	CVDB ESH Wt. 18 2	
251	✠ EL FR ED RE	CVB WLF Wt. 23 6.	Caſaulf
252	" "	" Var. Orna- ments, Wt. 23 6	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
253	ELFR ED REX	CVB VVLF Wt. 20.2	
254	†ELFR ED E	" " Wt. 20.6	
255	†EL ER ED RE	CYN EVTF (Drokin.)	Cynulf.
256	‡EL FR ED RE	DEA LIN Wt. 23.0.	Dealin or Dealing
257	†" " " "	DEAL ING Wt. 22.1	
258	EL FR ED REX	DEAL LXMO Wt. 23.0	Dealla.
259	" FR " "	DELA M†N Wt. 22.2	
260	†EL RIT R R E	DIAR LDM† Wt. 21.2	Diarnald. (Diarnald)
261	†EL FR ED RE	DIARV ALDM† Wt. 22.5	Diarnald.
262	" " " "	" Far Orna- ments, Wt. 21.5	
263	" " " "	" " " " Wt. 23.1.	
264	†EL FR ED RE	DVDIG †† WDN Wt. 21.0	Dudig.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
265	✠ÆL FR ED RE	DVDIG ✠✠✠ NON Wt. 24.2.	Dunna.
266	✠EL FR ED RE	" Far. Orn. ✠✠✠ ments. Wt 21.2	
267	ÆL FRE DRE	WVD MAM Wt 21.3	
269	" " "	WVD OAM Wt 23.5	
269	ÆL FRE DR EX	✠OVNIA MOIETA Wt 22.0	Dunnine.
270	✠EL FR ED RE	DVNN NEM+ Wt 22.4	
271	" ER " "	DVNN INEM+ Wt 22.0	
272	✠ÆL FR ED RE	EXDA VXLD Wt 21.5	Eaducall.
273	✠EL FR EP RE	EXD VALD Wt 20.5	
274	" " ED "	EXD VARD Wt 20.8	
275	" " "	EXDVA LDM+ Wt 22.5	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
289	Æ LF RƊD RƊ	VLF. ECV Wt 23 6.	Dewulf.
290	ÆL FRE DRE	VLF ... ECV Wt. 24 3	
291	ÆLFRED RƊƆ	ECVL FMON Wt. 23 0	
292	Æ LF RƊD RƊ	" Wt. 24 0	
293	ELF RƊ DR ÆÆ	" Far Orna- ments, . . . Wt 23 7.	
294	ÆLFREDR Æ	" " . . . Wt. 24 7.	
295	Æ LF RƊD RƊ	FMON ECVL Wt. 23 0.	
296	ELF RƊD REX	ECVV. LFMO. Wt. 23 0.	
297	DR ÆÆ ELF RƊƆ	ECVVLF MONE.. Wt. 23 5	
298	Æ LF RƊD RƊ	ECV VLF Wt. 24 0	
299	ÆLF RƊD RƊ Æ	" Far. Orna- ments, . . . Wt. 24 0.	
300	Æ LF RƊD RƊ	ECV MLF. Wt. 23 0.	
301	ÆLF RƊD REX	ECV VLF. Wt. 23 5	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. noy.
302	✠ÆELFR ✠ E ✠	ED MLF Wt. 21.0.	
303	EL FR ED REX	ELDA MEFE Wt. 20.3.	Edla
304	ÆEL FR ED RE	ELDA MEFEC Wt. 22.3.	
305	✠EL EE " "	ÆELDE MEFEC Wt. 21.4.	
306	ÆEL FR ED REX	ELFVA LDMO Wt. 23.2.	Elfvald.
307	✠EL FR EDR E	ERIOV VALD Wt. 21.7.	Eriuvold?
308	ÆEL FRE DREX	EDGL STAN Wt. 19.1.	Edelstan.
309	✠EL FR ED RE	EDELSTR. GELDA Wt. 21.4.	Edelstan and Gelda.
310	✠ÆE LFR EDR E	EDELV INEM Wt. 23.0.	Edelwine.
311	✠EL FR ED RE	EDELV INEM Wt. 23.2.	
312	✠ELFR ED REX	" Wt. 23.0.	
313	✠ELEDRE ✠	EDGL INEM Wt. 23.2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer
314	†EL FR ED RE	EDLV WEM† WL 212.	
315	†ÆE LFR ED RE	EDLV LFM† WL 213.	Eðelulf.
316	†EL FR ED RE	" Tar. Orna- ments, Wi 227.	
317	" " " "	" " WL 215.	
318	†EL CR ED REX	" " WL 220.	
319	†ÆE LFR EDR E	EDERE DWM† WL 225.	Eðered.
320	†EL FR ED RE	EDER EDM† WL 234.	
321	" " " "	EDERE DM†N WL 237.	
322	†REFDVAHÆED RE	EDRVE EDM† WL 205.	
323	†EL FR ED RE	FEN LVN WL 200.	Ferhan?

No.	Obverso.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
321	✠EL FR ED RE	<p>CARII</p> <p>NEM✠</p> <p>Wt. 23 0.</p>	Garuine?
325	✠ " " " "	<p>LOD</p> <p>AM::</p> <p>Wt. 23 3</p>	Goda.
326	✠ " " " "	<p>LOD</p> <p>AM</p> <p>Wt 23 7.</p>	
337	✠[EL FR] " "	<p>LODA</p> <p>MON</p> <p>(Fragment.)</p>	
328	" " " "	<p>·GVΘ</p> <p>HERE</p> <p>Wt. 20·5.</p>	Guthere.
329	EL 2H RE ED	<p>·GVΘ</p> <p>312H</p> <p>Wt. 25 3</p>	
330	✠EL FR ED RE	<p>hAGD</p> <p>BESE</p> <p>Wt. 20·5</p>	Haldere or Berehald?
331	✠EL FR ED RE	<p>·HEXV</p> <p>VLF</p> <p>Wt. 22 5.</p>	Hcaunlf.
332	✠EL FR ED RE	<p>WELI</p> <p>INPI</p> <p>Wt. 19 6</p>	Helican?
333	" " " "	<p>HERE</p> <p>FERD</p> <p>Wt. 17 0.</p>	Hereferd or Hereferð.
334	3PDE 27 J2X	<p>HERE</p> <p>FERD</p> <p>Wt 20 8.</p>	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
335	*EL FR ED RE	HERE FERD Wt. 24.9.	
336	✠ " " " "	" Var. Ornament, Wt. 23.1.	
337	" " " "	HERE FERD Wt. 24.7.	
338	*ELX " " "	HERE FERD Wt. 25.5.	
339	*EL " " "	HEREF ERD Wt. 23.5.	
340	" " " "	HEREM ODM✠ Wt. 22.8.	Heremod.
341	✠ELF RED RE	HERE MYND Wt. 23.6.	Heremund.
342	*EL FR ED RE	HERE HTVV Wt. 21.2.	Hereulf.
343	✠EL FR ED RE	HVNB ERHT Wt. 23.8.	Hunbert.
344	✠E LF RE DRE	" Var. Ornament, Wt. 21.2.	
345	✠AID ID D RE	IDA HOIE (Broken)	Ida?
346	✠EL ED ED RE	WLE LHE Wt. 20.5.	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
317	ÆED FI IX RE	IIIE : LIIIE : Wt. 22.7.	Indelhard.
318	EL FR ED RE	IVDE LBARD Wt. 21.4.	
319	EL FR ED REX	LVDE EIMO Wt. 20.4.	Ludeca, or Ludig.
350	" " " "	LVDE MON : Wt. 23.0.	
351	ÆEL FR ED RE	LVD ICM Wt. 23.0	
352	ÆEL FR ED REX	LVD ICW Wt. 23.8.	
353	ÆEL FR ED R	LVDI CPO Wt. 20.9.	
354	ÆE[L F]R ED RE	[L]VDI CPO (Fragment.)	
355	ÆEL FR EO REX	LVOIC MON : Wt. 24.6	
356	ÆEL FR EO RE	LVDIC NON Wt. 17.0.	
357	EL FR EO REX	LVDIC MON Wt. 20.4.	
358	" " " "	LVOIC MON Wt. 23.5	

No	Obverse	Reverse	Monogram.
359	EL FR ED REX	LVDIG M+N Wt 210.	
360	" " " "	LVDIG MON Wt 180	
361	ELFRED REX S	LVLLE MONET Wt 207.	Lulla.
362	ÆEL ER ED RE	ΛΛOEL RHOING Wt 128.	Moelf?
363	ÆEL FR ED RE	·JRO ·RXV Wt 208.	Uncertain.
364	" " " "	OQVV LFMO Wt 232.	Ornulf.
365	EL FR ED RE	OQVVL FMON Wt 231	
366	" " " REX	OQVV FMON Wt 230.	
367	ÆEL FR ED RE	OQVVL FMDNE Wt 233	
368	" " " "	SÆRIS IHVI Wt 202	Særis?
369	EL FR ED REX	ZIGE VVALD Wt 225.	Sigcwald.
370	" " " "	SIMVN MEFEE Wt 200	Simun.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. mayer.
371	EL FR ED RE	ZTF : AMVS Wt. 19 4.	Stefanus.
372	✠ EL FR ED RE	TILE : VOIE Wt. 19 3.	Til. uole (Tilunino?).
373	" " " "	TILE : VVINE : Wt. 21 0	Tilunufne
374	" " " "	TILE : VVNE Wt. 23 2.	
375	✠ " " " "	TILE VVNE Wt. 25 0.	
376	ELFRE DR EX	" Wt. 19 6.	
377	EL ER ED REX	TILE : VVNE : Wt. 21 2.	
378	✠ EL FR ED RE	TLE VVNE Wt. 21 0.	
379	" " " " Var. " Four pellets around cross	TIRVA LDM✠ Wt. 20 7.	Tirucald.
380	" " " "	" Var. Orn- ments, (F) Wt. 23 2.	
381	✠ ELFRED RE	" " : Wt. 21 1.	
382	✠ EL FR ED REX	" " : Wt. 23 7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
383	†EL FR ED RE	TIRVEX LDMÆ Wt 22 8.	Uigbald, or Unigbald.
384	+ " " " "	VIG BΛD- Wt 20 2.	
385	✠ " " " "	· VIG · · BALD Wt 21 5.	
386	+EL ER E[D] RE	VVIC BΛID (Fragment.)	
387	+EL FR ED RE	VVIC BALD Wt 22 0.	Uuine.
388	" " " "	· DIVV · · OJAB Wt 21 8.	
389	✠ " " " "	VVIN EM✠ Wt 21 1.	
390	" " " "	VVIN · * · EMON (Broken)	
391	EL FR ED RE	VVIN EMON Wt 21 7.	Uuiniger.
392	✠ " " " "	V-VINIC M·IE Wt 18 5.	
393	†ELFRED RE	· VVI · NI · QE · RVS · Wt 22 3	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
394	ÆLF RE D REX	VVLF ••• RED	Uulfreth.
		Wt. 19.5.	
395	ÆEL FRE •DREX	VVLF • RED✠	
		Wt. 21.4.	
396	ÆEL FRE DREX	VVLF ••• RED✠	
		Wt. 21.3.	
397	ÆEL FRE DREX•	"	Wt. 21.8.
398	" " DREX•	"	Wt. 21.3.
399	✠ÆEL FRE DRE	VVLF ••• RED	
		Wt. 21.0.	
400	ÆEL FR ED RE	" Var. Ornament.	Wt. 21.0.
401	ÆEL FRE DRE	VVLF ••• RED✠	
		Wt. 21.6.	
402	" " "	VVLF ✠•• RED•	
		Wt. 21.2.	
403	" " "	VVLF ••• RED✠	
		Wt. 21.7.	
404	ÆEL " "	VVLF ••• ✠RED	
		Wt. 21.7.	
405	•ÆLF RED REX	VVLF • RED•	
		Wt. 21.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mintage.
406	†ÆL FR ED RE	VVLF RED † Wt. 23 0.	
407	ÆL .FRE DRE	VVLF RED. Wt. 23 7.	
408	ÆL FRE DRE	VVLF RED Wt. 24 0.	
409	ÆL FRE . DRE	" Far. Orn- ments, Wt. 23 6.	
410	†ÆE LFR EDR E	VVLF REDM Wt. 23 2	
411	†ÆL FR ED RE	†JVV GER Wt. 22 8	
412	†REIH†H EXI	† VVLF † RIEDI † Wt. 19 7.	
413	†EL FR ED RE	VVNB ERHT Wt. 25 8	Wynberht.
414	†EL FR EDRE	VVYH BERHT Wt. 22 8.	
415	†EL FR ED RE	FBE RET Wt. 21 4.	
416	†ÆL F REDRE	†ANB ERHT Wt. 21 3	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
417	✠EL FR EDRE	ƿANB ERHT Wt. 20.8.	
418	" "	" Var. Ornament, Wt. 22.5.	
419	✠WICXL✠REIM	ƿANB ERHT Wt. 19.0.	
420	✠EL FR ED RE Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.	ƿANB ERHT Wt. 21.6.	
421	✠EL FR EDE	" Wt. 17.8.	
422	✠EL FR ED RE	ƿYNB ERHT Wt. 21.3.	
423	✠EL FR ED RE Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.	ƿYNB ERHT Wt. 21.7	
BLUNDERED PENNIES.			
424	EL FR ED REX	BIAY IƿOH Wt. 20.0	Uncertain.
425	" " " RE	NRFA EAM Wt. 20.5	Uncertain.
426	EL FR ED R	NR IƿID Wt. 16.5	Uncertain.
427	ƿE FD ƿR ✠IR	ƿEIE ƿAM Wt. 22.8	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
FRAGMENTS OF HALFPENNIES			
428	... L FR ED ..	VRNV MXX	Byrnwald?
429	✠ EL E (Pl. VI. 14)	... ERHT	Cuthbert?
430	... FR ED ..	... RHT	
431	✠ ED RE	DVDIE ✠	Dudig.
432	... . . D RE	EOD	Goda.
433	Æ EL REX	VVLF	Uulfred?
HALFPENNIES			
434	✠ EL · RF · DRE · (Pl. VI. 15.)	VRIB TOM ✠	Byrnwald?
		Wt. 10.0.	
435	✠ ELFR ED RE	EVDB ... ERHT	Cuthbert.
		Wt. 9.5	
436	ELF FD REX	IGVJ ✠ · ✠ · ✠ · TIRE	
		Wt. 7.4	
437	✠ ELFR DENARD (Inscription reading right to left, from below.)	DRVI · ADII ✠	Uncertain
438	✠ ELFR FDEE	EADV ... VALD	Eadmund.
		Wt. 9.0.	
		Wt. 7.7	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
439	✠EIR IR RIE	VIKÆ ✠✠✠ OJAN	
		Wt. 7.7.	
440	✠EL FRED RE	P. BE ✠✠✠ RHT	Wynberht.
		Wt. 8.6.	
<i>Type xv.</i>			
441	ÆEL FRE DREX	✠ÆELF ✠✠✠ STAN	Ælfstan.
		Wt. 23.4.	
442	" " DRE	ÆDER ✠✠✠ EDMO	Æðered.
		Wt. 24.6.	
443	" " DREX	ÆDER ✠✠✠ EDMO✠	
		Wt. 24.2.	
444	" " "	✠ÆDEL ✠✠✠ VLFMO	Æðelulf.
		Wt. 24.2.	
[PL VI 16]			
445	" " "	"	Wt. 24.2.
446	" " "	"	Wt. 24.6.
447	" " DRE	"	Wt. 24.0.
448	" " "	"	Var. No pellet above and below. Wt. 24.0.
449	" " "	ÆDEL ✠✠✠ VLFMO	Wt. 24.2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
450	ÆEL FRE DREX	BEORH ✠✠✠ MÆRN	Beornmaer.
		WL 237.	
451	" " "	SAM ✠✠✠ ✠2ON	Samson.
		WL 215.	
452	" " DRE	"	
		WL 212.	
453	✠ÆEL FRE DRE	 SSO ✠	Uncertain.
		WL 223.	
		[PL VL 17.]	
		Blundered.	
		Type xvi	
454	ER DERFJE ✠	 N	No Moneyer.
		WL 212.	
		[PL VL 18.]	

EADWEARD THE ELDER.

REIGN A.D. 901; DIED A.D. 925

Moneyers

Abba.	Eaduuald.
Adalberht	Eallstan.
Adnald.	Eardulf.
Æðelfred?	Eard [Eadred?].
Æðelfred.	Earnulf.
Æðelstan, <i>Æðelstan</i> , &c.	Earcard.
Æðeluuino.	Eaulf.
Æðeluuulf, <i>Æðelulf</i> , &c.	Eclaf or Ellaf?
Æðel-, <i>see also</i> <i>Æðel</i> .	Eclgar.
Æðerod [<i>Æðelfred</i> ?]	Eicmund, <i>Eigmund</i>
<i>Æðfrið</i> .	Eofmund.
<i>Agnes</i> .	Elle.
Allstan or Eallstan.	Æðelulf [<i>see</i> <i>Æðeluuulf</i>].
Aðulf.	Farmen.
Badda.	Framuuia.
Bealstan.	Frioðulf.
Beorned [= Beornred?]	Frið.
Beornero	Faðeberht, <i>Friðelberht</i> , &c.
Beornferð.	Gacald?
Beornred or Biornred	Gareard.
Beornuuald, <i>Bernuuald</i> , or <i>Biornuuald</i> ,	Garulf
&c.	Grimuall.
Beornuulf.	Gundberht.
Berhtred	Gunne
Berngar.	Gunter.
Biorhald [<i>Biornald</i> ? = <i>Biornuuald</i> ?]	Hasleald or <i>Hasleald</i>
Biornard, <i>Byrnard</i> , &c. [= Beornred?]	Heardher.
Biornhelm [= <i>Byrnelm</i>].	Herebald
Boiga, <i>Boga</i> , &c.	<i>Heremfretia</i> ?
Brece or Brege.	Heremod.
Briht (<i>London</i>)	<i>Heðul</i> ?
Bryhtuall	Hunfred.
Buga [<i>cf.</i> <i>Boiga</i>].	Hunlaf
Burden?	Igereri
Burnelm or <i>Byrnelm</i> .	Isfermund
Cenbriht.	Irfara.
Ciolulf.	Iua.
Clip.	<i>Lantæ</i> ?
Cudberht	Lanfer
Cutferð?	Liofhelm.
Cynestan	Magnard.
Deora, <i>Diora</i> [<i>Deoramod</i> ?]	Mann.
Deormod, <i>Deoramod</i> .	Marbert.
Deornred [= Beornred?]	Odo.
Deornuall.	Ordulf.
<i>Dryhtuall</i> [= <i>Bryhtuall</i> ?].	Oslao.
Dudig.	Osulf
Durlac, <i>see</i> <i>Durlac</i>	Pastor
Eadred or Eadfred?	Pitt
Eadhelm.	Rægenulf.
Eadmund	Rinnard, <i>Rinard</i> , &c.

Riorned? [or *Riornred?*]
Samsun
Sigebrand.
Sigeferð.
Sigot.
Spron[ald?]
Sleor.
Tila [or *Tisa*], *see Lille.*
Torkihelm.
Tuda.
Ulf.
Unaleman (*Wallman*).
Uuarmer.
Unealdhelm

Unesfred [*Unisfred?*]
Unisfred?
Unullaf [*Uylla*].
Unlgar
Unlfheard [*Unlfard*]
Unlfred.
Unlfsige.
Uynberht or *Wynberht.*
Waltre.
Warimer [= *Uuarmer*].
Wighard.
Winegear.
Durlao

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse	Reverse.
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Type i.

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.	First three letters of mint across field; above and below, ornaments.
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[*Cl. Pl. VII 1*]*Type ii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field
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[*Cl. Pl. VII 2-5*]*Type iii.*

Bust, 1, generally diademed. Around, inscription between two circles	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
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[*Cl. Pl. VII 6-9*]*Type iv.*

Rude bust, r. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
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[*Cl. Pl. VII 10, 11*]

Obverse.

Reverse

Type v.

Small cross pattée within circle. Around, inscription

Moneys's name across field, divided by sabbre formed of rosette and four bars pommés; above and below, cross pattée.



[Trans. Chester Arch. Soc., 1864.]

Type vi.

Rosette within circle. Around, inscription

Moneys's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by pellet between two rosettes of dots; above and below, curved lines pommés, enclosing pellets.



[Trans. Chester Arch. Soc., 1864.]

Type vii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Moneys's name, &c., across field and between two lines.

[Cf Pl. VII. 12.]

Type vii var. a.

Same

Similar; no lines above and below moneyer's name.

[Cf Pl. VII. 13.]

Type viii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Moneys's name across field; above and below, star of eight rays pommés.

[Cf Pl. VIII. 1.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type ix.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Moneyer's name, &c., across field, surmounted or divided by floral design.

[Cf Pl VIII 2-9]

Type x.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles; border of dots

Moneyer's name across field; above bird feeding from branch (Dove and olive branch); below, ∇; border of dots



[Rud. Pl. 16, 7 and 16.]

Type xi.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Hand of Providence from clouds; moneyer's name, &c., in field.

[Cf Pl VIII 10-12.]

Type xii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by building (facade of church?).*

[Cf Pl VIII 13, 14.]

Type xiii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., across field; above, line, on which church; below, cross pattée

[Cf Pl VIII 15.]

Type xiv.

Rose formed by cross pommée with voided centre over cross moline. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; cross, voided in centre, between two circles dividing legend; above and below, Δ

[Cf Pl VIII 16.]

* This facade much resembles the type of the Frierorian Gate on coins of Constantine the Great and his successors

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
		BADAN. [Bath]	
		Type 1.	
1	✠EAD VVEARD REXΣXX ONVM	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> ✠ B ✠ </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> ✠ B ✠ </div> </div> Wt. 23 0. [Pl. VII. 1.]	No Moneyer.
SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
		Type B	
2	✠EADVVEARD REX	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> ✠ ✠ ✠ </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> ABBA ✠ MON ✠ </div> </div> Wt. 25 3.	Alba.
3	✠EADVVEARD REX	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> ✠ ✠ ✠ </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> HEIENF ✠ PEDID ✠ </div> </div> Wt. 21 4.	Æthelfred?
4	✠EADVVEARD REX	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> ✠ ✠ ✠ </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> ÆDELΣ TANM^o ✠ </div> </div> Wt. 23 8.	Æthelstan
5	" "	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> ✠ ✠ ✠ </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> ÆDELΣ TANMD ✠ </div> </div> Wt. 24 1.	
6	✠ " "	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> ✠ ✠ ✠ </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> ÆDELV ✠ VINEM^o ✠ </div> </div> Wt. 21 3	Æthelwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museo.
7	✠EADYVEARD REX	ADEL ✠✠✠ VLFMO ✠	Alfred
		WL 213	
8	✠EADYVEARD "	ADEL ✠✠✠ VLFMO ✠	
		WL 217.	
9	✠EADYVEARD "	ADEL ✠✠✠ VVLFMO ✠	
		WL 274.	
10	✠EADYVEARD "	AEDER ✠✠✠ EDMO ✠	Edward
		WL 212.	
11	EADYVEARD REX	AEDER ✠✠✠ EDMO ✠	
		WL 213	
12	✠EADYVEARD REX	AEDER ✠✠✠ EDMO ✠	
		WL 213.	
13	✠EADYVEARD REX	"	
		WL 213.	
14	" "	AEDER ✠✠✠ EDMO ✠	
		WL 250.	
15	EADYVEARD REX	AEDER ✠✠✠ EDMO ✠	
		WL 214.	
16	" "	"	
		WL 215.	
17	✠EADYVEARD REX	✠ BEAHS ✠✠✠ TANMO ✠	Beahstan.
		WL 202	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
18	✠EADVEARD REX	BEORN ✠✠✠ EREMO Wt. 218.	Beornere.
19	" "	BEORN ✠✠✠ FERBMO Wt. 210.	Beornferð.
20	✠EADVEARD "	BEORNV ✠✠✠ VALDMO Wt. 232.	Beornuuald or Bernuuald.
21	✠EADVEARD REX	BERNV ✠✠✠ ALDMO Wt. 212.	
22	✠EADVEARD REX	BERHT ✠✠✠ REDMO Wt. 215.	Berhtred.
23	✠EADVEARD REX	BREC ✠✠✠ EMO Wt. 233.	Brecc or Drego.
[PL VII. 3.]			
24	✠EADVEARD REX	BVGA ✠✠✠ MDN Wt. 237.	Buga.
[PL VII. 4.]			
25	✠EADVEARD REX	BVRH ✠✠✠ ELMMO Wt. 247.	Burnelm or Byrnelm.
26	✠EADVEARD REX	BYRN ELIMMO Wt. 244	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
7	EADVVEARD REX	CIO LV + + + LFM O +	Ciolulf. Wt. 21.2.
28	+EADVVEARD REX	CLIP + + + M ONE +	Clip. Wt. 21.5.
29	" "	CLIPM + + + O N E T A +	Wt. 21.3.
30	+EADVVEARD REX	CVDB + + + ERNTO +	Cudberht Wt. 21.0.
31	" "	+ DEORV + + + VALDMD +	Deorunald. (Broken.)
32	+EADVVEARD REX	DVDIC + + + MONE +	Dudig. Wt. 25.2.
33	" "	DVDIC + + + MONE +	Wt. 21.0.
34	+EADVVEARD REX	EADE + + + REDIO +	Eadered or Eadfred. (Clipped)
35	+EADVVEARD REX	EADNV + + + NDM O +	Eadmund. Wt. 23.6.
36	+EADVVEARD REX+	+ EADV + + + VALD +	Eadunald Wt. 25.6.











No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
37	EADVEARD RE†	EADV VALD Wt. 21.5.	ruccro.
38	†EADVEARD REX	EADV ††† VALG Wt. 25.8.	
39	†EADVVEARD REX	EALHS ††† TANHO Wt. 21.4.	Ealhstan.
40	" "	ECLAF ††† MONE Wt. 23.7.	Eclaf.
41	†EADVEARD REX	EDELL ††† ABFID Wt. 21.8.	Edelgar.
42	†EADVVEARD REX	EICMV ††† NDMDN Wt. 21.2.	Elemund.
43	EADVVEARD REX	FRIDEB ††† RHTM-O Wt. 21.5.	Friðeborht.
44	† " "	GARE ††† ARDM-O Wt. 25.6.	Gareard.
45	" "	GRIMP ††† ALDM-O Wt. 21.0.	Grimwald.
46	" "	HEARD ††† HERMO Wt. 22.5.	Heardber.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	✠EADVVEARD REX	IVAMD ✠✠✠ NETA✠ (Chipped.)	Ica.
48	✠EADVVEARD REX	MANNM ✠✠✠ ONETA Wt 25.0.	Mann.
49	✠EADVVEARD REX	OEOIG ✠✠✠ DEVD Wt 21.3.	Uncertain.
50	✠EADVVEARD REX	DRDV ✠✠✠ LFM O Wt 24.6.	Ordulf.
51	" "	PITIT ✠✠✠ MDNE Wt 24.4.	Pitt.
52	" "	RÆLEN ✠✠✠ VLFRIO Wt 24.2.	Rægnulf.
53	✠EADVVEARD REX	SIGEBR ✠✠✠ ANMO Wt 22.1.	Sigebbrand.
54	" "	SIGE ✠✠✠ FERD Wt 23.3.	Sigefrð.
55	✠EADVVEARD REX	SIGOT ✠✠✠ MONETA Wt 24.3.	Sigot.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
56	✠EADVVEARD REX	TILAM ✠ ✠ ✠ ONETA ✠	Tila. Wt. 21.7.
57	✠EADVVEARD RE✠	VVÆLE ✠ ✠ ✠ HXIIITIO ✠	Unaleman. Wt. 20.2.
58	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVAR ✠ ✠ ✠ MERMO ✠	Unarmer. Wt. 21.0.
59	" "	VVEALD ✠ ✠ ✠ HELMNO ✠	Uncaidholm. Wt. 22.8.
60	EADVVEARD REX	VVLF ✠ ✠ ✠ ARD✠	Unlheard. Wt. 21.3.
61	✠EADVVEARD "	VVLF✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO	Wt. 21.0.
62	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVLF ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO	Wt. 21.3.
63	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVLFÆ ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO ✠	Wt. 21.7.
64	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVLFÆ ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO	Wt. 21.4.
65	" "	VVLFÆ ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO ✠	Wt. 21.6.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
47	✠EADVEARD REX	IVAMD ✠✠✠ NETA✠	Treasard.
		Wt. 21.6.	
48	✠EADVEARD REX	VVLF ✠✠✠ REDMD	
		Wt. 21.6.	
68	✠EADVEARD REX	VVEF ✠✠✠ REDMO	
		(Chipped.)	
69	✠EADVEARD REX. Far. Pellet in field.	VYNB ✠✠✠ ERHT	Uynberht.
		Wt. 23.2.	
70	✠EADVEARD REX	FALT ✠✠✠ ERE O	Walters.
		Wt. 25.7.	
HALLSTONES.			
71	✠EADVEARD REX	BIORN ✠✠✠ VVALD	Biornuvald.
		(PL VII 5.)	
72	✠EADVEARD R(E)✠	VYNB ✠✠✠ ERNT	Uynberht.
		(Chipped.)	
Type III.			
73	✠EADVEARD REX	ÆDER ✠✠✠ EDM O	Æthel.
		Wt. 25.0.	

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
74	EADVVEARD REX	. . . . TILAM ONETA. [PL VII. 6.]	Tila. Wt. 21.7.
75	EADVVEARD REX	. . . . CVDB ERNT. Wt. 25.7.	Cudberht.
76	A " "	. . . . DVDIG MONE. Wt. 24.3. (Double struck.)	Dudig.
77	EADVVEARD REX	. . . . DVDIG MON. (Broken)	
78	EADVVEARD REX	. . . . EALHS TANMO [PL VII. 7.]	Ealhstan Wt. 25.4.
79	EADVVEARD REX	. . . . FRAMV VISM.O Wt. 21.8	Framuuts.
80	ÆRDRÆEVVDEÆ	. . . . VHARE OHIV Wt. 27.7.	
81	EADVVEARD REX	. . . . LARE ARDM.O Wt. 23.4	Gareard.
82	" "	. . . . GRIMP ALDM.O Wt. 24.5.	Grimwald.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
83	✠EADVVEARD REX	  Wt 25 3	Uncertain.
84	✠EADVVEARD REX	 [PL VII. 8.] Wt 24 3	Heremod.
85	✠ " "	 Wt. 20 5.	Uncertain.
86	✠EADVVEARD REX	 Wt 22 0.	Uncertain.
87	✠EADVVEARD REX	 Wt. 22 0.	Uncertain.
88	✠EADVVEARD REX	 Wt 23 0	Tila.
89	" "	 Wt 23 0	Unfred.
90	" "	 Wt 21 3.	
91	" "	 [PL VII. 9] Wt 21 0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
92	✠ORORAERVDAE✠		Uncertain.
	[Pl. VII. 10.]	Wt. 19.4.	-
<i>Type v.</i>			
93	✠EADVVEARD RE Var. Before head, cross pattée.		Blornred.
	[Pl. VII. 11.]	Wt. 25.7.	
<i>Type vi.</i>			
94	✠EADVVEARD REX	ADVLFM	Aðulf.
	[Pl. VII. 12.]	Wt. 25.0.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
95	✠EXDPER[E]X	LANFER	Above and below, rose. (Broken.)
			Lanfer.
<i>Type vii var. a.</i>			
96	✠EADVVEARD REX	FBERHT · MO	Wynberht.
	[Pl. VII. 13.]	Wt. 21.0.	
<i>Type viii.</i>			
97	✠EADVVEARD REX	BRE · CE · ✠	Breo or Brego.
	[Pl. VIII. 1.]	Wt. 21.5.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
98	✠EADVVEARD REX	ADVLEMO	Above, line on which floral design (bud between two branches, rising from base on two steps); below, cross pattée.
	[Pl. VIII. 2.]	Wt. 27.0.	Aðulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
99	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 3.]	BDILA Above and below, floral design rising from base on two steps. Wt. 25.0.	Doiga.
100	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 4.]	BYLA Florento stem with two branches en- closing legend. Wt. 24.0	Duga.
101	✠EADV...RD REX [Pl. VIII. 5.]	[C]YDBERHT Above and below, three branches united at base. (Broken)	Cudberht.
102	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 6.]	HEREMOD Above, line terminating in two eight petalled flowers; from it springs rose be- tween two branch- es; below, eight petalled flower. Wt. 24.0.	Heremod.
103	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 7.]	HVNLAf Above, rose be- tween two branches rising from upper of two steps; below, bud between two branches rising from upper of two steps. Wt. 23.0	Hunlaf.
104	" "	IDFERHN Above, line from which rises rose between two branches, under which H P; be- low, full-blown rose. Wt. 24.6.	Iofermund.
		[Pl. VIII. 8.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
103	†EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 9.]	OZVLF Above and below, curved branches forming Z. Wt. 24·6.	Osulf.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
106	†EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 10.]	AL HS TA N · MO · Var. Hand open, with cruciform nimbus. Wt. 21·8.	Alhstan (Ealhstan)
107	“ R REX [Pl. VIII. 11.]	A G L V F Σ Var. Hand open, without nimbus. Wt. 21·4.	Atulf.
108	“ R “ [Pl. VIII. 12.]	D X DE OF MO DM † Var. Hand giving benediction (La- tin—third and fourth fingers closed). Wt. 21·0.	Deormod.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
109	†EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 13.]	EA DV H NO Wt. 25·6.	Eadmund.
110	†EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 14.]	IR FA RA MO Wt. 18·4.	Irfara.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
111	†EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 15.]	VVLFLAR Wt. 21·6.	Uulfgar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
112	†EADYVEARD REX	Δ EICMV NDMON ∇ [PL VIII 16.]	Ricmund. Wt. 250.
113	" "	∇ VVLFÆ AROMO ∇	Uulfheard. Wt. 216.

AETHELSTAN.

SUCC. A.D. 925; DIED A.D. 940 on 941.

Moneyers.

- Abba [= Abun?] (Chester)
 Abonel (Hertford, Maldon)
 Abun (Exeter)
 Adelbert (York)
 Ælfnōð.
 Ælfred (Wareham)
 Ælfric or Elfric (Canterbury)
 Ælfstan (London)
 Ælfwald (London)
 Ælfcine (Chester)
 Ælf-, see also Elf-.
 Æðelberht.
 Æðelferð (Canterbury)
 Æðelm [Æðelmod?] (Winchester).
 Æðelmod [Æðelmod].
 Æðelnoð or Eðelnoð (Derby, Nottingham)
 Æðelred (York)
 Æðelsige (Canterbury)
 Æðelstan [Æðelstan].
 Æðelwold [cf. Hæðelwold] (Gloucester)
 Æðelwinc (Shaftesbury).
 Æðel-, see also Æðel-
 Æðered (Chester, London)
 Alet.
 Alfeah.
 Alkstan.
 Amolric (Winchester)
 Are [Ere?].
 Arnulf, Arnulf, &c. (York)
 Asalf or Asulf
 Æðelm [Æðelmod or Æðelmund] (Wallingford).
 Æðelmod
 Æðelmund
 Æðelwold.
 Æðelwulf (Winchester)
 Æðel-, see also Æðel-
 Æðulf (Winchester).
 Baldric.
 Baldwine.
 Barbe (Norwich)
 Bardel or Burdel (Norwich)
 Bariferð [Barnferð?]
 Beahred or Beanred (London)
 Belga or Belge
 Beornad [cf. Beorneard] (Chester).
 Beorhtulf or Biorhtulf (Bath, Dartmouth).
 Beornwald and Byrnwald (Wallingford, Wareham)
 Berhtelm [Berhtel] Byrhtelm, &c. (Langport, Shrewsbury).
 Bernwrd [cf. Beorneard]
 Bernere
 Berngar.
 Biorhtic.
 Biorhtwold [= Bryhtwold].
 Biorneard, Biarnward, &c. (London)
 Boiga or Boigalet (Chester, Derby)
 Bryhtwold.
 Burhtelm [cf. Berhtelm] (Wardborough).
 Bardel [= Bardel?] (Norwich).
 Burwold.
 Burnhelm.
 Bus?
 Byrhtelm, see Berhtelm.
 Byrnwald (Wallingford).
 Cenapa or Cnapa (Chester)
 Canberht or Enberht (Shrewsbury).
 Caelelm
 Clac
 Clael?
 Cnað? (Chester).
 Creldard
 Cristign.
 Cugeli?
 Cugem?
 Cunulf.
 Cynewold
 Dga.
 Deorerd (Chester)
 Deorulf or Diorulf (Chester)
 Deorunahl, Diarunald, &c.
 Domenece, Dominic, &c. [= Dominicus].
 Dorife?
 Dryhtwold [= Bryhtwold?].
 Duriant
 Eadgar (Norwich)
 Eadgild (Canterbury)
 Eadlaf or Eadulf (Chester).
 Ealmund or Edmund (Chester, Shrewsbury)
 Eadric (Leves?).
 Eadstan.
 Eadulf.
 Ealhstan
 Eandulf (Oxford, Stafford)
 Farnulf.
 Leberht (York).
 Egeherd (Shrewsbury).
 Eclaf or Ellaf (London).

- Eadred [Eadred] (Shrewsbury).
 Eadred (Chester).
 Egilberht? [Engilberht?].
 Einard.
 Ele? (London).
 Elfric, *see* Ælfric.
 Elfwic.
 Elf-, *see* also Ælf-.
 Ellaf, *see* Leof.
 Engilberht, Ingelberht, &c.
 Eofermund, Efermund, &c. (Shrewsbury).
 Erard [= Efrard?] (Chester).
 Ere (London).
 Eric.
 Etram (Canterbury).
 Eðel-, *see* Æðel-, or Aðel-.
 Faule [Pawle?] (London).
 Folcred.
 Fram.
 Frard [= Efrard] (Chester).
 Freðard.
 Frēðerht.
 Frofger, Frofger (Shrewsbury).
 Frofger?
 Fugel.
 Fulrad.
 Gareard (London).
 Garulf.
 Genard [= Cenard?] (Exeter).
 Gieneca?
 Giongald (Norwich).
 Gis?
 Gislemere.
 Gota.
 Grimwald? (London).
 Hagenrede (Derby).
 Harger [= Herigar?].
 Hadelberht [Æðelberht?].
 Hadelwold [Æðelwold?].
 Heldalt (York).
 Herebear?
 Herenod.
 Herrie (Bath).
 Hildulf [Hildulf].
 Hrodear [= Hroðgar] (Norwich).
 Hungar.
 Hunlaf (Hereford).
 Hunric.
 Igere or Here (London).
 Iðelberht.
 Inga.
 Ingelberht.
 Ingelric (Oxford).
 Iohann.
 Isnet [= Snel?].
 Lawina?
 Leofric (Winchester).
 Liking, Lúwing, &c. (Norwich).
 Liofalm (London).
 Litolman (London).
 Maldomen (Chester).
 Mærtin (Chester).
 Magnard.
 Mali.
 Manwa, Manne, Man, &c. (Canterbury, London, Norwich, Tamworth).
 Mannine.
 Mantien (Norwich).
 Matelwold? [= Hadelwold or Æðelwold?] (Oxford).
 Megenfret (Canterbury).
 Megred (Chester).
 Montsign [Mon Pagn?] (Warwick).
 Noter.
 Nýhald (Shrewsbury).
 Oda or Oðo.
 Osluo [= Oslaf?] (Chester).
 Oslaf, Osulf (Chester).
 Oncart.
 Otic (Winchester).
 Paul, Paulus or Paulus (Chester).
 Prit.
 Regenald, Regnald, &c. (Exeter, York).
 Regnulf and Renulf (Chester, Winchester).
 Regengrim.
 Regenward (Oxford).
 Regnald, *see* Regenald.
 Reinere.
 Renard or Rinard (Exeter).
 Riniald [= Regnald?].
 Roghard.
 Roiberht (York).
 Salca? (Chester).
 Sandac, *see* Landac.
 Sigar[es], Sihares (Derby).
 Sigrbrand.
 Sigdrald?
 Sigefers (Chester).
 Sigland (Exeter, Oxford).
 Sigwulf.
 Sigfild[es].
 Siward [= Siward] (York).
 Smala.
 Snel (Chester).
 Sota.
 Spronene.
 Stefanna.
 Steland.
 Tidgar, Tidger, &c. (Chester).
 Tila.
 Ticks or Totes (Chester).
 Torkthelm (Canterbury).
 Turstan, *see* Purstan.
 Uealðhelm.
 Uallaf or Uuillaf (Shrewsbury).
 Uuëric.
 Uulfgar (Chester).
 Uulfheard (Winchester).
 Uulfar or Uulfage.
 Uulfstan or Wulfstan (Chester).

Unyelm (Oxford).	Winele.
Unysige (Langport).	Witil.
Uðelric (Oxford).	Wulfhelm (London).
Welnberht.	Wulfman or Uulfman.
Wiard (Chester).	Wylsig.
Wihlemund, Wimund, &c. (Stafford).	Wurlaa.
Wilibald.	Wurstan (Lincoln)
Wilna.	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type I.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
[Cf. Pl. X. 5-6]	
<i>Type II.</i>	
Star of six points, between two pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
[Cf. Pl. X. 7.]	
<i>Type III.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name in two lines across field; three pellets between; above and below, floral ornament.
[Cf. Pl. X. 8.]	
<i>Type IV.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Straight line dividing field: above, building (church?); moneyer's name, &c., above and below or wholly below the line.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 2 & X. 9.]	
<i>Type V.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 1]	
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>	
Same.	Small cross pattée surrounded by four pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 3.]	
<i>Type v. var. b.</i>	
Same.	Cross pattée voided. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 11]	

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type xii.</i>	
Bust r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cl. Pl. X. 13.]	

<i>Type xiii.</i>	
Head r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles.	Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cl. Pl. X. 14.]	

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
BADAN. [Bath.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
1	ÆDELSTAN RE TO BRANI	✠ BIORHTVL · E M · ON · AT CIVITATE Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 22.5.	Biorhtulf.
OEORABY. [Derby.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
2	✠ CDEINTAH RE SAX ORVM	✠ BOIGA MOTET OEOR AIVI Wt. 25.0.	Boiga.
[Pl. IX. I]			
3	OT XED NATZIEB ✠ TIRB	✠ EOFTHOT IN REOR ABVI Wt. 19.6.	Eðelnoð.
Var. In field M?			

No.	Obverse...	Reverse...	M. of yr.
	<p>DOORBERNIA. [Canterbury.]</p> <p>Type v.</p>		
4	<p>ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT</p>	<p>ÆELFRIC · Mō DOR CIVIT WL 12-0.</p>	Elfric.
	<p>EAXANCEASTER. [Exeter.]</p> <p>Type x.</p>		
5	<p>ÆDELSTAN REX Var. Bust, very rude.</p>	<p>ÆCENARO M·ON E·E WL 23-6.</p>	Genari (= Cenard)
	<p>EBORACUM or EOFERFIC. [York.]</p> <p>Type iv.</p>		
6	<p>ÆEDEL · STAN REX.</p>	<p>EB · R ÆC · Æ REINARD · M · ON · WL 22-0.</p>	Regnald.
	<p>[PL IX. 2.]</p> <p>Type v.</p>		
7	<p>ÆEDELSTAN REX TO BRIT</p>	<p>ÆREGNALD Mō EFO RFIC WL 23-0.</p>	Regnald.
8	" " "	" " EFORFIC: WL 24-0.	
9	" " "BRIT	" " EFORFIC WL 24-3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
10	†ÆDELSTAN REX TÖ BRIG	†REGNA·10 MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 25 2.	
11	†ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIG Var. Crescent and seven pellets be- low cross pattée.	†REGNALD MÖ EFOR PIC Wt. 20 5.	
12	Var. Above cross pattée, V.	†REGNALD MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 25 0.	
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>			
13	†ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIG [Pl. IX. 3.]	†REGNALD MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 23 0.	
14	†ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIG	†REGNA·10 MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 21 0.	
<i>Type x.</i>			
15	†ÆDELSTVN RE [Pl. IX. 4.]	†ARNULF · PO EO · Wt. 22 5.	Arnulf.
16	†ÆDELSTAN REI	†ROTBERT · PO EO Wt. 20 3.	Rotberht.
<i>Type x. var. a.</i>			
17	XER WATZJEDÆ [Pl. IX. 5.]	†ROTBERHT · PO EO Wt. 22 7.	Ecberht, or Rotberht?
18	†ÆDELSTAN REX (Reading outwards.)	†SIVERO POEITA OC · Wt. 22 3.	Siuard.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
19	·ÆDELSTAN REX [Pl. IX. 6.]	†HEGOALF EBRO · (Broken.)	Heldalt.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
10	†EDELSTAN REX Tō BRIG	†REGNA·LO Mō EFO RPIC Wt. 25·2.	
11	†EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG Var. Crescent and seven pellets be- low cross pattée.	†REGNALO Mō EFOR PIC Wt. 20 3.	
12	Var. Above cross pattée, V.	†REGNALO Mō EFO RPIC Wt. 25·0.	
<i>Type v. rar. a.</i>			
13	†EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG [Pl. IX. 3.]	†REGNALD Mō EFO RPIC Wt. 23·0.	
14	†EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG	†REGNA·LO· Mō EFO RPIC Wt. 21·0.	
<i>Type x.</i>			
15	†EDELSTAN RE [Pl. IX. 4.]	†ARNULF·PO EO· Wt. 22·5.	Arnulf.
16	†EDELSTAN REI	†ROTBERT·PO EO Wt. 20·5.	Rotbert.
<i>Type x. rar. a.</i>			
17	XER WATZJED [Pl. IX. 5.]	†TBERTEBONO· Wt. 22 7.	Eberht, or Rotbert?
18	†EDELSTAN REX (Reading outwards.)	†SINERD POEITX OC· Wt. 22 3.	Sinard.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
19	·EDELSTAN REX [Pl. IX. 6.]	†HEGOAL EBRO· (Broken.)	Heldalt.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
43	ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠OSLAC MON LEIEC Wt. 24.4.	Oslac.
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
44	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR Var. Above rosette, ob. [PL IX. 9.]	✠BEORARD MDN LEIE CF Wt. 24.5.	Beorard.
45	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠DEORVLF MDI LEIEC Var. To left of rosette, annulet. Wt. 23.5.	Deornlf.
46	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BRI	✠EADMUND MDN LEIE Wt. 23.6.	Eadmund.
47	" " " BR	✠EFRARD MDN LEIEC Wt. 25.2.	Efrard.
48	" " "	✠FRARD MTO LEIE CF Wt. 23.4.	
49	ÆBELSTAN REX TO BRI	✠MELDOMEN MD LEIE Wt. 24.4.	Meldomen.
50	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠MEGRED MDN LEI CF Wt. 23.8.	Megred.
51	" " "	✠OSLAC MON LEIEC Wt. 24.6.	Oslac.
52	" " "	✠PAVLES MDI LEIEC Wt. 23.3.	Paul(es).
53	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠TIDGAR MON LEI CF Wt. 24.8.	Tidgar.
54	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠TIDGER MONET LEIE CF Wt. 24.3.	
55	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠VULFELAR MON LEIE Wt. 24.0.	Uulfgar.
56	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠VULFSTAN MTO LEIE Wt. 25.0.	Uulfstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
Type vi. var. a.			
57	†ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRN	†EALOMVND MO LECC Wt. 21·7.	Eadmund.
58	" " "	" MON LECC Wt. 21·2.	
[Pl. IX. 10.]			
LONDONIA. [London.]			
Type v.			
59	TOT †ER NÆTSIGÆ TIRE	†ERE NONETÆ LVND CIVIT Wt. 19·3.	Ere.
60	†ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT	†EAREARD M' O LVND CIVITT Wt. 21·7.	Gareard.
Type v. var. b.			
61	†ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT	†EVLFHLM M' O LVND CIVITT Wt. 21·8.	Wulfhelm.
[Pl. IX. 11.]			
Type viii.			
62	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†ÆLFSTAN MO LONO CI Wt. 21·6.	Ælfstan.
63	" REX	†ÆLFALO M' O LOND CIVI Wt. 25·2.	Ælfwald.
64	" REX	†BEAHREO MO LOND CI Wt. 21·1.	Beahred.
65	" "	†BIORNEARD MO LOND CI Wt. 23·0.	Blorneard.
66	" "	†ELLAF MO LONDONI CI Wt. 22·7.	Ellaf (= Eclaf).
67	" "	†LIOFHLM MO LOND CI Wt. 23·9.	Liofholm.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Messenger.
<p>LONGPORT. [Longport.]</p> <p>Type v.</p>			
68	<p>†ÆDELSTAN · REX · TO · BRIT</p> <p>[PL IX. 12.]</p>	<p>†WYNSIDE · MO · LONGPORT WL 275.</p>	Cuynsige.
<p>NORWICH. [Norwich.]</p> <p>Type viii.</p>			
69	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†BARBE MO NORWIC WL 214.	Durbe.
70	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†BARDEL MO NORF WL 234.	Haniel or Hurdel.
71	†ÆDELSTAN "	†BYROEL MO NOR · I WL 215.	
72	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†BYROEL NORWIC (Broken)	
73	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†GIONEBALD MO NOR GFC WL 215.	Giongald.
74	" "	†HRODEAR MO NORWE WL 260	Hrodear (= Hrothgar).
75	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†NANNE MO NORWE TI WL 218.	Manne.
76	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†MANTICEH · MO NORWIC (Clipped.)	Manticeh.
<p>OXNAFORD. [Oxford]</p> <p>Type v</p>			
77	<p>†ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT for HROTHGAR</p>	<p>†ÆDELSTAN · MO · OX · VBB · WL 290.</p>	Is, e, l, i, c.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
78	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠VVYNELM · M · ☉ · ☉ X · VRBIX Var. Four pellets in field opposite each end of cross. Wt. 21·0.	Uuynelm.
		[Pl. IX. 13]	
SCROBBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
79	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT	✠BERHTELM SCROB Wt. 24·3.	Berhtelm.
80	" " BRIT [Pl. IX. 11]	✠BERHTEL M · ☉ SCROB Wt. 23·8.	
<i>Type vi.</i>			
81	EELZTAN RE ✠ TO BD	✠EDRED M · ☉ SCROB Wt. 20·4	Edred.
82	✠ÆD · EL · STAN REX TO B	✠E · O · FERMYND M SCROB Wt. 21·8.	Eofermund.
83	✠ÆDELSTAN · RE ✠ TO BRIT	✠FROTGER M · ☉ SCROB Wt. 25·0.	Frotger.
SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
84	✠EDELSTAN RE ΣΛ ✠ ORVM	✠EBELNOB ON ΣNXTENCEHAM Wt. 22·7.	EbelnoB.
		[Pl. X. 1.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>WINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>		
90	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠AMELRIC·M·O·VVIN· Wt. 24 G.	Amelric.
91	“ REX	✠VULFHEARD·MO VVIN·CI Var. Pellet above cross. Wt. 24 G.	Uulfheard.
	<p><i>Type ix.</i></p>		
92	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BR	✠ÆDELM·MO·VVIN· CI· Var. Small cross pattee above cen- tral one. Wt. 23 G.	Ædelm.
	[Pl. X. 4.]		
	<p>SERIES B.—WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
93	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	⌘BB⌘ ✠✠✠ MON Wt. 24 1/2.	Abba.
94	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	⌘ELFST· ✠✠✠ ANM·O Wt. 20·7.	Ælfstan.
95	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	⌘REM ✠✠✠ ONETA Wt. 25 G.	Are (= Ero?).
96	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	⌘REM ✠✠✠ ONETA Wt. 21 1/2.	
	[Pl. X. 5.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
107	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	ECLAF ✠✠✠ MONE Wt. 27.0.	Eclaf.
108	ÆDELSTAN REX	FVCEL ✠✠✠ MONET Wt. 22.4.	Fugel.
109	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	GISLE ✠✠✠ MER Wt. 21.4.	Gislemer.
110	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	GISLE ✠✠✠ MER Far. Annulet in field. Wt. 23.6.	
111	ÆDELSTAN REX	LOTA ✠✠✠ MONE Wt. 22.6.	Gota.
112	ÆDELSTAN REX	HXR ✠✠✠ GER Wt. 23.8.	Harger.
113	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	HADEL ✠✠✠ FOLDM Wt. 25.3.	Hætelwold (Ætelwold?).
114	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	IOHAN ✠✠✠ NMONE Wt. 24.7.	Johann.
115	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	LAND ✠✠✠ XCMO Wt. 26.0.	Landao?
116	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	LI-TIL ✠✠✠ WAN Wt. 19.0.	Litilman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
127	ÆDELSTN REX	SOTA + + + NOHE +	Sota.
		Wt. 23 4.	
128	+ÆDELSTAN REX	+ VVEALD + + + HELMO- +	Uucaldhelm.
		Wt. 17 4.	
129	ÆDELSTAN RE+	+ VVIL + + + LVFM +	Unilluf.
		Wt. 21 0.	
130	+ÆDELSTAN REX	+ VVLFHE + + + ARDMO +	Unifheard.
		Wt. 23 8.	
131	+ÆDELSTAN RE	+ VVLF + + + ZTAN +	Unifstan.
		Wt. 23 4.	
132	" "	+ PINE + + + LEMO +	Winele.
		Wt. 23 8.	
133	ÆDELSTAN REX	+ PINE + + + FEMO +	(Chipped)
BLANDERED.			
134	ÆDELSTAN REX	+ ASÆL + + + N LVO +	Asalf?
		Wt. 21 0.	
135	+EADERSTAN REX	+ IEAEO + + + DIOR +	Diorulf?
		Wt. 23 5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
136	†ÆDELSTAN REX Var. Above star, D; Below, L.	PAVIVS *** MONETA [Pl. X. 7.]	Paulus. Wt. 23 7.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
137	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	MON DELN [Pl. X. 8.]	Montegn (Mon Pegn?). Wt. 21 2.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
138	†ÆDELSTAN REX Var. Annulet on either side of cross.	FR OT I E R M MON [Pl. X. 9.]	Frotger (Frotger) Wt. 21 0.
139	†AEDLSTAN REX Var. In field, *	*** PYLTSIG	Wyltsig. Wt. 21 4.
140	" REX	W N TVRSTAN Wt. 21 3.	Turstan (Purstan)
<i>Type v.</i>			
141	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT	†ER NATSIGÆ TIRB TOT Wt. 15 6.	No Moneyer.
142	✠EDELSTAN RE 2A ORVI	†HRC·SAXORVM ATÆ Wt. 22 6.	
143	†E·DELSTAN REX TÔ BRIT	†E·DELSTAN REX T8 BRIT Wt. 23 6.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
144	†ÆDELSTAN REX	VVLFX *** MEMO [Pl. X. 10.]	Uelfsig. Wt. 22 5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
145	✚ÆDELSTN REX	✚ÆDELFRED MON Wt. 21·7.	Æðelfrēð (= Ælfereð).
146	✚ÆDELSTAN REX	✚ÆDELFRED MONNE Wt. 17·1.	Æðelfrēð?
147	✚ÆDELSTAN REX.	✚ALFEAV MONET Wt. 21·0.	Alfeah.
148	✚ÆDELSTAN REX	✚DRYHTVALD MON Wt. 23·0.	Dryhtwald (= Bryhtwald?).
[Pl. X. 11.]			
149	" "	✚LIFING MONET Wt. 23·2.	Lifing.
<i>Type x.</i>			
150	ÆDELSTAN REX	✚ÆDELMOD+ARNULF Wt. 23·0.	Æðelmod and Arnulf
[Pl. X. 12.]			
<i>Type xii.</i>			
151	✚ÆDELSTAN REX	✚BALORIC MONET Wt. 22·0.	Baldric.
[Pl. X. 13.]			
152	✚ÆDELSTAN REX	✚EINARD MOIETA Wt. 23·8.	Einarð.
153	✚ÆDEFT X	✚EINARD MOH . . (Broken.)	
154	ÆDELSTAN REX	✚SMALA MONETA Wt. 23·0.	Smala.
155	✚ÆDELSTAN REX	✚WARD MONETA Wt. 21·1.	Ward.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
156	ÆDELSTAN REX O	✚SMALA MONETA Wt. 25·6.	Smala.
[Pl. X. 14.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
136	<p>†ÆDELSTAN REX <i>Var. Above star, D; below, L.</i></p>	<p>PAVIVX *** MONETA</p> <p>[Pl. X. 7.]</p>	<p>Paulus.</p> <p>Wt. 23.7.</p>
<i>Type iii.</i>			
137	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX</p>	<p>MON DEGN</p> <p>[Pl. X. 8.]</p>	<p>Monēgn (Mon Dēgn?).</p> <p>Wt. 21.2.</p>
<i>Type iv.</i>			
138	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX <i>Var. Annulet either side of cross.</i></p>	<p>FR OT I E R M MON</p> <p>[Pl. X. 9.]</p>	<p>Frotger (Frotger)</p> <p>Wt. 21.0.</p>
139	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX <i>Var. In field,</i></p>	<p>*** PYLTSIG</p>	<p>Wyllaig.</p> <p>Wt. 21.4.</p>
140	<p>" REX</p>	<p>W N TVRSTAN</p>	<p>Turstan (Turstan)</p> <p>Wt. 21.3.</p>
<i>Type v.</i>			
141	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT</p>	<p>✠EY NATSIGA TIRB TOT</p>	<p>No Moneyer.</p> <p>Wt. 15.6.</p>
142	<p>✠EDELSTAN RE ORVG</p>	<p>✠HRE-SAXORVM ATB</p>	<p>Wt. 22.6.</p>
143	<p>✠E-DELSTAN REX TÔ BRIT</p>	<p>✠E-DELSTAN REX T8 BRIT</p>	<p>Wt. 23.6.</p>
<i>Type vi.</i>			
144	<p>†ÆDELSTAN REX</p>	<p>VVLFX *** MEMO</p> <p>[Pl. X. 10.]</p>	<p>Uelfga.</p> <p>Wt. 22.3.</p>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
145	†ÆDELSTN REX	†ÆDELFRED MDN Wt. 21.7.	Ælfred? (Ælfred?).
146	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†ADELFRMD M'ONNE Wt. 17.4.	Ælfred?
147	†ÆDELSTAN REX.	†ALFEAV MDNET Wt. 21.0.	Alfeah.
148	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†DRYHTVALD MDN Wt. 23.0.	Dryhtvald (= Dryht- wald?).
[Pl. X. 11.]			
149	" "	†LIFING MONEW Wt. 23.2.	Lifing.
<i>Type x.</i>			
150	ÆDELWLTN REX [Pl. X. 12.]	†ÆDELWDD+ARNVLF Wt. 23.0.	Ælmod and Arnulf.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
151	†ÆDELSTAN REX [Pl. X. 13.]	†BALDRIC WDMT Wt. 22.0.	Baldric.
152	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†EINARD MOIETA Wt. 23.6.	Einarð.
153	†ÆDEFTNT....X	· EINARD MOH.. (Broken.)	
154	ÆDELSTAN REX	†SMALA MONETA Wt. 23.0.	Smala.
155	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†FIARO MONETA Wt. 21.4.	Wlard.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
156	ÆD'ELSTAN REX O [Pl. X. 14.]	†SMALA MONETA Wt. 25.6.	Smala.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type iii.

Rosette of pellets. Around, inscription | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines
between two circles. | across field; five rosettes sym-
metrically arranged in field.

[Cl. Pl. XL 8.]

Type iv.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscrip- | Rosette of dots. Around, inscription
tion between two circles. | between two circles.

[Cl. Pl. XL 1.]

Type v.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscrip- | Moneyer's name in one line across
tion between two circles. | field; above, straight line from
which springs a rose between two
curved branches; below, seven-
petalled flower.

[Cl. Pl. XL 9.]

Type vi.

Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription | Small cross pattée. Around, inscrip-
between two circles, divided by bust. | tion between two circles.

[Cl. Pl. XL 10, 11.]

Type vii.

Rude bust r., helmeted and crowned. | Cross croslet. Around, inscription
Around, inscription between two | between two circles.

[Cl. Pl. XL 12.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
	SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.		
	LEIGECEASTER, ETC.		
	[Chester]		
	<i>Type iv.</i>		
1	EADMYND REX	ÆVLJ MON LEIEFFIÆ (Barbarous) Wt 21.5.	ULK
	[Pl. XL 1.]		










No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	LONDONIA. [London.]		
	Type vi.		
2	✠EADMVND RE	✠ELAC MONE LON EITX* Wt. 18 8.	Clac.
	NORWIC. [Norwich.]		
	Type vi.		
3	✠EADMVHD REX Var. Bust crowned.	✠BARBE HD NORWIC (Chipped.)	Barbo.
4	✠EADMVN REX	✠MANTIEEN MO NDRP Wt. 21 8.	Mantieen (or Mauniceen).
	SERIES D. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.		
	Type i.		
5	✠EADMVND REX	•••• •••• •••• •••• •••• Wt. 22 4.	Abba (Abba?)
6	" "	•••• •••• •••• •••• •••• Wt. 25 5.	Ælstan.
7	EADMVND RE✠	•••• •••• •••• •••• •••• Wt. 23 3.	Ælfwald.
8	✠EADMVND REX	•••• •••• •••• •••• •••• Wt. 25 0.	

















* Probably an abbreviation of "Civitas"

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
28	✠EADMVND RE	♂ ENAP ✠✠✠ AMO ^o N ♂ . Wl. 215.	Cnaps.
29	✠EADMVND RE✠	♂ DEMEN ✠✠✠ EEMOT ♂ Wl. 220.	D menec or D meneces (= Domin- ens).
40	" "	♂ DEMEN ✠✠✠ EEMOT ♂ (Chl ped.)	
41	✠EADMVND REX	♂ DOMEN ✠✠✠ CESM ^o O ♂ [Pl XL 3] Wl. 210.	
42	✠EADMVND REX	♂ DIARE ✠✠✠ LMM ^o O ♂ Wl. 200.	Diarlm.
43	✠ADMVND RE	♂ DORV ✠✠✠ LFM ^o O ♂ Wl. 230.	Dorult.
44	EADMVND REX	♂ DORV ✠✠✠ LFEM ♂ Wl. 210.	
45	✠E·A·DMVND RE	♂ DREG ✠✠✠ LMOT ♂ Wl. 200.	Dregcl.
46	✠EADMVND REX	♂ DVDE ✠✠✠ LETM ^o O ♂ Wl. 224.	Dudelet (= Dudi g D).

No.	Plants	Locality	Notes
27	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212
28	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212
29	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212
30	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212
31	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212
32	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212
33	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212
34	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212
35	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212
36	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212
37	SEADMOND RE	SEADMOND RE	PL 212










* Having (2000 Cases of Polio, 2nd Ed. p. 142) suggests that EBBC may possibly be
 17-2-1964

No	Obverse.	Reverse	Mintage.
57	✠EADMYND REX	 EADMYND REX Wt 23.8	
58	✠EADMYND REX	 EADMYND REX Wt 21.6 [Pl. XI. 4]	Edmund.
59	✠EADMYND RE✠	 EADMYND RE Wt 21.0	Edmund.
60	✠EADMYND REX	 EADMYND REX (Clipped.)	
61	✠EADMYND REX	 EADMYND REX Wt 18.6	Edmund.
62	✠EADMYND R	 EADMYND R Wt 21.2	
63	✠EADMYND REX	 EADMYND REX Wt 21.7	Edmund.
64	" "	 EADMYND REX Wt 23.8	
65	" "	 EADMYND REX Wt 25.0	Edmund.










No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	✠EADMVND RE	 DVDI  EADMVND RE Wt. 21.9.	Dadig.
48	✠EADMVND RE	 DVRN  EADMVND RE Wt. 20.0.	Durand (=Durand).
49	✠EADMVND REX	 DVRN  EADMVND REX Wt. 18.9.	Durand(?)
50	✠EADMVND REX	 EADM  EADMVND REX Wt. 23.6.	Eadmund.
51	" "	" " " "	Wt. 25.0.
52	✠EADMVND REX	 EADR  EADMVND REX Wt. 23.2.	Eadral.
53	✠EADMVND REX	 EADR  EADMVND REX Wt. 23.6.	
54	✠EADMVND REX	 EADR  EADMVND REX Wt. 20.3.	
55	" "	" " " "	Wt. 22.2.
56	✠EADMVND REX	 EADM  EADMVND REX Wt. 21.8.	Eadstan.

No.	Obverse	Reverse.	Weight.
76	✠EADHVND RE✠	HERE ✠✠✠ VVICM ✠	Wt. 22.0 Hereburg.
77	✠EADMVND REX	✠HVNL ✠✠✠ XFM-O ✠	Wt. 20.6 Hunlaf.
78	"For. Pith" In f. 11.	HVNSI ✠✠✠ LEN-O ✠	Wt. 23.5 Hunsige.
79	✠EADMVND REX	ICERE ✠✠✠ MONET. ✠	Wt. 22.8 Igere.
80	✠EADMVND REX	INCEL ✠✠✠ CARM ✠	Wt. 20.0 Ingelgar.
81	✠EADMVND REX	" "	Wt. 23.3
82	✠EADMVND REX EC	" "	Wt. 22.2
83	✠EADMVND REX For Annulet in field.	INCEL ✠✠✠ CARM ✠	Wt. 16.0.
84	✠EADMVND REX D	INCEL ✠✠✠ CARMO ✠	Wt. 23.0.
85	✠EADMVND REX EB	INCEL ✠✠✠ CARMD ✠	(Chipped.)
86	✠EADMVND REX ED	INCEL ✠✠✠ CARMO ✠	Wt. 21.0










No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
66	†EADMVND RE	EVL ✠ ✠ ✠ GART ✠	Eulgart (=Ealgeart).
		Wt 22.0.	
67	EADMVND REX	Ⓢ FRAR ✠ ✠ ✠ OMDN Ⓢ	Frard (=Efrard)
		Wt. 22 0	
68	*EADMVND "	"	Wt. 23 3.
69	†E·ADFIVND RE	✠ FVCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ MONET ✠	Fugel.
		Wt 22 8	
70	†EADMVND RE	✠ FVCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ MONEI ✠	
		Wt 20 8	
71	EADMVND ERX	✠ LEVN ✠ ✠ ✠ DFEOO ✠	Gundfers* or Gundfers.
		Wt 21 4.	
72	✠EADMVND RX	✠ LVND ✠ ✠ ✠ FERDID ✠	
		Wt 21 6.	
73	✠EADMVND RE	✠ TOTX ✠ ✠ ✠ MOHE ✠	Goll.
		Wt 19 1	
74	✠EADMVND RE	✠ TOTAE ✠ ✠ ✠ MOHE ✠	
		Wt 21 2	
75	✠EADMVND REX.	✠ HERE ✠ ✠ ✠ MODRO ✠	Hennwal.
		Wt 21 0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
96	✠EADMVND · RE	 MÆLD ✠✠✠ OMENE Wt. 23·0.	Mældomen or Mæld.
97	✠EADMVND RE	 MÆLD ✠✠✠ OMEN Wt. 25·0.	"
98	✠EADMVND REX	 MÆRT ✠✠✠ ENMTO Wt. 25·0.	Mærtēn or Martīn.
99	✠EADMVND REX	 MÆRT ✠✠✠ ENEM Wt. 24 2.	
100	" "	 MÆRT ✠✠✠ ENEI Wt. 21·0.	
101	✠EADMVND "	 MART ✠✠✠ INMTO Wt. 22 6.	
102	✠EADMVND RE	 MANA ✠✠✠ MONE Wt. 22 8.	Manā or Manna.
103	✠EYDMAND RE✠.	 MANA ✠✠✠ MONETA Wt. 18·0.	
104	✠EYDMAND RE✠	 MANA ✠✠✠ MONET Wt. 21 0.	

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
87	†EADMYND REX H Var. Annulet in field.	INCEL ✠✠✠ EXRMO ✠	Wt. 21 0.
88	†EADMYND REX · M	INCEL ✠✠✠ EXR·M·O ✠	Wt. 25 8.
89	†EADMYND REX	LANDP ✠✠✠ INEM·O ✠	Landwine Wt. 19 2.
90	" "	LEOF ✠✠✠ RICM·O ✠	Leofric Wt. 21 4.
91	†EADMYND REX	LIAP ✠✠✠ NEM·O ✠	Liafo. Wt. 18 3.
92	†EADMYND REX	LIAP ✠✠✠ NEH·O ✠	Wt. 20 7.
93	†EADMYND REX	· LIGRBE ✠✠✠ RDHON ✠	Ligeberd (= Sig- berd?) Wt. 21 0.
94	†EADMYND REX	LIOFH ✠✠✠ ELMM·O ✠	Liofelm. Wt. 21 8.
95	†EADMYND RE	LIT·IL ✠✠✠ MAN ✠	Littman. Wt. 20 2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
96	✠EADMVND · RE	 MÆLD OMENE Wt. 23·0.	Mældomenor Mæld.
97	✠EADMVND RE	 MÆLD OMEN Wt. 25 0.	"
98	✠EADMVND REX	 MÆRT ENMTO Wt. 25 0.	Mærtē or Martīn.
99	✠EADMVND REX	 MÆRT ENEM Wt. 24 2.	
100	" "	 MÆRT ENET Wt. 21·0.	
101	✠EADMVND "	 MART INMTO Wt. 22·0.	
102	✠EADMVND RE	 MANA MONE Wt. 22 8.	Manā or Manuā.
103	✠EVDMAND RE✠.	 MANA MONETA Wt. 18·0.	
101	✠EVDMAND RE✠	 MANA MONET Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
105	✠EADMYND RE	MAN ✠✠✠ NANO ✠	Wt 23.5.
103	✠EADMYND REX	MAN ✠✠✠ NANO ✠	Wt 21.0.
107	" "	MAN ✠✠✠ NANO ✠	Wt 21.4.
109	✠EADMYND RE	NAM ✠✠✠ NANO ✠	Wt 19.7.
109	" "	"	Wt 17.4.
110	✠EADMYND REX	MEC ✠✠✠ REOM ✠	Megred Wt 25.0.
111	" "	MONO ✠✠✠ ONNE ✠	Uncertain Wt 21.0.
112	✠EADMYND "	ODAH ✠✠✠ ONETA ✠	Oda Wt 20.2
113	✠EADMYND RE✠	OSLAC ✠✠✠ MON ✠	Osac. Wt 21.2
114	✠EADMYND RE-X	OS-PA ✠✠✠ LDH-O ✠	Oswall Wt 21.2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
115	✠EADMVND RE✠	 Wt. 22.0.	
116	✠EADMVND RET✠	 Wt. 23.0.	
117	" REX	 Wt. 25.0.	Otic.
118	" "	 Wt. 25.0.	
119	✠EADMVND REX TO	 Wt. 23.0.	Paul(es).
120	✠EADMVND RE	 Wt. 24.0.	
121	✠EADMVND REX	 Wt. 23.2.	Pitit.
		[Pl. XI. 5.]	
122	✠EADMVND "	 Wt. 21.8.	Regnulf.
123	" "	"	Wt. 21.3.
124	✠EADMVND RED✠	 Wt. 19.2.	Regner.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Notes.
141	EADMVND REX	☼ DEDD ☼ YLF M ☼	WL 257.
142	EADMVND REX	☼ DEDD ☼ VLF M ☼	WL 222.
146	✠EADMVND RE	☼ ✠DRM ☼ ODEM ☼	Permed. WL 259.
147	✠EADMYND REX	Type II ☼ MAVIN ☼ EMOT ☼ (Pl. XL 7.)	Manx. WL 196.
148	✠EADMYND REX	Type III. ☼ FERL ☼ AFMOT ☼ (Pl. XL 8.)	Wessex. WL 214.
149	✠EADMYND REX	Type v. ☼ AEDELMD ☼ (Pl. XL 9.)	Exchequer. WL 216.
150	✠EADMYND REX	Type vi. ☼ ELA E MONEAWTD ☼ (Pl. XL 10.)	Clas. WL 230.
151	" "	☼ ELA E MONE MONE ☼ MON ☼ WL 212	
152	✠EADMVND RE	☼ EHCIBALT WDMETA ☼ WL 234	Originals (= Err.m. told).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
153	✠EADMUND REX	✠FREDAD MDNET Wt. 23 0.	Fredard.
151	✠EADMUND REX Var. No traces of crown. [Pl. XI. 11.]	✠FREDARF MDNET Wt. 25 4.	..
153	✠EADMUND REX	✠FUGEL MDN · EH · Wt. 21 0.	Fugel.
150	" "	✠REINGRIM MDNETAO Wt. 25 8.	Reingrim.
	Type vii.		
157	✠EADMUND REX [Pl. XI. 12.]	✠BALDRIC MDNET Wt. 15 0.	Baldrie.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monogram.
125	✠EADMVND RE	SA-RA ✠✠✠ VVARO ✠	Sarumard.
		WL 25.5.	
126	✠EADMVND RE✠	SXXSXO ✠✠✠ MEE ✠	Saxa me fecit?
		WL 21.5.	
127	✠EADMVND REX	✠ SIADE ✠✠✠ MANM-O ✠	Sindeman (or Sideman)
		WL 22.6.	
128	EADMVND REX	✠ SIGAR ✠✠✠ ERMOT ✠	Sigar.
		WL 20.6.	
		[Pl. XL 6.]	
129	EADMVN REX	✠ VVIHT ✠✠✠ ERMOT ✠	Unihl(?) (or Unihleng?)
		WL 24.7.	
130	✠EADMVND RE	✠ VVILA ✠✠✠ FEMO ✠	Unilaf
		WL 23.3.	
131	EADMVND REX	✠ VVLF. ✠✠✠ STAN ✠	Unildan.
		WL 24.4.	
132	✠EADMVND REX	✠ VVYN ✠✠✠ SIGEM-O ✠	Unysige
		WL 22.7.	
133	" RET	✠ FARN ✠✠✠ MOHE ✠	Wara (Warin)
		WL 22.4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
134	✠EADMVN D REX	PILA ✠✠✠ RDM O Wt. 22.2.	Wigeard.
135	✠EADMVND RE✠	PICE ✠✠✠ ARDN Wt. 22.2.	
136	✠EADMVND RET	PICE ✠✠✠ ARIN Wt. 21.3.	
137	"	" Wt. 21.2.	
138	✠EDMEVNDI✠	PINV ✠✠✠ CIVIO (Blundered.) Wt. 21.8.	Winno?
139	✠EADMVND REI	PVEFLA ✠✠✠ RESMOT Wt. 21.4.	Wulfgar.
140	✠EADMVND REX	PVLFH ✠✠✠ ELMM O Wt. 21.5.	Wulhelm.
141	✠EADMVND REX Var. In field ✠	PYNNE ✠✠✠ LMM O Wt. 25.3.	Wynhelm.
142	✠EADMVND REX Var. In field ✠	PYNNE ✠✠✠ LMM O Wt. 22.0.	
143	EADMVND REX	BEOD ✠✠✠ VLFM Wt. 21.2.	Þeodulf.

EADRED.

STOL. A.D. 946; DIED A.D. 955

Moneyers.

<i>Ælfsige</i> or <i>Ælfsie</i> .	<i>Æðnoð</i> .
<i>Ælstan</i> .	<i>Frarð</i> [= <i>Ælfarð</i> ?].
<i>Ængur</i> .	<i>Fredard</i> or <i>Fredred</i> .
<i>Ætard[es]</i> or <i>Agtard[es]</i> .	<i>Fre*te</i> or <i>Ferðie</i> [see <i>Froðrie</i>].
<i>Ætelm</i> [<i>Ætelmund</i> ?].	<i>Froð</i> [= <i>Froðre</i> ?].
<i>Ætelmund</i> or <i>Ætelmund</i> .	<i>Froðrie</i> .
<i>Ætelulf</i> .	<i>Fynnelm</i> [= <i>Wynnelm</i> ?].
<i>Ætelwald</i> .	<i>Gillea</i> .
<i>Ætel-</i> , see also <i>Æel-</i> .	<i>Gislehelm</i> .
<i>Æthered</i> .	<i>Gislemer</i> .
<i>Agtard[es]</i> or <i>Ætard[es]</i> .	<i>Golin</i> .
<i>Albert</i> .	<i>Grim</i> .
<i>Alsiþ</i> [= <i>Ælfsige</i> ?].	<i>Heremod</i> .
<i>Anna</i> .	<i>Herigar</i> .
<i>Anoetel</i> .	<i>Hildulf</i> .
<i>Are</i> .	<i>Hroðgar</i> .
<i>Arnulf</i> .	<i>Hunlaf</i> .
<i>Asþer</i> ?	<i>Hunred</i> .
<i>Ætelmund</i> or <i>Ætelmund</i> .	<i>Hunsaft</i> .
<i>Ætelcerð</i> .	<i>Hunseald</i> .
<i>Æel-</i> , see also <i>Æ*el-</i> .	<i>Ingelgar</i> .
<i>Baldric</i> .	<i>Inguces</i> [= <i>Ingulf</i> ?].
<i>Baldoume</i> .	<i>Ive</i> .
<i>Bernard</i> or <i>Burnard</i> .	<i>Landfærð</i> .
<i>Bernere</i> .	<i>Leefne</i> .
<i>Bernferð</i> .	<i>Lifne</i> .
<i>Bese</i> .	<i>Maneca</i> [cf. <i>Manneca</i>].
<i>Borhticulf</i> .	<i>Manna</i> , &c. (Norwich).
<i>Boga</i> or <i>Boiga</i> .	<i>Mannecin</i> .
<i>Burnard</i> .	<i>Martin</i> .
<i>Calu</i> .	<i>Munred</i> .
<i>Calismert</i> ?	<i>Norbert</i> .
<i>Canerct</i> ?	<i>Norðgar</i> [= <i>Hroðgar</i> ?].
<i>Centerht</i> .	<i>Oðrykeri</i> [= <i>Oðelne</i> ?].
<i>Cilient</i> .	<i>Oferð</i> .
<i>Cle</i> .	<i>Ospal</i> .
<i>Copman</i> .	<i>Oslaf</i> .
<i>Cristin</i> .	<i>Orwald</i> .
<i>Culcin</i> [= <i>Culfin</i> ?].	<i>Oswine</i> .
<i>Demence</i> [<i>Dominicus</i>].	<i>O*elric</i> .
<i>Deocrulf</i> .	<i>Prin</i> .
<i>Dremil</i> ?	<i>Raddaine</i> .
<i>Dudig</i> .	<i>Reodes</i> .
<i>Duraa</i> .	<i>Regðer</i> .
<i>Eadmund</i> .	<i>Reinðerð</i> .
<i>Eardulf</i> .	<i>Reðereil</i> .
<i>Efterulf</i> .	<i>Riculf</i> .
<i>Elfred</i> .	<i>Rinuc</i> [<i>Rinulf</i> ?] cf. <i>Winne</i> .
<i>Engulfred</i> .	<i>Rinulf</i> .
<i>Eolin</i> .	<i>Rollert</i> .
<i>Eorod</i> [= <i>Froð</i> ?].	<i>Sarund</i> [= <i>Sarnard</i>].
<i>Erimes</i> [= <i>Grimes</i> ?].	<i>Seygna</i> ?

EADRED.

Seogo [= *Segegestef* ?] (Norwich).
Siefereð [cf. *Sifert*]
Sigred.
Sifert.
Sigar[es]
Suertull
Suince.
Suertine ?
Suerting
Tyleadrex [= *Tyleadred* or
Wealdred ?]
Unbein
Uuaklfreð.
Uuarin or *Warin.*
Uuerstan.
Uuilaf.
Uuiddaf [= *Uuiddaf* ?]
Uuilebert

Unilfred.
Uuinctin.
Uuulstan.
Warin or *Uuarin.*
Walter.
Wigroð.
Winuo [= *Winulf* ?]
Wulfbald
Wulgar[es]
Wynnshelm [*Wynneshelm*]
Deudberht.
Deudmar.
Deudred.
Deudulf
Durferð.
Durmod.
Durulf [cf. *Deorulf*]

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse	Reverse
---------	---------

Type i.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, rosettes, &c., symmetrically arranged
--	--

[Cf. Pl XII 2-4]

Type ii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles	Floriated stem with two branches closing moneyer's name
---	---

[See No 103, p 151]

Type iii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles
--	--

[Cf. Pl XII 5]

Type iv.

Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; rosettes of dots, symmetrically arranged in field
--	---

[Cf. Pl XII 6]

Type v.

Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles
--	---

[Cf. Pl XII 1 & 7]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
	NORDPIC. [Norwich]		
	Type v.		
1	✠EADRED REX	✠HAWNE NO NORDPIC. X Wt. 22.3.	Manna.
2	✠EADRID REX	✠RECELE NO NORDPIC Wt. 21.8. [Pl. XII. 1.]	Secco (Seegestoff?)
SERIES B WITHOUT NAME OF MINT			
	Type 1.		
3	EADRED REX	ÆLFZ O + O ICEM Wt. 23.8	Ælfsige.
4	" "	ÆLFZI O + O EMO + M Wt. 23.3	
5	✠EADRED RE✠	ÆLFZL ✠ + ✠ + ✠ ANMO Wt. 17.5.	Ælfstan.
6	✠EADRED REX M	ÆRIC ✠ + ✠ + ✠ ERM + O Wt. 19.5.	Æliger.
7	✠EADRED REX	ÆDE ✠ + ✠ + ✠ LMM + O Wt. 23.8.	Ædelm (Ædel- mun?)

EADRED.



















No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mon
8	✠EADRED RE	✠ AETAR ✠✠✠ DESMOT ✠	Aetar Agta
9	✠EADRED RE✠ Var. In field, M.	"	Wt. 21.5. Wt. 20.0.
10	EADRED REX	✠ AETAR ✠✠✠ DESMOT ✠	(Chipped.)
11	EADRED REX Var. In field, M.	✠ ARNVL ✠✠✠ FMONT ✠	Arnv Wt. 20.5.
12	✠EADRED REX	✠ ADEL ✠✠✠ MVND ✠	Adela Wt. 23.2.
13	" "	✠ ADELM ✠✠✠ VNDM'D ✠	Wt. 19.5
14	✠EADRED REX✠	✠ BALD ✠✠✠ RICHM'D ✠	Baldm Wt. 18.0
15	✠DM EADRED REX	✠ DALDV ✠✠✠ IVINH'D ✠	Bal In Wt. 21.2.
16	✠EADRED REX Var. In field, three pallets	✠ BALDV ✠✠✠ VNHO ✠	Wt. 21.2.
17	EADRED REX	✠ BERN ✠✠✠ ARDM ✠	Bern Barza Wt. 20.7.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Monogram
18	✠EADRED REX.	BVRM ✠✠✠ ARDMO ✠	Wt. 22 5.
19	✠EADRED REX O	BERN ✠✠✠ EREH ✠	Bernere. (Chipped.)
20	EADRED REX	BERMF ✠✠✠ ERDMO ✠	Bernferk. Wt. 23 0.
21	✠EADRED REX	BESE ✠✠✠ MOIT ✠	Dese. Wt. 21 5.
22	EADRED REX	BOGA ✠✠✠ ESMOT ✠	Boga or Boiga. Wt. 21 0.
23	" Far In field, M.	BOGA ✠✠✠ ESMOT ✠	Wt. 20 8.
24	EADRED REX ANGLOR-	CENBE ✠✠✠ RHTMO ✠	Centerht. Wt. 21 8
	[IN XII 2]		
25	EADRED REX	COPO ✠✠✠ WAZO ✠	Copman Wt. 19 0.
26	" "	DEMEH ✠✠✠ CEMOT ✠	Demenco (Domicus). Wt. 19 0

EADRED.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mon.
27	EADRED RE	 Wt. 18.2.	Deor
28	EADRED REX	 Wt. 22.2.	
29	✠EADRED REX †	 Wt. 19.7.	Drem
30	✠EADRII REX	 Wt. 20.4.	Dudli
31	✠EADRED REX ✠	 Wt. 21.4.	
32	EADRED REX	 Wt. 23.4.	Eadm
33	✠EADRED REX	 Wt. 23.0.	
34	" RE ✠	 (Chipped.)	Eardu
35	✠EADRED REX ✠ O	 Wt. 22.0.	Eferul
36	✠EADRED R E ✠	 (Broken.)	Elfred

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
37	✠EAREOM BEX	✠ ELFR ✠✠✠ EXMOT ✠	(Chipped.)
38	✠EADRED RE✠	✠ ENCIB ✠✠✠ REOND ✠	Engilbred Wt. 18 0.
39	✠EADRED RE✠ D	✠ ENCLB ✠✠✠ REOHO ✠	Wt. 21 0.
40	EADRED REX	✠ FRAR O✠O DMON ✠	Frarl (= Elfrarl?) Wt. 23 2.
41	" "	✠ FRAR O✠O DMNO ✠	Wt. 22 0.
42	" "	✠ FREDI ✠✠✠ EXMOT ✠	Frætic (= Froðno?) Wt. 18 0
43	" "	✠ ERDO O✠O MON ✠	Froð(ric?) Wt. 23 2.
44	✠EADRED RE	✠ FROD ✠✠O RIEM ✠	Froðne. Wt. 23 5.
45	" RE✠	✠ FROD O✠O RIEMO ✠	Wt. 23 0
46	" "	"	Wt. 20 2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	✠EADRED RE✠	  Wt. 23 G.	Gislemer.
48	✠EADRED RE✠ O	  Wt. 21.3.	Godin.
49	EADRED REX	  [Pl. XII. 3.] Wt. 20.6.	Grim
50	✠EADRED REX ::	  Wt. 22 0.	Hunred.
51	✠EADRED REX X	  Wt. 22 0.	
52	✠EADRED RE .	  Wt. 20 3.	
53	✠EADRED REX	  Wt. 23 0.	
54	✠EADRED REX I	  Wt. 21.3.	
55	✠EADRED REX -	  Wt. 21.0.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musever.
56	✠EADRED RE✠ O	HVN ✠✠✠ 2XFT ✠	Hansaft.
		Wt. 20.8.	
57	✠EADRED REX. Var. In field, four pellets.	HVSEB ✠✠✠ ALDII O ✠	Hasebald.
		Wt. 23.0.	
58	✠EADRED REX I	INCEL ✠✠✠ CAR MD ✠	Ingelgar.
		Wt. 22.3.	
59	✠EADRED RE✠:	INCEL ✠✠✠ CAR MD ✠	
		(Chipped.)	
60	✠EADRED REX O	"	Wt. 21.3.
61	✠EADRED REX "	"	Wt. 22.5.
62	EADRED REX	INGV ✠✠✠ CESMOT ✠	Ingvess (=Ingulf?)
		Wt. 20.5.	
63	✠EADRED RE✠	LAND ✠✠✠ FERD ✠	Landferð.
		Wt. 20.0.	
64	" REX	LEOF ✠✠✠ RICH ✠	Leofric.
		Wt. 20.3.	
65	✠EADRED RE	LIF I ✠✠✠ NEMO ✠	Ilfine
		Wt. 21.3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monoyer.
66	EADRED REX	MANE +++ CAMOT * WL 22.5.	Maneca.
67	✚EVDRED REX I	NAH +++ NANO * WL 19 0.	Manna.
68	✚EADRED RE	NORD +++ EARM * WL 19 8.	Norðgar.
69	" Par. In field, S.	OSFE +++ RDMO * Wt. 22 0.	Oserð.
70	✚EADRED REX	OSVV +++ ALOM * (Chipped.)	Oswald.
71	" Par. In field, S.	OSPA +++ GDMO * Wt. 19 0.	
72	EADRED REX	OBELRI +++ LESOMT * Wt. 21 0.	Oðelric.
73	✚EADRED RE✚	" WL 22 5.	
74	✚EADRED RE✚ O	RVEDV +++ NEWO * Wt. 21 0.	Rædwine.
75	✚EADRED REX	REGDE +++ RESMOT * Wt. 21.7.	Regðer.*

* Reading, Pl. 15, No. 6 (Aethelred I), is no doubt a coin of this reign, similar to No. 73

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Messenger.
76	✠EADRED REX	REIN ✠✠✠ FIRD WL 16-2	Reinfird.
77	✠EADRED REX ✠ O	✠ SIEF-E ✠✠✠ REDIO ✠ (Chipped.)	Siefereð (cf. Sifert).
78	EADRED REX	✠ SIGAR ✠✠✠ ESMOT ✠ WL 20-8.	Sigar.
79	ERDRODVER✠	✠ TYLEAD ✠✠✠ TOMXER ✠ (Broken.)	Tylandrex (= Tylead- red or Wealdfred?).
80	✠EADRED REX	✠ VVALD ✠✠✠ FRED ✠ [PL. XII 4.] WL 21-0.	Unaldfred
81	✠EADRED REX	✠ VVAR ✠✠✠ IMTO ✠ WL 17-4.	Unarin or Warin.
82	" "	✠ FARI ✠✠✠ NMON ✠ WL 20-6.	
83	✠EADRED RE	✠ VVERS O ✠ O TANNO ✠ WL 22-2.	Unestan.
84	EADRED REX	✠ VVILTA O ✠ O FMON ✠ WL 23-0	Unlaf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
85	EADRED MON	VVLF O+O STAN (Chipped.)	Unlstan.
86	" "	VVLF +++ TANM Wt. 21 2.	"
87	EADRED REX	VVLF +++ TNMO Wt. 25 2.	"
88	+EADRED RE Var. In field	PIVV +++ CMDN Wt. 21 0.	Winus (= Winulf?)
89	+EADRED REX	PVLEA +++ RESMOT Wt. 22 2.	Wulgar.
90	+EADRED REX E	DEODM +++ AERM Wt. 20 8.	Deodmar.
91	+EADRED REX F	" Wt. 20 4.	"
92	+EADRED REX I	" Wt. 20 5.	"
93	+EADRED REX M	" Wt. 23 0.	"
94	+EADRED REX N	" Wt. 20 5.	"
95	+EADRED REX N	" Wt. 22 2.	"
96	+EADRED REX T	" Wt. 23 5.	"
97	+EADRED REX T	" Wt. 22 0.	"

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
98	†E·A·D·R·E·D· R·E·X †	DEOOM ✠ ✠ ✠ AER™ ✠	Wt. 20.0.
99	✠EΛORED REX	BEOD O ✠ ✠ VLFM ✠	Deodulf. Wt. 23.7.
100	†EADRED REX	DRMO O ✠ O OEMO ✠	Darnod. Wt. 25.4
101	EADRED REX	DVRM O ✠ O ODMO™ ✠	Wt. 21.8
102	†EADRED REX	DYRM ✠ ✠ ✠ ODM™ ✠	Wt. 22.2
Type ii.			
103	†EΛORED RE†	NOR BERT	Wt. 17.5.
	 		Norbert.
Type iii.			
104	†EADPEO REX	†EVLEIH H™ [Pl. XII. 5.]	Wt. 20.0. Culein (Culfin?)
Type iv.			
105	†EADPEO RFX.	DYRV ✠ ✠ ✠ FL™ ✠	Wt. 20.1. Dunulf (cf. Deorulf)
	[Pl. XII. 6.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
106	✠EADRED RE	✠ALBERT ONAEMI Wt. 18.6	Albert.
107	" REX	✠ANNA MONETA Wt. 13.2	Anna.
108	" "	✠ARE MT-AEWECIAIV (Blundered) Wt. 22.4	Aré
109	" RE	✠EALI ✠NHERT (Chipped.)	Calí and Sifert
110	" REX	✠ELAE MONETA MONET Wt. 21.4	Clac
111	✠EADREO REX	✠ELAE MDN MONEVT Wt. 22.0	
112	✠EADREO RENEX	✠ELAE IDNE HONE HONEX Wt. 23.2	
113	✠EADREO REX	✠FREOARD NONEIA Wt. 21.3	Fredard or Fredred.
114	" RE✠	✠FREOREO MONETA Wt. 21.3	
[PL XII 7]			
115	" "	✠H ✠IVE IRONETA (Blundered) Wt. 19.5	Ivo.
116	✠EADRED RE	✠HAN(V)E MONON. (Broken)	Manna.
117	✠EADRED REX	✠MANNECIN MONE Wt. 20.5	Mannecin
118	" "	✠SARVVND MONE (Pierced)	Sarvard.
119	" RE✠	✠VNBEIN MONETA Wt. 17.2	Unbein.
120	" REX	✠VVILFREO MONE IIX Wt. 23.6	Unilfred.

EADWIG.

SECC. A.D. 955; DIED A.D. 959.

Monnyers.

<i>Abenel</i> (Hereford?).	<i>Eofcred</i> (York).
<i>Ælfred</i> .	<i>Eorod</i> ?
<i>Ælfrige</i>]	<i>Erim</i> [= Grim?]
<i>Ælric</i>	<i>Ezel</i> , see also <i>Ætel</i> .
<i>Æscuull</i> .	<i>Fannet</i> ?
<i>Ætard</i> [= <i>Agtard</i> ?]	<i>Frard</i> [= <i>Efrard</i> ?] (York)
<i>Ætelgar</i> .	<i>Frelic</i> [= <i>Frotric</i> ?]
<i>Ætelstan</i> or <i>Ætelstan</i> .	<i>Frosgar</i> (Bedford).
<i>Abelunard</i> or <i>Edelunard</i>	<i>Frotric</i> or <i>Frætric</i> (York).
<i>Agtard</i>	<i>Golefert</i> .
<i>Amund</i> (es).	<i>Grim</i> (Bedford)
<i>Ætulf</i> (London).	<i>Gytel</i> , see <i>Cytel</i> .
<i>Babrie</i> (Southampton).	<i>Heremod</i> .
<i>Baldwine</i> (Bedford)	<i>Hereric</i> .
<i>Berenard</i>	<i>Heriger</i> .
<i>Burner</i> .	<i>Leofstan</i> (Bedford).
<i>Boiga</i> or <i>Boga</i> (Bedford).	<i>Leuine</i> [= <i>Lifine</i> ?].
<i>Bruninc</i> [= <i>Bruninc</i>].	<i>Lifne</i> .
<i>Cnapes</i>]	<i>Litlman</i>
<i>Clae</i> (Newark?).	<i>Manneged</i> or <i>Manceol</i> (South-
<i>Copman</i> .	ampton, Winchester).
<i>Crin</i>	<i>Mann</i> or <i>Manna</i> .
<i>Cutl</i> or <i>Cytel</i> [= <i>Cytel</i> ?]	<i>Mancet</i> .
<i>Demens</i> [= <i>Dominicus</i> ?]	<i>Oswald</i> .
<i>Deorulf</i> [= <i>Durulf</i> ?] (York)	<i>Otic</i> (Winchester)
<i>Detuning</i> .	<i>Seleman</i> [= <i>Sid-man</i>].
<i>Dudema</i> (a).	<i>Uwerin</i> [= <i>Warrin</i> ?]
<i>Itunn</i>	<i>Wilebert</i> .
<i>Dunine</i> (Huntingdon)	<i>Witric</i>
<i>Eadmund</i> (York).	<i>Wulfgar</i> .
<i>Eadulf</i> .	<i>Yarmet</i> (York).
<i>Eacnolf</i> [= <i>Ecnolf</i> ?]	<i>Yarferd</i>
<i>Efrard</i>	<i>Durulf</i> [cf. <i>Deorulf</i>]

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse
Type I.	
Small cross pattee. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. XIII. I. 2.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by name of mint; crosses, rosettes, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. XII. 8-13.]

Type iii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name between two lines across field. Above and below, rosette

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 3.]

Type iv

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Moneyer's name in one line across field, divided by mitre-shaped ornament; below, T

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 4.]

Type v

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription (Moneyer's name, &c.) between two circles.



[Lindsay, 'Coinage of the Heptarchy,' Pl. 5, 115.]

Type vi

Bust, r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription (Moneyer's name, &c., and Mint) between two circles



[Rai Pl. 20. 1.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
BEDANFORD.			
[Bedford.]			
Type II			
1	✠EADVVIC RE.✠	BALO BE✠DA PINE [Pl. XII 8.]	Baldwine. Wt. 23.3
2	✠EADVVIC REX✠	BOICA ✠BE✠DA✠ MONETA Wt. 22.2	Bolga.
3	✠EADVVIC REX O	FROD BE✠DA CAR M Wt. 15.0	Froðgar.
4	✠EADVVIC RE.	GRIF. BE✠DA MONTE Wt. 20.5	Grim.
5	✠EADVVIC REX	LEOPF BE✠DA TAT MO Wt. 19.2	Leofstan.
EODERFIC			
[York.]			
Type II			
6	✠EADVVIC RE	DEOR OE✠NO VLFM [Pl. XII 9.]	Deorulf (cf. Doreulf) Wt. 22.3

No.	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
7	✠EADVVIC RE✠	☼ EADM ON✠EO VNDM ☼	Edmund. Wt. 23.3.
8	✠EADVVILE RE	☼ EOFE OE✠MO RADM ☼	Eofred. Wt. 19.5.
9	✠EADVVIC REX	☼ FRAR OE✠NO DMOH ☼	Frank (=Elfrad?). Wt. 21.0.
10	✠EADVVILE RE	☼ FROD ON✠ETO RICHMO ☼	Froðric. Wt. 23.0.
HAMTUNE. [Southampton.] Type Ii.			
11	✠EADVVIC RE✠	☼ LAHC ✠HA✠M✠ ODFIO ☼	Mannod Wt. 16.4.
HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.] Type ii.			
12	✠EADVVIC RE✠	☼ DVN ✠HV✠N✠ NEMO ☼	Dunnine. Wt. 19.8.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musee.
13	<p>NEPE. [Newark*]</p> <p>Type II.</p> <p>✠EADVVIG REX✠</p>	<p>CLÆ ✠HE✠PE MONE</p> <p>[PL XII. 12]</p> <p>Wt. 112.</p>	Clac.
14	<p>PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]</p> <p>Type II.</p> <p>✠EADVVIG REX✠</p>	<p>MANN ✠FI✠N LODMO</p> <p>[PL XII. 13]</p> <p>Wt. 235.</p>	Mannig J.
SERIES B WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
15	<p>Type I.</p> <p>✠EADVIC REX I Far In field, M</p>	<p>ÆLFRED ✠✠✠ ESMON</p> <p>[PL XIII. 1.]</p> <p>Wt. 218</p>	Ælfred.
16	✠EADVIC REX✠	<p>ÆSCVV ✠✠✠ LFM O</p> <p>Wt. 180</p>	Æsculf.
17	✠EADVVI RE	<p>ADEL ✠✠✠ VVERD</p> <p>Wt. 207.</p>	Æthelwold.
18	✠EADVVIG REX✠	<p>BORCA ✠✠✠ MOIETA</p> <p>Wt. 120.</p>	Boiga.

* In Northamptonshire

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
19	†EADVVI RE† I	BRIV. ††† WIMC [Pl. XIII 2.]	Brünine (= Brunine).
		Wt. 22 4.	
20	†EADVVIC REX	LYTEL ††† MONE	Cytel.
		Wt. 20 7.	
21	†EADVIC REX Far. In field, M.	††† DVNN ††† ESMOTON	Dunn
		Wt 18 8	
22	†EADVVC RE†	††† EAEH ††† OLEM.	Enenolf?
		Wt 22 6.	
23	†EADVVC[IC] REX	††† EFRA O†O RDM †††	Efrard
		(Broken)	
24	†EADVVIC REX I	††† FREDI. ††† CESMOT	Freðic(es)
		Wt 15 2.	
25	†EADVVIC R.E†.	††† FYHT ††† EELÖ.	Uncertain
		Wt 15 4	
26	†EADVVIC REX.	††† LODEF ††† ERDM.	Godefrð.
		Wt. 21 2.	
27	†EADVIC REX-	††† HERIC ††† ERMD	Heriger.
		Wt 20 2	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram
28	†EADRIC REX Γ	HERIC ✠✠✠ ERMO ✠	Wt. 20 gr.
29	" REX E	HERIC ✠✠✠ ERMO ✠	(Chipped)
30	†EADVVI BE	LEVI ✠✠✠ NCMO ✠	Levinus (= Lifine?) Wt. 20 gr.
31	†EXDVVIC RE✠✠	✠MANN ✠✠✠ ✠HONĒ ✠	Mann. Wt. 18 gr.
32	†EADVVI REX	SEDEM ✠✠✠ OMIA ✠	Sedeman (= Sideman). (Broken.)
33	†EXDVVIC REX	VVÆR ✠✠✠ INMĠO ✠	Unarrin (= Warrin?) (Chipped.)
34	†EADVVIC RE	Type iii. BIRVER	Birver. Wt. 19 gr.
35	†EADRIC EPE	CNAPEEX [Pl. XIII 3.]	Cnape(ea) Wt. 20 gr.
36	EADRIC REX	Type iv. | OSW ALD [Pl. XIII 4.]	Oswald. Wt. 15 gr.

KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

EADGAR.

KING OF MERCA A.D. 937; OF ALL ENGLAND A.D. 959; DIED A.D. 975

Monarchs.

- Adelaver or Aælaver.
 Adalgar or Aðelgar.
 Adewold [= A. Ælweold] (London)
 Aden
 Aelfgar (Thetford).
 Aelfnoð (London, Winchester).
 Aelfred or Eilfred.
 Aelfige (Bodford, Chester, Exeter, Stafford, Wilton, Winchester)
 Aelfstan or Eilstan (Chester, Derby, Exeter)
 Aescmar (Chester, Exeter, Lincoln, Stamford)
 Æsculf
 Ailferð.
 Aælaver or Adelaver
 Aælbrand
 Aælferð (Hereford).
 Aælgar or Adiggar
 Aælred (London)
 Aælric or Aælric (Bath, London)
 Aælstan (Canterbury, Lyme)
 Aælward
 Aælwine (Oxford)
 Aælweold or Adewold (London)
 Aælweol (London)
 Albut ? (Cambridge)
 Albutie
 Alwine
 Alwerð
 Andreas
 Asferð
 Azma ? (Lincoln)
 Aæl, see Adl-, and Aæl-
 Aælf (London)
 Bilde (Bathford, Southampton).
 Baldwin
 Beredius
 Berhtine (Wallingford)
 Bereward
 Bernferð
 Burgstan
 Boga, Bogen, Boiga, &c. see also Fastolf (Canterbury, Chester, Wilton)
 Britferð or Brithferð.
 Brunne (Norwich)
 Byrhtferð [= Bernferð or Brithferð] (Maldon)
 Byrhtic (Lymne).
 Byrhticold (Shaftesbury)
 Capelin
 Caræn [= Færæn ?] or Carælm.
 Cnapa (Stamford)
 Colenard
 Colgrim
 Copman.
 Cylm ? (Southampton).
 Cynalye (Chichester)
 Demence [Dominicus]
 Deorlaf [= Dvorulf ?] (Chester)
 Deorulf (Tempsford ?)
 Doleorð.
 Duleman or Dulsemon.
 Dun (York).
 Durand.
 Eadmer (Southampton)
 Eadmund (Chester)
 Eadulf
 Eadwine (Wilton)
 Eallege
 Eanred
 Eanulf (Lincoln).
 Eadstan [= Eadstan ?] (Winchester)
 Eden.
 Eilfred or Eilfred
 Eilstan.
 Eilwald
 Eilw, see also Eilf.
 Eilward
 Eilward
 Eilward (Tempsford ?)
 Eilwold (Chester).
 Eilwold (Norwich)
 Eilw
 Eilw
 Eilw
 Eilw, see also Eilf.
 Eilw

- Farðen or Farðine [= Carðen?]
 Fastolf (York)
 Fastolf and Bviga.
 Fastolf and Oda.
 Fastolf and Rasin.
 Fiodnan.
 Fiodger (Chester).
 Fidenard (Norwich).
 Forðgar (Bedford).
 Froðrie or Froðrie [= Froðie?]
 (Chester).
 Froðie[es] or Froðiein (Derby).
 Fryðmund.
 Gilla, Gillys, Gyllis, &c. (Chester,
 Hereford).
 Gilm, see Cylm.
 Gird.
 Grim (Bedford).
 Gunnulf (York).
 Gunnord.
 Haculf.
 Herebert.
 Hereferð.
 Heriman.
 Herimod (Wallingford).
 Henger.
 Herolf (York).
 Hilde.
 Hilturine (London).
 Hingulf or Ingolf.
 Hunbein or Unbein.
 Ingelbarð.
 Ingwries or Ingwries.
 Ingolf or Hingolf.
 Ingolferrð.
 Iohan, see Iahan.
 Iolea.
 Isembert.
 Isulf.
 Iohan [= Iohan] (Exeter).
 Iwe.
 Leoferrð.
 Leane, Leofine, Lyðine, &c. (Ipswich).
 Lenna.
 Leofgar (Dorset).
 Leofhelm.
 Leofncl [= Leofhelm?]
 Leofrie.
 Leofrige (Oxford, Southampton, Wil-
 son).
 Leofwine (Tempsford?).
 Leofwold (Wilton).
 Leofig?
 Luofstan (Bedford).
 Lotman.
 Magred (Winchester).
 Malsutan (Chester).
 Man (Tempsford?, Winchester).
 Maning.
 Manna, Manan, Manne, &c. (Leicester,
 York).
 Meneat or Montat (Southampton).
 Mantoren.
 Marcer.
 Marsale or Marswale (Winchester).
 Mertin [= Martin].
 Morgun [= Morun?]
 Nanan, see Manna.
 Norðlend (Norwich).
 Oda, see Fastolf.
 Oorman [= Oorman?].
 Ogea (Norwich, Stamford).
 Ogyman.
 Osferð.
 Odae or Odaf (Norwich).
 Oamund.
 Oaulf (Derby).
 Oward.
 Oðleith.
 Parim? see Wirin.
 Radetm.
 Reginulf, &c. (Winchester).
 Rasin, see Fastolf.
 Reginold (Winchester).
 Ricolf or theolf.
 Saydtime [= Sealdung?].
 Sodeman, bideman, or Syleman
 (Rochester).
 Sebyrht (Lewes).
 Siferð.
 Stygar (Leicester).
 Tama (York).
 Unbein or Hunbein.
 Underð or Wiferð [= Winferð?].
 Unsig or Wilsig.
 Wiltage (see Wynage).
 Wilsig or Unsig.
 Wine.
 Winetes.
 Winetr [= Winetr].
 Wum? (Huntingdon).
 Wode.
 Wulfald (Bath).
 Wulfgar or Wulgar (Stamford).
 Wulfmar.
 Wulfred (Oxford).
 Wulfrie (York).
 Wulfstan or Wulstan (Leicester, Wal-
 lington).
 Wynage or Wiltage (Gloucester,
 Winchester).
 Wynstan or Wunstan (Totness, Win-
 chester).
 Feodgar (Lewes).
 Pinern [= Winern].
 Purferð.
 Parmod (Chester).
 Purstan.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type i.

all cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneys's name, &c, in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées; above and below, triangle of dots



[Cl. Pl XIV. 1.]

Type i. var a

Similar: ornaments varied



[Rad. Pl 28, 2]

Type i var b

Similar: ornaments varied



[Cl Pl XIV 2]

Type i var c

Similar: ornaments varied



[Cl Pl XIV 3]

Type i var d


Similar: ornaments varied



[Cl Pl XIV. 4]


Obverse	Reverse.
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Type i. var. c

Same	Similar: ornaments varied	
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[Cf. Pl. XIV. 5.]

Type i. var. f.

Similar: rosette of dots in centre	Similar: ornaments varied	
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
[Cf. Pl. XIV. 6.]

Type i. var. g

Same	Similar: ornaments varied	
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[Cf. Pl. XIV. 7.]

Type ii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, between which name of mint: ornaments symmetrically arranged in field	
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[Cf. Pl. XIII. 10 & 12.]

Type iii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
--	--

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 5.]

Type iv.

Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.
---	---

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 6.]

Type v.

Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles
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[Cf. Pl. XIII. 8-9.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type v. var. a.**

Similar: four crosses pattées arranged around central one.



[Rud., Pl. 20, 4.]

Type v. var. b

Similar: three pellets and cross pattée arranged around central cross pattée.



[Rud., Pl. 28, 1.]

Type vi.

et 1, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cl. Pl. XIII. 7, 11 & 13.]

The specimens of the type (Nos. 37 & 211) in the National Collection are too imperfect for illustration.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p>SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.</p>			
<p>BADAN.</p> <p>[Bath.]</p>			
<p>Type iii</p>			
1	<p>†EADGAR REX ANGLORVM</p> <p>[Pl. XIII. 5]</p>	<p>†ÆDELSIGE MO BADA CIFI Wt. 21 s.</p>	Æðelsige.
<p>BEDANFORO.</p> <p>[Dedford]</p>			
<p>Type v.</p>			
2	†EADGAR REX	<p>†ÆLFSIG MONETA BE</p> <p>Far. Small cross pattée above cen- tral one. (Broken.)</p>	Ælfsige.
3	†EADG... ..	<p>†LI.....TA BE</p> <p>(Fragment.)</p>	Liofstan?
<p>Type vi.</p>			
4	†EADGAR REX ANGLOR	<p>†GRIM MTO BEDAFD</p> <p>(Pierced.)</p>	Grim.
<p>CÆNTPARABYRIG or CANTPARABYRID.</p> <p>[Canterbury]</p>			
<p>Type vi.</p>			
5	<p>†EADGAR REX ANGLOR</p>	<p>†BOGA MTO CÆTPARA</p> <p>Wt 23 s</p>	Boga (or Boiga)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	DEORABY. [Derby.]		
	Type iii.		
6	†EADGAR REX ANGLO [Pl. XIII. 6.]	†ÆLFSTAN M ^o VRDBY Wt. 19 8.	Alfgtan.
	Type iv.		
7	†EADGAR REX TO BI [Pl. XIII. 6.]	†FREDICIN DEORBY Wt 19 8.	Fretlein.
	Type vi.		
8	†EADGAR REX ANGLOR [Pl. XIII. 7.]	†OSVLF MO ^o DEORBY Wt 20 0.	Osulf.
	EAXANCEASTER. [Exeter.]		
	Type vi.		
9	†EADGAR REX ANGLOR	†IVHAN M ^o EAXNE. Wt 23 8	Iuhan (=Iohan)
	EOFORPIC. [York]		
	Type vi		
10	†EADGAR REX ANGLOR	†DVN M ^o EOFORPIC Wt. 22 0.	Dun.
11	†EADGAR REX ANGL	†FASTOLF M ^o EFER Wt. 22 5	Fastolf.
12	†EADGAR REX ANGLOR	†MANNA M ^o EOFORPI. Wt 22 7.	Manna
13	†EADGAR REX ANGLOR	†TVMA M ^o EOFOR. Wt. 27 3.	Tuma.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type v.</i></p>		
14	✠EADGAR REX	✠EADMER MONETA H Wt. 22 3. [Pl. XIII 8.]	Eadmer.
	<p><i>Type vi.</i></p>		
15	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠CYLM MO HANTVN. Wt. 20 3.	Cylm?
16	" " "	✠LEOFSIG M ^o HAMT. Wt. 21 2.	Leofsige.
17	" " "	" " "Wt. 19 10	
18	" " "	✠MANSAT M ^o HAM Wt. 20 0	Mansat?
	<p>HUNTANOUE. [Huntingdon.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type v</i></p>		
19	✠EADGAR REX	PIRIM MONETA HVNTE Wt. 20 4. [Pl. XIII 9]	Wirim?
	<p>LEWES. [Lewes]</p>		
	<p><i>Type vi</i></p>		
20	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠DEODGAR M ^o LEWE. Wt. 2 8	Deodgar

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
LEIGECEASTER, Linc. [Chester.]			
Type ii.			
21	†EADGAR RE	⚠ ÆLFꝛ OL†EO I CM ⚠	Ælfsigo. Wt 19.6
22	" "	⚠ ÆLFꝛ OL†EO TAN ⚠	Ælfetan. (Chipped.)
23	" "	⚠ DEOR OL†EO LAFM ⚠	Deorlaf (= Deorulf?) Wt 22.5.
24	" "	⚠ EOR OL†EO ODM ⚠	Eoroð. Wt 23.7.
25	" "	⚠ FLOO OL†EO LERM ⚠	Floedger Wt 22.2
26	" "	⚠ FROD OL†EO REMO ⚠	Froðric. Wt 17.8
27	" "	⚠ FROD OL†EO RICH ⚠	 Wt 20.2.
28	†EADGAR RE†	⚠ E I L OL†EO L V ꝛ ⚠	Gillus Wt 18.6.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
29	†EADCAR RE†	⚔ MÆLZ OL†EO VDAN ⚔	Mæl-nan.
		Wt. 22.3	
30	†EADCAR RE	⚔ ÐVRI OL†EO MOO ⚔	Durmod.
		Wt. 20.7	
31	†CADEAR "	⚔ ÐVR OL†EO MOD ⚔	
		Wt. 17.4.	
32	†EADCAR "	⚔ ÐVR OL†EO MODM ⚔	
		Wt. 22.0	
		[Pl. XIII. 10]	
		<i>Type iv</i>	
33	†EADCAR REX LE	†EADMVND MONE Wt. 22.7.	Edmund
34	†EADCAR REX TO b	†ÐVRMOD MO LEX Wt. 22.0.	Durmod.
35	" " "	" " Wt. 19.0	
		LUNDENE. [London.]	
		<i>Type v</i>	
36	†EADCAR REX	†ÆÐERED MONETA LVN Wt. 25.0	Æfred.
		<i>Type v var a</i>	
37	†EAD... X	†ÆDER... ND CIFITA- (Broken)	Æfred

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type vi</i>		
38	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ADELPOLO M ^{TO} VN. Wt. 24 8	Adelwold.
39	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ÆDELRED M ^{TO} LVN Wt. 24 7.	Æðelred.
	ROFECEASTRE. [Rochester.]		
	<i>Type vi</i>		
40	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠SIDEMAN M ^{TO} OH ROF Wt. 18 1	Sideman
	STANFORD. [Stamford]		
	<i>Type vi</i>		
41	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ÆSCMAN M ^{TO} STANF. Wt. 20 8	Æscman
42	" " "	✠ENAPA M ^{TO} STANFO. Wt. 22 3	Cnapa
43	" " "	✠OGEA M ^{TO} STANFORD. Wt. 21 5	Ogea?
44	" " "	✠WULGAR M ^{TO} STANF. Wt. 21 0	Wulgar
	[Pl. XIII. 11]		
	TÆMESEFORDA or TEMESANFORD* [Tempstord.]*		
	<i>Type II.</i>		
45	✠EADGAR RE	✠ DEOR OTÆEO VLFMO Wt. 19 0	Deorulf.
	[Pl. XIII. 12.]		

* A burgh but there by Eadward the Elder, 921. See S. Chr., cf. also S. C. 1010, &c.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
46	✠EADGAR RE	✠ EOFR OT✠EO LFNO ✠ (Chipped.)	Easterulf?
47	" "	✠ MON OT✠EO NAM ✠ Wt 23.1.	Man.
PELEGAFORD or PELIGAFORD. [Wallingford]			
48	✠EADGAR REX ANCLORVM	<i>Type iii.</i> ✠HEREMOD Mō PELEAFOR. Wt. 23.0	Heremod?
PILTUNE. [Wilton]			
49	✠EADGAR REX ANCLOR	<i>Type vi.</i> ✠WELFSIDE Mō PILTV (Interced.)	Ælfsga.
50	" " "	✠EADFINE Mō PILTVN. Wt. 25.0 [Wt. XIII 13]	Eadwine
WINCELESEA. [Winchelsea]			
51	✠EADGAR REX ANCLOR	<i>Type vi.</i> ✠WELFNOD Mō FENCELES Wt. 24.4	Ælfnoð

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
PINTONIA. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type iii.</i>			
52	†EADGAR REX . Var. Pellet in field	†EATSTAN M ^{TO} PINTO- Var. Small cross patée, in field. Wt 200.	Eatstan.
53	†EADGAR REX ANGLO RVM	†FVNSICE MONEA PINTO- (Chipped.)	Wynsige.
54	†EADGAR REX ANGLOVM	†FVNZTAN MO†FNT† W ^{TO} (Broken)	Wynstan
<i>Type vi</i>			
55	†EADGAR REX ANGLOX	†MARSCALE M ^{TO} PIN. Wt 220.	Marscale
DEOTFORO. [Thetford]			
<i>Type vi</i>			
56	†EADGAR REX ANGLOX	†ÆLFGAR M ^{TO} DEOTF ^T Wt 218	Ælfgar
SERIES B WITHOUT NAME OF MINT			
<i>Type 1</i>			
57	†E·ADG·AR REX	ADELA + + + VERNO Wt. 178	Adelayer or Adelaver.
58	†E·ADG·AR REX	ADELA + + + VERNO Wt 200	

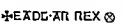





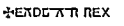

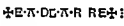

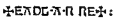

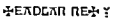

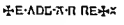

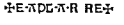

No	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
59	✠E·A·DCLAR RE	ADELK ✠✠✠ VERHO ✠	Wt 20.2.
60	✠E·ADCLAR RE✠~	ADEL·A ✠✠✠ VERHO ✠	Wt 19.3.
61	✠EADCL·A·R REX!	ADELK ✠✠✠ VERHO ✠	Wt 16.3.
62	✠EADCLAR R✠~	ADELO ✠✠✠ VERO ✠	Wt 14.8
63	✠EADCL A·R REX ~	ADEL ✠✠✠ LERO ✠	Adelgar (=Æthelgar) Wt 18.1.
64	✠EADCLAR RE	ADEN ✠✠✠ NON ✠	Aden Wt 20.0
65	✠EADCLAR REX	AESTV ✠✠✠ LFHO ✠	Æsculf. Wt 22.3.
66	✠E ADCLAR R~	AETFE ✠✠✠ RNOO ✠	Ælfere Wt 18.8
67	✠EADCL A·R R✠:	AETFE ✠✠✠ ROO ✠	Wt 18.5

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
68	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE	ÆDEL ✠ ✠ ✠ ZIEŃO · Wt. 18 1.	Æðelsio (= Æðel- sige).
69	✠EADGAR RE	ÆDEL ✠ ✠ ✠ ZIEŃO · Wt. 17 0.	
70	✠EADGAR RE✠	KLBY ✠ ✠ ✠ TEŃO · Wt. 15 5.	Albutic.
71	✠E·A·DEAR RE~	KLBY ✠ ✠ ✠ TEŃO · Wt. 18 5.	
72	✠EADDE·A·R RE✠	KLBY ✠ ✠ ✠ TEŃO · Wt. 19 0.	
73	✠EADGAR REI	ASFER ✠ ✠ ✠ DMON · Wt. 14 0.	Asferð.
74	✠E·A·DEAR R·E·✠	ASFER ✠ ✠ ✠ DMON · Wt. 20 1.	
75	✠EADDE·A·R REX v	BENE ✠ ✠ ✠ DIHT · Wt. 21 0.	Benedictus.
76	✠EADDE·A·R· REX Var. In field ··	BERN ✠ ✠ ✠ FERD · Wt. 20 2.	Bernaferð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
77	✠E·A·D·C·A·R RE✠	BIRI ✠✠✠ VIII ✠ Wt 185	Uncertain.
78	✠EADCAR RE✠	BRIT ✠✠✠ FERO ✠ Wt 190.	Britferð.
79	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	CAPE ✠✠✠ LIÑO ✠ Wt. 167.	Capelin.
80	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	CARD ✠✠✠ EINMO ✠ Wt 223	Carten (= Farten?)
81	✠EADCAR RE✠	CNAP ✠✠✠ EMOI ✠ (Chipped)	Cnapa.
82	" RE✠	CNAP ✠✠✠ EMOI ✠ Wt 190.	
83	" RE✠	COPM ✠✠✠ ANM ✠ Wt 196.	Copman
84	✠EADCAR RE✠	DVRK ✠✠✠ NDMO ✠ Wt 188.	Durand.
85	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	EANV ✠✠✠ LFED ✠ Wt 182	Eanulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
86	✠ E · A · D C · A · R R E ✠	E X N V ✠ ✠ ✠ Γ · F M O	Wt. 20 0.
87	✠ E A D C A R R E ✠	E L F D ✠ ✠ ✠ A L D I	Wt. 21 0.
88	✠ E A D C A R R E ✠	E L F V ✠ ✠ ✠ A L O I	Wt. 15 5.
89	✠ E A D C · A · R R E ✠	E D E L ✠ ✠ ✠ A I N E O	Wt. 19 0.
90	✠ E · A · D C · A · R R E ✠	F A R ✠ ✠ ✠ N A N O	Wt. 19 5.
91	✠ E X D C A R R E V	F A R ✠ ✠ ✠ I A N O	Wt. 17 8.
92	✠ E · A · D C A R R E ✠	F A R O ✠ ✠ ✠ E I N I O	Wt. 20 4.
93	✠ E · A · D C · A · R R E ✠	F A R D ✠ ✠ ✠ E I N I O	Wt. 16 0.
94	✠ E · A D C A R R E X ~	F A R D ✠ ✠ ✠ E I N I O	Wt. 18 1.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
95	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	LND ✠✠ MOHE [Pl. XIV. 1.]	Grid. Wt. 21.5.
96	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE	LND ✠✠ NOHE	Wt. 15.0.
97	✠EADG·A·R RE	LVNV ✠✠ ERDO Wt. 15.5	Gunnard.
98	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	HXCV ✠✠ FMPO Wt. 20.8.	Haculf.
99	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	IEREB ✠✠ ERTHO Wt. 19.5	Herebert.
100	✠E·A·DE·A·R R·✠	IERE ✠✠ MXTIO Wt. 19.0.	Hereman.
101	✠EADG·A·R REX	IERIC ✠✠ ERTIO Wt. 20.9.	Heriger.
102	✠EADG·A·R REX	- Wt. 18.4.	
103	✠E·A·DE·A·R REX I	IERIC ✠✠ ERTIO Wt. 17.4	











No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
104	✠EADG·AR REX ☉	  Wt. 22 1/4	.
105	✠EADGAR REX ·	  Wt. 22 2	.
106	✠EADG·AR REX	  Wt. 18 1/4	.
107	✠EADG·AR REX	  Wt. 21 1/4.	.
108	✠E·ADG·AR REX ·	  Wt. 20 0	Hunbern or Unbern
109	✠EADG·AR REX ·	  Wt. 22 0.	.
110	✠EADGAR REX ·	  Wt. 19 6	Ingolp or Hingolf.
111	" "	" "	Wt. 16 8
112	✠E·ADG·AR REX ·	  Wt. 20 5	.
113	✠E·ADG·AR REX ·	  Wt. 19 8	Isembert.



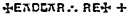

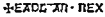



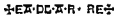






No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Weight.
114	✠EΛDC·X·P ΠE✠~	IVEN ✠✠✠ ONCT ✠	Wt. 210
115	✠EΛ·DC·X·P ΠE✠+	IVEN ✠✠✠ ONCM. ✠	Wt. 200.
116	✠EΛDC·X·P ΠE✠	IVEN ✠✠✠ ONEN ✠	Wt. 152
117	✠EΛ·DC·X·P ΠE✠+	IVEN ✠✠✠ ONCT ✠	Wt. 176.
118	✠EΛDC·X·P ΠE✠	IVEN ✠✠✠ TEPO ✠	Wt. 202.
119	✠EΛ·DC·X·P ΠE✠?	LEI ✠✠✠ KXMO ✠	Wt. 195.
120	" "	"	Wt. 174
121	✠EΛDC·X·P ΠE✠+	KXMO ✠✠✠ IETM ✠	Wt. 202.
122	✠E·X·DC·X·P ΠE✠?	KXN ✠✠✠ KXMO ✠	Wt. 192
123	✠EΛDC·X·P ΠE✠+	KXN ✠✠✠ KXMO ✠	Wt. 208

Iro.

Lenna.

Manna or
Manan

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
124	†EADG·A·R RE†	 Wt. 21·7.	
125	†E·A·DEAR RE†	 (Chipped.)	
126	†E·A·DE·A·R RE	 Wt. 21·6	
127	†EADGAR RE†	 (Chipped.)	Maning.
128	†EADGAR REX	 Wt. 16·2	Marcet.
129	†EADGAR R†	 Wt. 16·2	Morcna? (=Morcna?)
130	†EADG·A·R RE†	 Wt. 19·3.	
131	†E·A·DE·A·R RE†	 Wt. 18·5.	
132	†EADG·A·R RE†	 Wt. 18·0	Oeeman (=Ogeman?).
133	†E·A·DGR RE†	 Wt. 17·8	Riccolf or Ricolf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
131	✠EADGAR RE✠	  Wt. 19.3.	
135	✠EADGAR. RE✠ +	  Wt. 20.9.	Sedeman
136	✠EADGAR. REX	  Wt. 20.4.	Uniferð (= Winferð?).
137	✠EADGAR. REX.	  Wt. 19.8.	Winenr (Winern).
138	✠EADGAR. RE✠	 " (Chipped.)	
Type I. var. b.			
139	✠EADGAR RE✠	  [PL XIV. 2] Wt. 22.7.	Beorhtric.
Type I. var. c.			
140	✠EADGAR REX Var. In field, M	  [PL XIV. 3.] Wt. 21.0.	Demence (Dominicus).
141	" Var. In field, M	  Wt. 22.5	Freðic(e)

EADGAR.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
142	✠EADGAR REX	 INGELB ✠ ✠ ✠ ERDMO	Ingelberd.
143	" "	 IOLES ✠ ✠ ✠ MONET	Ioles.
144	✠EADGAR RE✠ Var. In field, M	 LEFINE ✠ ✠ ✠ ESMON	Lefine.
145	EADGAR REX Var. In field, M	 MANNE ✠ ✠ ✠ ESMOT	Manne.
146	" RE Var. In field, M	 OSPAR ✠ ✠ ✠ DERMOT	Osward.
147	✠EADGARE✠	 ÆLF O ✠ O RED	Ælfred or Ælfred.
148	✠EADGARE✠	 ÆLF O ✠ O OER	
149	✠EADGAR RE	 ALDE O ✠ O PINE	Aldewine.

Type i. var. d.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
134	✠EADGAR REX	RICOL ✠ ✠ ✠ FMN Wt. 19.3.	
135	✠EADGAR. REX ✠	SEDE ✠ ✠ ✠ HAM Wt. 20.9.	Sedeman.
136	✠EADGAR REX	WIFE ✠ ✠ ✠ RDMO Wt. 20.4.	Uniferð (= Winiferð).
137	✠EADGAR REX	WIFE ✠ ✠ ✠ RDMO Wt. 19.8.	Winenr (Winenr)
138	✠EADGAR REX	" (Chipped.)	
Type I. var. b.			
139	✠EADGAR REX	BEORN ✠ ✠ ✠ TRICH Wt. 22.7.	Beorntric.
[Pl. XIV. 2]			
Type I. var. c.			
140	✠EADGAR REX Var. In Cell, M	DEMEN ✠ ✠ ✠ CEMON Wt. 21.0.	Demenca (Dominicus)
[Pl. XIV. 3.]			
141	" Var. In Cell, M	FREDI ✠ ✠ ✠ CEMON Wt. 22.5	Fredic(us)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
158	✠EADGAR RE✠	☼ CILY O ✠ O ZMÖ ☼	Wt. 23 5.
159	✠EADGAR RE	☼ MER O ✠ O TIN ☼	Mertin. Wt. 18 3.
160	✠EADGAR RE	☼ SIFER O ✠ O DMON ☼	Siferð. (Chipped)
161	" "	☼ SIFE O ✠ O RÖM ☼	Wt. 23·7.
162	✠EADGAR RE	☼ ØYR O ✠ O MOD ☼	Durmod. Wt. 10 4.
163	✠EADGARE	☼ ØYR O ✠ O MOD ☼	Wt. 20 8.
164	✠EADGAR R✠	Type i. var. e. ☼ ØYRF O O O ERÖPO ☼ [Pl. XIV. 5.]	Durferð. Wt. 18 8.
165	✠EADGAR RE	Type i. var. f. ☼ PINE ☼ ☼ ☼ ESVO ☼ [Pl. XIV. 6.]	Wine. Wt. 23·6.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. met.
	<i>Type I. var. g.</i>		
166	✠EADGAR RE	<p>✠EDER ✠✠✠ EDMO ✠</p> <p>[PL XIV. 7.]</p> <p>WL 19-8.</p>	Ædered
	<i>Type III.</i>		
167	✠EADGAR REX TI	✠OVOEMV MOETH WL 19-0.	Dudem
168	✠EADGAR REX A	✠OVRANDES MOT Far. In field, v. WL 21-0.	Duram
169	✠EADGAR REX ANO	✠OVRANDES MONETA Far. In field, v. WL 21-4.	
170	✠EADGAR REX	✠FASTOLF MON (Chipped.)	
171	✠EADGAR REX I	✠FASTOLF MON WL 21	
172	✠EADGAR REX	✠FASTOLF MON WL 20-2.	
173	✠EADGAR REX S	✠FASTOLF MON WL 20-2.	
174	✠EADGAR REX	✠FASTOLF MONE WL 21-8.	
175	✠EADGAR REX ANGL	✠FASTOLF MONETA Far. In field — above and below cross pattee. WL 20-3.	
176	✠EADGAR REX Far. Pellet in field.	✠FASTOLF HOI Far. Pellet in field. WL 20-7.	
177	✠EADGAR REX	✠FASTOLF X HOI WL 21-8.	
178	✠EADGAR REX AC	✠FASTOLF ES MOT (Broken.) WL 18-2.	
179	✠EADGAR REX T	✠FASTOLF ES MOT WL 21-0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
180	†EADGAR· REX· S·	†FASTOLF· E S MO Wt. 22·2.	
181	†EADGAR· REX· E [Pl. XIV. 8.]	†FASTOLF· BOIGA Wt. 19·5.	Fastolf and Boiga.
182	†EADGAR· REX· S·	†FASTOLF· BOIGA Wt. 20·4.	
83	†EADG· A· R· REX	†FASTOLF· V· OD· A· Wt. 20·9.	Fastolf and Oda
101	†EADGAR· REX· Var. In field, —	†FASTOLF· RAFN Wt. 20·5.	Fastolf and Rafn.
	†EADGAR· REX· ANGL Var. Cross pattée in field.	†FIODVAN· MDNETA· E· Wt. 22·0.	Fioduan.
161	†E· A· DG· A· R· RE	†GRID· NONE· Wt. 19·7.	Grid.
	†EADG· A· R· REX·	†HEROLF· A· MON· Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 18·4.	Herolf.
162	†EADGAR· REX·	†HEROLF· O· MDNE· Wt. 21·6.	
189	†EADGARI· REX·	†HEROLFI· MONE· Wt. 20·4.	
190	†EADGAR· REX· Var. Pellet in field	†HEROLF· MONET Wt. 21·4.	
191	†EADG· A· R· REX·	†HEROLF· MONE· T· Wt. 21·2.	
192	†EADGAR· REX· A	†HEROLF· E S· MDT Wt. 20·7.	
193	†EADGAR· REX·	" Wt. 22·2.	
194	†EADGAR· REX· AN	†INGOLFER· E S· MOT Wt. 18·8.	Ingolferð
195	†EADGAR· REX· MT·	†LEOFNEL· MONE· T· Wt. 18·2.	Leofhelm?
196	†EADGAR· REX· AN	†LEOFINE· E S· MOT· I· Wt. 19·6.	Leofine.

* This may be the initial of a mint, Gifceaster or Gipewic. The moneyer's name Fioduan does not occur on the coinage of any subsequent reign.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
197	✠EADGAR REX TI	✠PVLFTAN MONET Wt. 20.7.	Wulfstan.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
198	✠EADGAR REX TO	✠ELFSIDE MONE Wt. 21.8.	Elfsige.
199	✠EADGAREX TO	✠ALDEYYINEO Wt. 20.9	Aldewine.
[PL XIV. 9]			
200	✠EADGAR REX TOD	✠EADMVND MON Wt. 20.7.	Eadmund.
201	✠EADGAR REX TO BR	✠ELFSTAN MONETA Wt. 17.4	Elfstán.
202	✠EADGAR REX	✠YYILRIC MOT Wt. 22.9.	Uulsig.
203	✠EADGAR REX TOD	✠VRMOD MDNET Wt. 20.5.	Durmod.
204	" REX T	✠VRMOD MONI Wt. 21.9	
<i>Type v.</i>			
205	.. ADGAR REX	✠BAL .. IN MONETA Var. in field, .. (Fragment.)	Baldwin.
206	✠EADGAR REX	✠BRVNING MONETA (Chipped.)	Bruning.
[PL XIV. 10]			
207	" REX	✠COLENARD MONET Wt. 22.5.	Colenard.
208	✠EADGAR REX	✠LIOFSTAN MONETA (Chipped.)	Liofstán.
209	" RE	✠NANTIEEN MONETA Wt. 22.2.	Manticeen.
210	✠EADGAR REX	✠SAYOTINE -1/2 MONY Wt. 22.8	Sardine? (Sadrine?)
<i>Type v. var. a</i>			
211	✠EADGAR [REX]	✠BIREX[TAN MO]NI (Fragment.)	Birgstan.

EADWEARD II.

(THE MARTYR.)

SUCC. A.D. 975; MURD. A.D. 979.

Moneyers.*

Adelaver,
Ælfstan or *Elfstan* (Bedford, Canterbury).
Ælfwald or *Elfwald* (Stamford).
Ælfweard or *Alfwearde*.
Æscman or *Escman* (Stamford).
Æðelred or *Æðereð* (London).
Æðelstan, *Æðestan*, or *Æðstan* (Lymne).
Æðelwæhl or *Æðelwold* (London).
Alhetan.
Æðelwold, see *Æðelwæhl*.
Baldle [= *Baldric*] (Bedford).
Beanelene (York).
Bemene, *Bermene*, &c.
Beola.
Boga, *Boin*, *Doiga*, &c. (Canterbury, Chester, London, Stamford).
Brantino (Norwich).
Brihtferð (Bath).
Burhstan or *Burnstan* (Gloucester).
Cnapa or *Cnapo* (Stamford).
Colgrim.
Culm.
Cyne?
Deorulf.
Dun (York).
Dunio.
Eadnoð (Southampton).
Eadwine (Wilton).
Eanulf (Lincoln).
Eanute?
Elf, see *Ælf*.
Escman, see *Æscman*.
Æðelm or *Æðeln* [= *Æðelm*?] (Luff-wick?).
Facer, see *Lacer*.
Fæstolf.
Glonulf?
Grim (Stamford).
Grind (Lincoln).
Gunnula.
Hafgrim (Lincoln).
Hancrent, see *Nancrent*.
Hangrim.

Hild (Stamford).
Hustan.
Inwulf or *Ingolf*.
Johan (Exeter).
Iulf.
Knapa, see *Cnapa*.
Lacer or *Sacer* [cf. *Wacer*] (Stamford).
Leofold.
Leofen or *Leofene* (Ipswich).
Lerig [= *Lasing*?] (Lincoln).
Maltsuden.
Mana, *Manna*, &c. (Tunworth).
Mannio.
Mantat (Southampton).
Megered (Winchester).
Meledon.
Nancrent [= *Hancrent*?] (Southampton).
Ōla.
Ogea? (Stamford).
On, see *Boin*.
Osmær (Warwick).
Osulf (Derby).
Oswald (Southampton).
Ragenulf (Winchester).
Rodbert.
Sacer, see *Lacer*.
Schylsryht or *Schylsburht*.
Styrgar.
Surlos, *Sarnlos*, &c. (York).
Seyreline.
Tanulf (Buckingham).
Uulfred or *Wulfred*.
Uulgar, see *Wulfgar*.
Wæc [cf. *Lacer*] (Stamford).
Wæferð.
Wihlsteige or *Wynsteige* (Winchester).
Widheart (Ipswich).
Wine (Canterbury, Lymne, Stamford).
Wulfgar or *Wulgar* (Stamford).
Wulfmær (Hertford).
Wulfstan or *Wulstan* (Stamford, Winchester).
Wynsteige (Winchester).
ƿrodgar.

* The names of moneyers without mints attached to them are chiefly taken from Ruling's list. As that writer gives the list of moneyers separate from that of the mints, it has been impossible to connect the former with the latter. The mints given by Ruling and not represented in the above list, are Cambridge, Leves, Lydford, Oxford, St. Edmundsbury, and Thetford.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type i.

Bust 1., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cl. Pl. XIV. 11-16.]

Type ii.*

Bust 1., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.	Hand of Providence, pointing downwards, between A G. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Montagu Coll.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monney.
	BADAN. [Bath]		
	Type I.		
1	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠BRIMFORD M'D BADA Wt. 212.	Brithford.
	[Pl. XIV. 11.]		
	BEDANFORD. [Bedford]		
	Type I.		
2	✠EADPEARD REX ANG	✠ÆLFSTAN M'D BEDA. Wt. 220.	Ælfstan.
3	✠EADPEARD REX AN	✠BALDIE MONETA. BEDA. Wt. 215	Baldie (= Baldric).

* This gold piece was probably struck at Canterbury, the inscription on the reverse being
PINL MO NAENTA (Pincen's).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
	<p>CÆNTPARABYRG. [Canterbury.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
4	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠ÆLFSTAN M ^{TO} EÆNT. Wt. 22.2	Ælfstan.
	<p>DEORABY. [Derby.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
5	✠EADPEARD REX ANL	✠OSVLF M ^{TO} DEORBY Wt. 19.0.	Osulf
	<p>EOFERPIC. [York]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
6	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠BEANIENE(?) M ^{TO} OFERIC Wt. 22.2	Beaniene?
7	✠EADPEARD REX	✠OVN M ^{TO} EOFDRPIC. Wt. 23.3	Dun.
	<p>GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
8	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠WILEBEART M ^{TO} GIFE. Wt. 23.7.	Wilebeart.
	[Pl. XIV 12]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museo.
	<p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
9	<p>✠EADPEARD R✠ ANGL</p>	<p>✠HANCRENT MAN WL 214</p>	Nancrent or Hancrent?
	<p>HEORTFORD. [Hertford.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
10	<p>✠EADPEARD REX ANGL</p>	<p>✠WLFM/ER M^o HERT WL 206</p>	Wulfm.
	<p>LIMENE. [Lyons.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
11	<p>✠EADPEARD REX ANGL</p>	<p>✠EDESTAN M^o LIMEN. WL 202</p>	Ædestan (Æschian)
12	<p>" "</p> <p>[Pl. XIV. 13]</p>	<p>✠WINE M^o LIMENE. WL 225</p>	Wine.
	<p>LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
13	<p>✠EADWARD E✠ ANGL</p>	<p>✠EARNYF M^o LINDCOL WL 237</p>	Earnlf.
14	<p>" RE✠ ANGL</p>	<p>✠GRIND M^o WL 242</p>	Grind.
15	<p>✠EADDEAN E✠ ANGL</p>	<p>✠HAFERIM M^o LINDCOL WL 227</p>	Hafgrim.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
16	†EADVVARD REX † NER	†LEVE NTO LINDDLNE Wt. 21 6.	Levig (=Liding?).
17	†EADPEARE † ANGLOR [Pl. XIV. 14]	†LEVE NTO LINDCOL. Wt. 22 0	
18	†EADVVARD REX NGLOR	†LEVE NTO LINDCOL. Wt. 21 7.	
	LUNDENE. [London]		
	Type i.		
19	†EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	†ÆDELRED MTO LVN. Wt. 21 0.	Ælred
	LVVEIC. [Lutwick?]		
	Type L		
20	†EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	†ÆDELN MTO LVVEIC. Wt. 20 7.	Æseln (=Æselm?)
	[Pl. XIV. 15]		
	STANFORD. [Stanford.]		
	Type i.		
21	†EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	†ÆLFALD MTO STANFOR. Wt. 20 6	Ælfwald.
22	†EADPARD REX ANGLOR	†ÆSCMAN MTO STANF. Wt. 19 3.	Æscman or Escman.
23	†EADPARD REX ANGL	†ÆSCMAN MTO STANF. Wt. 21 3	
	[Pl. XIV. 16]		

* In Northamptonshire.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
24	✠EADPARO REX ANGL	✠BOIA M ^{TO} STANF Wt. 212.	Buin (=Boiga).
25	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠OIA M ^{TO} STANFORD. Wt. 208.	
26	✠EADPARO REX ANGL	✠CNAPE M ^{TO} STANF Wt. 218	Cnape.
27	✠EADPARO REX ANGLOX	✠GRIM M ^{TO} STANF Wt. 202	Grim.
28	✠EADPARO " "	✠HILD M ^{TO} STANFORD Wt. 230	Hild.
29	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠LACER M ^{TO} STANF. Wt. 231.	Lacer or Esceer.
30	✠EADPARO " "	✠OGEA M ^{TO} STANFORD. Wt. 209	Ogea?
31	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠FINE M ^{TO} STANFORD. Wt. 214.	Wine.
32	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠WULGAR M ^{TO} STANF For Annulet in field. Wt. 204.	Wulfgar or Wulgar.
33	✠EADPARO REX ANGLOX	✠WULGAR M ^{TO} STANF Wt. 204.	
34	✠EADPARO REX ANGLOX	✠WULSTAN M ^{TO} STANF Wt. 226.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
PINTONIA. [Winchester]			
Type i.			
35	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠PINTSICE M ^{TO} PINT Wt. 203	Wintsige or Wynsige.
36	" " "	✠WHSICE M ^{TO} PINT. Wt. 203.	

ÆTHELRÆD II.

SUCC. A.D. 979; DEF. A.D. 1013; REST. A.D. 1014; DIED A.D. 1016.

Moneyers.

- Abnðorb (York).
 Æad-, see Ead-.
 Ædwine, see Eadwine.
 Æfic (Shrews.).
 Ælfrhæh (Shrews.).
 Ægelric (Bath, Shaft).
 Ægelwine (Lond).
 Ægenulf (Lond, Staff).
 Ælewine or Eilowine [= Ælfwine] (Chest).
 Ælfætel [= Ulfætel] (Derby, Thetf.).
 Ælfelm (Barda, Ilch, Winchester).
 Ælfgar, Alfgar, &c (Aylesb, Leices, Lond, Stamf, Tamw, Wareh, Winchester).
 Ælfgræd, Ælfget, Elfgot, &c (Heref., Lond, Southamp, Stamf).
 Ælfheah, Ælfhæh, &c (Rock, Shrews, Winchester).
 Ælfmer (Exet, Oxf, Wallingf.).
 Ælmoð, Elmoð, &c (Arminst, Chest, Exet, Hunt, Leices, Lond, Salub, Sudb).
 Ælfred (Cant, Hunt).
 Ælfric (Bath, Cambr, Exet, Hunt, Leic, Lond, Norw, Southw, Sudb, Wallingf.).
 Ælfryd or Ælfryð (Cant, Lond).
 Ælfrige (Barda, Ilch, Line, Lond, Wareh, Will, Winchester).
 Ælfstan, Elfstau, &c (Bads, Chest, Exet, Heref, Lond, Lytlf, Shrews, Totn, Winchester, York).
 Ælfsæld or Elfsæld [see also Alfsæld] (Lond, Stamf, Thetf.).
 Ælfsæard or Alfsæard [see also Alfsæard] (Reist, Leices, Lond, Wallingf., Wore).
 Ælfi. [= Ælfric or Ælfwine?] (Bedf, Buck, Cambr, Chich, Lond, Sudb, Wallingf.).
 Ælfric or Elfric (Cambr, Leic, Lond).
 Ælfwine or Alfwine (Cambr, Chest, Chich, Colch, Heref, Lond, Mald, Oxf, Shaft, Southw, Thetf.).
 Ælmar (Winchest).
 Ælwine [= Ælfwine?] (Crickl).
 Jrgred.
 Ælman (Line, Stamf).
 Æscell, Æscell, &c (Lond).
 Æscwig (Stamf).
 Æselgar (Shaft, Winchester).
 Æselm (Chich).
 Æselmar or Æselmæx (Linc, Lond, Oxf, Shaft, Wore).
 Æselman (Harc.).
 Æselnoð or Æselnoð (Line, Southamp).
 Æselric (Bath, Ilch, Lond, Milton, Oxf, Shaft, Wareh, Warw, Wore).
 Æselsige (Bath, Crickl, Lond, Southamp).
 Æselstan (Hunt, Winchester).
 Ætelwerd, &c (Harc, Hertf., Lond, Sudb).
 Ætelwi. [= Ætelwig or Ætelwine] (Heref, Lond, Shaft).
 Ætelwig (Heref., Leic, Shaft, Wore).
 Ætelwine or Ætelwino (Crickl, Heref, Line, Lond, Mald, Norw, Oxf, Romn, Stamf, Winchester).
 Ætelwold [= Ætelwold?] (Lond, Thetf.).
 Ætelwold, Æselwold, &c (Lond, Thetf).
 Ætelcyrd [= Ætelweard?] (Stamf).
 Ætel-, see also Æel-.
 Ætred or Ættryd (Lond, Lydf).
 Ætstan or Ætstan [= Ætelstan] (Bath, Bedf, Bridgn, Chich, Crickl, Exet, Hunt, Lond, Lytlf, Lyme, Shaft, Stamf, Warw, Winchester).
 Æligna (Chest).
 Aldred (Lond).
 Alfgar, see Alfgar.
 Alfold, see Alfwold.
 Alftan, Alftan, see Ælfstan.
 Alfsærd [= Ælfsæard] (Hunt).
 Alfwald or Alfwold [= Ælfwold] (Bath, Lond, Oxf, Staff, Stamf, Stanwick, Thetf, Wallingf, Warw, Winchester, Wore).
 Arnætel (York).
 Arnðor, Arnur, Arður, &c.
 Æscel, Æscel, &c (York).
 Æscil (Lond).
 Æscwig or Eswig (Stamf).
 Æserð (York).

- Asman* (Line).
Asol [= *Asol*?] (Lond.).
Asolf or *Asulf* (York).
Ætels (Norw.).
Ætelulf (Lond.).
Ætel-, see also *Ætel*-.
Baldic.
Bealdulf.
Begim.
Bedan (York).
Beorhnoð, *Berhtnað*, *Byrhtnoð*, &c.
 (Sudb., Winchester).
Beornulf or *Blornulf* (Herts., Lond.).
Berhtmar, *Brihtmar*, *Byrhtmar*, &c.
 (Dorset, Lond., North., Winchester).
Berhtnað [= *Beorhtnoð*] (Winchester).
Berhtwine, *Berhtwine*, &c. (York).
Birhtferð [see also *Byrhtferð*] (Lond.).
Birhtige, *Byrhtige*, &c. (Barn., Exet.,
 Lond., Wareh., Ware., Winchester).
Blaceman (Derby).
Boga, *Boga*, *Bolga*, &c. (Cant., Chert.,
 Herts., Line., Lond., Southw.,
 Thetf.).
Bola [= *Bolga*] (Cant., Herts., Line.,
 Stamf., Wilt.).
Brantine (Ipsew., Norw., Southw.).
Brestan.
Bretwal (York).
Brihtlaf or *Byrhtlaf* (Herts., Lond.,
 Sudb.).
Brihtnoð, &c. [cf. *Berhtnoð*, &c.] (Lond.,
 Southamp., Winchester, York).
Brihtic or *Byrhtic* (Wareh., Win-
 chest.).
Brihtwine, *Byrhtwine*, &c. (Oxf., Totn.,
 York).
Brihtwold or *Byrhtwold* (Lond., Shaft.,
 Winchester).
Brunan (Lond.).
Brun or *Brana* (Exet., Lydf.).
Brunar (Shrewsb.).
Brunne or *Brynne* (Southamp.).
Brun-tan (Lond., Winchester).
Bruntat (Lane., Lond.).
Bruntid?
Bryhtred (Winchester).
Bryhtic, see *Brihtic* or *Byrhtic*.
Burhtan [= *Brunstan* or *Byrhtstan*?]
 (Winchester).
Bynic (Southamp.).
Bypa (Dorset).
Byrhtige [= *Byrhtige*] (Barn., Exet.,
 Lond., Wareh., Ware., Winchester).
Byrhtan or *Byrhtan* (Exet., Herts.).
Byrhtferð (Exet., Lond., Totn.).
Byrhtlaf, see *Byrhtlaf*.
Byrhtelm (Sudb.).
Byrhtioð [= *Byrhtnoð*] (Rind?).
Byrhtlaf, see *Brihtlaf*.
Byrhtmar, see *Berhtmar*.
Byrhtnoð, &c., see *Beorhtnoð*.
Byrhtred (Winchester).
Byrhtic [= *Bryhtic*] (Fret., Southw.,
 Sudb., Thetf., Wallingf., Wareh.,
 Winchester).
Byrhtwine, see *Brihtwine*.
Byrhtwold, see *Brihtwold*.
Byrt [= *Byrting*?] (Southamp.).
Byrting [= *Bruning*?] (Southamp.).
Carig (Lond.).
Carla (Exet.).
Cner (Lond.).
Cenric (Dorset, Norw.).
Cenrige, *Cenrige*, &c. (Dorset).
Cealnoð, *Cielnoð*, or *Colnoð* (Lond.,
 Sudb.).
Cetel, see *Cytel*.
Cina (Winchester).
Citelle [= *Cytel*?] (York).
Cleru (Cambr.).
Cait or *Cyrt* [= *Cant*?] (Cambr.).
Colgrim [= *Colgrim*?] (Lancst?).
Colwine, see *Goldwine*.
Codenan (Oxf.).
Colgrim or *Colgrim* (Line., York).
Cristin, *Cristin*, or *Cristin* (Stamf.).
Cuda (Exet.).
Cuna, *Canna*, or *Cynna* (Chert.,
 Winchester).
Cynrige or *Cunrige* (Dorset, Lond.).
Cynt, [see also *Cunt*] (Cambr.).
Cytel (Exet., York).
Cythern or *Cythern* (Line.).
Cyrtre [= *Cythern*?] (Line.).
Deoruf [= *Deoruf*, *Deoruf*?] (Lond.).
Dauf [x] (York).
Deorige (Lond.).
Deorah? (Cant.).
Dilun (Herts.).
Direman or *Dyremman* (Lond.).
Direwine or *Dyrewine* (Thetf.).
Direge? [= *Deorige*?] (Lond.).
Doda or *Dodla* (Dorset, Totn.).
Dodrig.
Dorwine, [see also *Direwine*] (Dorset).
Draning.
Dreng (Line.).
Dreolf (Lond.).
Drihtred [= *Drihtwold*] (Lond.).
Dudu [see *Dadu*] (Cant., Winchester).
Dudel or *Dudle* (Exet.).
Dysfetan [= *Dysfetan*?] (Chert.).
Dun (Leic.).
Duncid (Guilf.).
Dunstan (Chert., Exet., Guilf.).
Duran [see *Durstan*] (York).
Durand or *Durant* (Wareh.).
Durstan [= *Durstan*?] (York).
Dyremman, see *Direman*.
Dyrewine (Thetf.).
Byrhtmar.

- Eadensge* [= Eadsige] (Winchest.).
Eadelm or *Edelm* (Lond., Roch.).
Eadgar (I ewes, Lond., Thetf.).
Eadlaf (Lond.).
Eadmar (Exet.).
Eadmund or *Edmund* (Cambr., Colch.,
 Line., Lond., Norw., Southamp.).
Eadnoð (*Bridga.*, Cliech., Lond., Roch.,
 Winchest., York.).
Eadric or *Edric* (Cambr., Chest., Exet.,
Ipsw., Lond., Tinnut., Thetf., Wull-
 ingf., York.).
Eadruoð [= Eadnoð?] (Lond.).
Eadsiȝ? (Dunelm., Lond.).
Eadsig, Eadsige, Ealsige, &c. (Dorer,
 Hunt., Lond., Roch., Shrewt.,
 Winchest.).
Eadsmo [= Eadsige?] (Lond.).
Eadstan, Eðstan, or *Eatstan* (Ashdown?,
 Bath, Exet., Lymne, York.).
Ealucacer or *Elicacer* (Norw.).
Eadwerd or *Edwerd* (Lond., Lymne,
 Roch., Thetf.).
Eadwif or *Edwif* (see Eadwine and Eadwig)
 (Hertf., Lond., Roch., Stamf.,
 Sudb., Thetf.).
Eadwine, Edwine, &c. (Cambr., Colch.,
 Exet., Lond., Norw., Roch., Southie,
 Stamf., Thetf., Tom 7, Wilt., Win-
 chest.).
Eadwold [= Eadwoldf] (Thetf.).
Eadwold or *Edwold* (Cant., Lond.,
 Mald., Thetf.).
Eadlgar (Lond.).
Ealdred (Lond., Mald., Malm.).
Ealhetan, *Ealstan*, &c. (Lond.).
Eamer (Line.).
Eamund (Lond.).
Earnuoð (Lond.).
Eastulf [= Fastulf] (Thetf.).
Eatstan, see *Eatstan*.
Eferð (Lond.).
Educiane, see Eadwine.
Eclaf, see Ealaf.
Ela (Cambr.).
Eðelbriht (Line.).
Eðelm (Lond.).
Eðelric (Lond.).
Eðered (Lond.).
Eðel, see also Eðel-; and Eðel-
 Fifer? (York.).
Edric, see Eadric.
Eðsige, see Eadsige.
Eðstan [= Eðstau?] (Bath).
Edwerd, see Eadwerd.
Edwi, see Eadwi.
Eðwig (Lond., Thetf., Wullingsf.).
Edwine, see Eadwine.
Eatwici [= Edwine?] (Hunt.).
Eðelcine [= Eðelcine?] (Chest.).
Eilaf or *Eilof* [= Eilaf?] (York).
- Eilofurine* (Southie.).
Eiebriht [= Eilbriht?] (Stamf.).
Elenod [= Elenoð or Eiluoð?] (Chest.).
Elenoð [= Eiluoð?] (Chest., Lond.).
Elewine [= Eilwine?] (Chest., Colch.).
Elyft (Lond.).
Elt., see also Eilf-
Eola (Wallingf.).
Eodman [for Godman?].
Erewine (Derby, Thetf.).
Escea (Stamf.).
Erostulf [= Frostulf] (York.).
Ectli? (Lond.).
Eswig, see Aeswig.
Eyrhæl (Exet.).
Kyrrege (Warch.).
Eðelcine [Eðelcine] (Lond.).
Eðel, see also Eðel-
Wellan (York).
Fæðen (Line.).
Fæstulf, see Fastulf.
Færeman [= Farman?] (Line.).
Farman (York).
Fastaf, Fastulf, Fusulf, &c. (Tamie,
 Thetf., York.).
Ficclint? (Lymne).
Fierceh?
Folcard, Folceard, &c. (Norw., Thetf.).
Frostulf or *Frostulf* (York).
Frycennud (Winchest.).
Fyheltne (Thetf.).
Garfin (Line.).
Gurnlf (Worc.).
Gife (Line.).
Godwine, see Godwine.
God (Cuth., Exet., Ilch., Lond., Sudb.).
Godla or *Godla* (Chest., Exet., Jedd.,
 Lond., Lydf., Shaft, Totn., Worc.).
Godæg, *Godæg*, &c. (Stamf.).
Godferð, *Godferð* or *Godsfryð* (Cuth.,
 Leves).
Godelef, *Godeleof*, *Godleow*, &c.
 (Stamf., Wincels.).
Godeman or *Godman* (Cant., Cricht.,
 Dover, Glouc., Harw., Heref., Leves,
 Line., Lond., Thetf., Winchest.).
Godor or *Godoro* (Lond., Stamf.).
Godæg or *Godæg*, see Godæg.
Godine (Line., Oxf.).
Godman, see Godeman.
Godra (Lond.).
Godrie (Bedf., Bridga., Cambr., Cant.,
 Colch., Iort?, Ipsw., Lond., Lydf.,
 Lymne, Staff., Stamf., Sudb.).
Godtrio [= Godwine] (Sulbury).
Godric [= Godric?] (Ipsw.).
Godwine (Cambr., Cant., Colch., Derby,
 Dorer, Exet., Glouc., Ipsw., Line.,
 Lond., Lydf., Roch., Salisb., Sot-
 wes?, Stamf., Sudb., Thetf., Tom 7,
 Totn., Warm., Wilt., Winchest.).

- Gula* or *Golla* (York).
Goldalan (Lewes).
Goldau (Suffab., Wilt).
Goldwic (Cant., Lond., Roch., Winchester).
Golgrium, see *Colgrium*.
Grim (Lanc., Lond., Thetf.).
Grind (Line.).
Gumar, *Gumer*, &c. (Derby).
Gunkcoat (York).
Gunkloof or *Gunkloof* (Chest.).
Gunn (Wesf.).
Gunstau? (Line.).
Humerent, *Manerent*, or *Nanerent*.
Harneyht, see *Arneyht*.
Heawulf (Chick., Lond., Southc., Sudb., Winchester).
Herelrht, *Herelbreht*, *Herelbyrht*, &c. (Lewes).
Herulf or *Herulst* (Winchest).
Heuwulf [= *Heawulf*?] (Chick.).
Hirals?
Hildulf or *Hildulf* (York).
Hildseige (Ruth).
Hundulf or *Hundulf* [= *Hildulf*?] (York).
Huneman (Tidu.).
Hunewine (Exet., Ipsw., Totn., Watch.).
Hunla [Huniga] (Herdn.).
Huniga (Herdn.).
Hunstan (Canbr.).
Hunswenn [Hunswenn] (Norw.).
Hwatman, *Hwatman*, or *Hwatman* (Heres., Norw.).
Hye (Ware.).
Ingeline (Winchest).
Ira, *Ire*, *Irra*, &c. (York).
Iryel (Hares.).
Iryel, *Iryel*, or *Iryel* (Exet.).
Iryne [= *Iryne*] (Heres.).
Irytan [= *Irytan*?] (Line.).
Irytan (Line.).
Kynnyr, see *Cynnyr*.
Lars, see *Lars*.
Lase [cf. *Lase*] (Lond.).
Lase, *Lase*, *Lase*, &c. (Hast., Lewes).
Lase, *Lase*, see *Lase*.
Lase, see also *Lase*.
Lase [= *Lase*] (Leng = Line.).
Lase? (Herdn.).
Lase [= *Lase*] (Shrewsb.).
Lase (Heres.).
Lase (Heres.).
Lase (Crick., Southampton., Here.).
Lase (Heres.).
Lase, *Lase*, or *Lase* (Heres.).
Lase, see *Lase*.
Lase (cf. *Lase*) (Winchest).
- Leofman* (Chest., Ipsw., Line., Oxf.).
Leofner (Norw.).
Leofman (Chest.).
Leofn [= *Leofn*?] (Lond.).
Leofn? (Hunt).
Leofn, *Leofn*, *Leofn*, &c. (Belf., Canbr., Cant., Clust., Lewes, Lond., Malm., Shrewsb.).
Leofred or *Leofred* (Cotch., Lond., Sudb.).
Leofric, *Leofric*, *Leofric*, &c. (Cant., Dorset, Exet., Hunt., Hch., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Lynn., Norw., Roch., Tamw., Thetf., Wallingf.).
Leofric, see *Leofwine*.
Leofry (Lond.).
Leofsige (Canbr., Glouc., Hch., Ipsw., Shrewsb., Southampton).
Leofstan, *Leofstan*, &c. (Lylst.; Cant., Cotch., Ipsw., Lewes, Lond., Norw., Romn., Southampton., Sudb., Urfst., York).
Leofstan (Exet., Shrewsb., Winchester).
Leofwig (Cotch.).
Leofwine or *Leofwine* (Ruth., Belf., Chest., Dorset, Lewes, Line., Lond., Malm., Malm., Neerf., Norw., Romn., Southampton., Stamf., Sudb., Tamw., Tunn., Thetf., Wallingf., Wilt., Winchester, York).
Leofwold or *Leofwold* (Cant., Cotch., Guildf., Lond., Southampton., Wares., Wilt., Winchester).
Leofsign (Thetf.).
Leoman, see *Leofman*.
Leornige, see *Leofsige*.
Lera, see *Lera*.
Lase, *Lase*, *Lase*, *Lase*, *Lase*, *Lase*, &c. (Belf., Cant., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Norw., Southampton., Stamf., Ware.).
Lind (Lond.).
Lisc [= *Lisc*], see *Leofric*.
Lisc, see *Lisc*.
Lisc, see *Lisc*.
Lisc or *Lisc* (Lond., Stamf.).
Lisc or *Lisc* (Lond., Norw.).
Lisc, *Lisc*, or *Lisc* (Exet.).
Lisc [cf. *Lisc*] (Shetf.).
Lisc (Heres.).
Lisc or *Lisc* [cf. *Lisc*] (Hunt).
Lisc, see *Lisc*.
Lisc [= *Lisc*?] (Dorset).
Lisc, *Lisc*, or *Lisc* (Ipsw.).
Lisc or *Lisc* (Shrewsb., Ware.).
Lisc or *Lisc* (Wallingf., Ware.).
Lisc or *Lisc* (Exet., Line., Romn., Thetf., Totn.).
Lisc, see *Lisc*.
Lisc (Exet.).
Lisc or *Lisc* (Dorset, Norw.).
Lisc (Cotch., Hunt).

- Meretricine (*Leices.*)
 Mna? (*Thetf.*)
 Nuncient, *see* Hancient.
 Oban or Olan [*cf.* Olan] (*York*)
 Oda, Odti, Odea, &c. (*Ipsw., Lond., Wallingf., Wurch., Winchester, Wore., York*)
 Odelcel [*=* Odelcel?] (*York*)
 Odgrin, *see* Ogrin.
 Odu [*=* Odu?] (*York*).
 Ofc? (*Stamf.*)
 Ogu [*=* Ogu?] (*Hunt.*)
 Oierhol? (*Corbridge?*)
 Oig? (*York*)
 Olaf (*Leices.*)
 Orlbright (*Winchest.*)
 Oualf, Oualf, or Oualf (*Derby, Ipsw., Lond., Thetf., York*).
 Oheren or Oheru (*Thetf., Wilt.*)
 Oechel, Oeytel, &c. (*Cumbr., Chest., Lond., York*).
 O-ford (*Dover, Linc., Lond., Roch., Thetf.*).
 Ofram? (*Linc.*)
 Ogric (*Belf., Derby*)
 Ogrul, Ogrul, Ogrul, &c. (*Hunt., Linc., Lond., Winchester, York*)
 Omer (*Wurch., Wure, Wore.*)
 Ommud (*Linc., Lond., Stamf.*)
 Oulf, *see* Oualf, &c.
 Overil.
 Oswig (*Belf., Lond.*)
 Oswold (*Lanc., Lond., Norm., Nott., Shrews.*)
 Outgrin, *see* Ogrin.
 Ouln or Oulnru (*Lanc.*)
 Ouecur (*Lond.*)
 Ogrin or Ougrim (*Linc., York*).
 Oulf (*Chest., York*).
 Eagenlul.
 Rage nulf (*Winchest.*)
 Raxewold [*=* Raxenold?] (*Linc.*)
 Rufen (*Linc.*)
 Riculf (*Chest., Shrews.*)
 Rollart or Rollert (*Lanc.*)
 Seidne? (*Exet.*)
 Seuman (*Salib.*)
 Serbg (*Noric.*)
 Sawine or Sawine (*Crick., Exet., Hunt., Salib., Shaft., Wilt.*)
 Scot (*Stamf.*)
 Seertubrand (*Stamf.*)
 Seolca or Syolen (*Southamp., Winchest.*)
 Sercloms [*=* Stercol or Siercol?] (*York*)
 Siba [*cf.* Siboda] (*Winchest.*)
 Siboda or Sibwola (*Winchest.*)
 Sibwine (*Lond.*)
 Sibwine? (*Lond.*)
 Sideman (*Roch.*)
 Sidwine, Sudwine, &c. (*Cumbr., Colch., Greencich, Lond., Roch.*)
 Sigefrøð (*Worc.*)
 Signic (*Watch*)
 Sigulf or Sigelaf (*Wallingf.*)
 Sigewine (*Chest., Wore.*)
 Sidwilt? (*Minlm?*)
 Sidf [*=* Sigulf?] (*Wallingf.*)
 Sired (*Glouc.*)
 Siric (*Winchest.*)
 Sirold or Sirold (*Ipsw.*)
 Siwene, *see* Sidwine.
 Sucling (*Linc.*)
 Smof (*Linc.*)
 Seuant [*=* Seuant?] (*Linc.*)
 Stegnat (*Linc.*)
 Steynel (*Linc.*)
 Sturcer, Sturcet, Styrcar, &c. (*Lond., York*)
 Stired (*York*)
 Sumerleda, Sumerleda, Sumerlid, &c. (*Linc., Nott., Thetf., York*)
 Samgel [*=* Galsun?] (*Linc., Lond.*)
 Sunolf, & Sunulf (*York*)
 Swarigor, Swaricent, &c. (*Stamf., York*)
 Swigen (*Chest., Linc.*)
 Swert [*=* Swerthar?] (*Stamf., York*)
 Swerfel, &c. (*York*)
 Swerine, Swyrine, &c. (*Norc.*)
 Swetne (*Colch., Lond.*)
 Swetun (*Lond.*)
 Swetys (*Lond.*)
 Swilman or Swilman (*Southamp., Worchest.*)
 Swyring [*=* Swerting?] (*Thetf.*)
 Syolca, *see* Seolca
 Toca or Toga (*Colch., Crickl., Lond., Milt., Winchest.*)
 Tuma [*=* Tuma?] (*York*)
 Tun (*Exet.*)
 Tuman (*Southw., Sudb.*)
 Tunulf (*Beck.*)
 Ulhent [*Wilhem?*]
 Uinus, *see* Winus
 Ulf [*=* Wulf] (*Cant., Linc., York*)
 Ulfetel, &c. (*Lanc., Norc., Uthb. York*).
 Ulfgrin or Wulfgrin (*Linc.*)
 Ughi (*Southamp.*)
 Unbagn, Unbarn, &c. (*Linc.*)
 Unwac (*Shrews.*)
 Uri (*York*)
 Uulnand, *see* Wilmund
 Walgiet, Welgiet, Wulest, &c. (*Thetf.*)
 Waltes [*=* Walgiet?] (*Thetf.*)
 Walfero (*Ipsw.*)
 Wunstan, *see* Wunstan
 Welric
 Wengas, *see* Wuegas
 Wensige [*=* Wensige] (*Wilt.*)
 Wiltage (*Glouc.*)
 Wilmund (*Cumbr.*)

- Wīn* or *Wīnn* (*Wallingf.*).
Wīn[sa] [= *Wine?*] (*Culb., Creuk., Ith.*)
Wine (*Bridgn., Lynne, Tamw.*).
Wīn[ge], Wyn[ge], &c. (*York.*).
Wīn[ge], Wyn[ge], &c. (*Exet., Lond., Shrews.*).
Wīn[er]loda (*York.*)
Wulf[er]n, Wulf[er]n, &c. (*Line.*).
Wulf [*see also* *Ulf*] (*Canf.*).
Wulfah (*Line.*)
Wulfm or *Wulfhelm* (*Culb., Ith.*).
Wulfgar, &c. (*Cumbr., Hunt., Line., Lond., Stamf., Will.*)
Wulf[er]n, Wulf[er]n, &c. (*Leic., Line.*)
Wulfgrīn, see *Ulfgrīn.*
Wulmar, Wulmar, &c. (*Bardn., Jedb., Line., Lond., Norw., Shrews., Tida.*)
Wulfnoð (*Calch., Dorch., Hertf., Leic., Roma., Lond., Southamp., Thurf., Winchester.*)
Wulf[er]n, Wulf[er]n, or Wulf[er]n (*Lond.*).
Wulf[er]n (*Chert., Calch., Hertf., Leic., Line., Lond., Southamp., Warw., Wore.*).
Wulf[er]n (*Cumbr., Derby, Exet., Lond., York.*)
Wulfstan, &c. (*Æt?, Cant., Calch., Derby, Dorset, Exet., Leics., Lond., Stamf., Winchester.*)
Wulfwi or Wulfwig (*Cant.*).
Wulfwine (*Calch., Ith., Line., Lond., Orf., Wallingf.*).
Wulf[er]n or Wulf[er]n (*Chert.*).
Wulfstan [*see also* *Wulfstan*] (*Stamf.*).
Wun-tan or Wyn-tan (*Bath, Chick, Winchester.*)
Wyn[er]n (*Exet., Lond., Shrews.*).
Wyn[er]n (*Leics.*)
Wyn[er]n, Wyn[er]n, &c. (*Line.*)
Wyn[er]n (*Line., Lond., York.*)
Wyn[er]n (*Lond.*).
Wyn[er]n (*Chert.*).
Wyn[er]n, Wyn[er]n, &c. (*Line., Southamp., York.*)
Wyn[er]n [= *Wyn[er]n?*] (*Lond.*).
Wyn[er]n (*York.*)
Wyn[er]n (*Lond.*).
Wyn[er]n, Wyn[er]n, Wyn[er]n, &c. (*Line., Norw., Stamf., York.*)
Wyn[er]n, Wyn[er]n, &c. (*Leic., York.*)
Wyn[er]n (*Exet.*).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type I.

Bust I, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 2, &c.]

Type I. var. a.

Similar; bust r.

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 6.]

Type I. var. b.

Similar; bust l; in front, sceptre, | Same cross pattée.



[Hd 1, Pl. 2, Type A var. b.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i. var. e.

Similar; no sceptre in front of bust } Similar; five cross-*es* pattées arranged
in form of cross; central one largest.

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 13.]

Type i. var. d

Similar; bust 1, dividing legend. } Similar; small cross pattée, &c, as
Type i.



[Hild, Pl. 2, Type A var e]

Type i. var. e.

Similar; no inner circle around bust } Same



[Hild, Pl. 3, Type A var f]

Type ii

Bust 1, diademed } Hand of Providence issuing from
Around, inscrip- clouds; on either side, A, W Around,
tion between two circles } inscription between two circles



[Hild, Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var a]

Type ii. var. a.

Similar, bust r } Same.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 8]

- Win* or *Winn* (*Wallingf.*).
Wine[s] [= *Wine?*] (*Cuth., Cressl., Ileh.*).
Wine (*Brilgn., Lynne, Tame*).
Winegos, Wynegos, &c. (*York*).
Winsig, Wynsig, &c. (*Exet., Lond., Shreve*).
Winterlala (*York*).
Wulborn, Wulstorn, &c. (*Line*).
Wulf [see also *Ulf*] (*Cant.*).
Wulfah (*Line*).
Wulfelm or *Wulshelm* (*Cuth., Ileh*).
Wulfgar, &c. (*Camb., Hunt., Line., Lond., Stamf., Wilt.*).
Wulfgeat, Wulfgit, &c. (*Leic., Line*).
Wulfgrim, see *Ulfgrim*.
Wulmar, Wulmar, &c. (*Bardn., Jedh., Line., Lond., Norw., Shreve, Tdn*).
Wulfnoð (*Colch., Dorch., Hertf., Leic., Romn., Lond., Southamp., Thrf., Winchest.*).
Wulfred, Wulford, or Wulfryd (*Lond*).
Wulfrie (*Chest., Colch., Hertf., Leic., Line., Lond., Southamp., Warch., Warw., Wrec.*).
Wulfige (*Camb., Dert., Exet., Lond., York*).
Wulstau, &c. (*Et ?., Cant., Colch., Dert., Dover, Exet., Leves., Lond., Stamf., Winchest.*).
Wulfst or Wulfstig (*Cant*).
Wulfwine (*Colch., Ileh., Line., Lond., Orf., Wallingf.*).
Wulfst or Wulfst (*Chest*).
Wulstan [see also *Wulstun*] (*Stamf.*).
Wunsta or *Wynstan* (*Bath., Chick Winchest.*).
Wynsig (*Exet., Lond., Shreve*).
Wynsig (*Leves.*).
Wynsig, Wynsig, &c. (*Line*).
Wynsig (*Line., Lond., York*).
Wynsig (*Lond*).
Wynsig (*Chest*).
Wynsig, Wynsig, &c. (*Line., Southamp., Torkeey*).
Wynsig [= *Wynsig?*] (*Lond*).
Wynsig (*York*).
Wynsig (*Lond*).
Wynsig, Wynsig, Wynsig, &c. (*Line., Norw., Stamf., York*).
Wynsig, Wynsig, &c. (*Leic., York*).
Wynsig (*Exet.*).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

Bust i., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cl. Pl. XV. 2, &c.]

Type i. var. a.

Similar; bust r

Same.

[Cl. Pl. XV. 6]

Type i. var. b.

Similar; bust l.; in front, sceptre, | Same.
 cross pommée.



[Hill, Pl. 2, Type A var. b.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iii.

Bust I., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Short cross, voided, frequently with pellet in centre; in angles, C R V. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 12.]

Type iii. var. a.

Similar; in front of bust, sceptre, cross pommée.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 3.]

Type iii. var. b.

Similar; bust r. | Same.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type C var. c.]

Type iii. var. c.

Similar; sceptre, cross pattée. | Same.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type C. var. d.]

Type iv.

Bust I., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Long cross, voided, frequently with pellet in centre; each limb terminating in three crescents. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type D var. a.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type II. var. b

Similar.

| Similar; on either side of Hand, $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\lambda}$.

[Hild, Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var. c.]

Type II var. c

Similar; in front of bust, sceptre, cross pommeée.

| Similar; on either side of Hand, $\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\omega}$.

[Hild, Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var. b.]

Type II. var. d

Similar.

| Similar; line curved outwards issuing from clouds, and $\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\omega}$.

[Cf. Pl. XVI 10.]

Type II var. e.

Similar.

| Similar; without letters on either side of Hand.



[Hild, Pl. 3, Type B. 2, var. a.]

Type II. var. f.

Similar; sceptre, cross pattée.

| Similar; Hand of Providence giving the Latin benediction; i.e. third and fourth fingers closed; cross in clouds.

[Cf. Pl. XVI 11.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type viii.

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.
Around, inscription divided by bust:
outer circle.

Square with three pellets at each
corner: over it, bisecting the sides,
long cross, voided, each limb termi-
nating in three crescents; pellet
in centre. Around, inscription:
outer circle.

[Cf Pl. XV. 1.]

Type ix.*

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.
Around, inscription divided by bust:
outer circle.

Long cross, voided, each limb termi-
nating in three crescents; in 1st and
4th angles, crescent. Around, inscrip-
tion: outer circle.



[Hild, Pl. 4, Type F]

Type ix. var. a

Similar; rude bust l., dividing inscrip-
tion

Same.



[Hild Pl. 3, Type F var a]

Type x.

The Agnus Dei r.; below, N. E.: within
border of dots. Around, inscription:
outer circle.

The Holy Dove. Around, inscription:
outer circle.



[Hild, Pl. 5, Type G.]

* The style of this and the next type is certainly Danish.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iv. var. a.

Similar; rude bust l.; inscription | Same.
divided by bust.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 4.]

Type v.

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet. | Small cross pallée. Around, inscrip-
Around, inscription divided by bust | tion between two circles.



[HML, Pl. 4, Type E. var. a.]

Type vi.

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet. | Long cross, voided, each limb terminat-
Around, inscription divided by bust. | ing in three crescents; pellet in centre.
Around, inscription: outer circle.



[HML, Pl. 4, Type E. var. b.]

Type vii.

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet. | Long cross, voided, reaching to edge of
Around, inscription divided by bust; | coin; pellet in centre; in angle,
outer circle. | ERVX. Around, inscription: outer
circle.



[HML, Pl. 4, Type E. var. c.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type viii.

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.
Around, inscription divided by bust;
outer circle.

Square with three pellets at each
corner: over it, bisecting the sides,
long cross, voided, each limb termi-
nating in three crescents; pellet
in centre. Around, inscription:
outer circle.

[Cl. Pl. XV. 1.]

Type ix.*

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.
Around, inscription divided by bust:
outer circle.

Long cross, voided, each limb termi-
nating in three crescents; in 1st and
4th angles, crescent. Around, inscrip-
tion: outer circle.



[Hild, Pl. 4, Type F.]

Type ix. var. a.

Similar; rude bust l., dividing inscrip-
tion

Same.



[Hild Pl. 5, Type F. var. a.]

Type x.

The Agnus Dei r.; below, A·L: within
border of dots. Around, inscription:
outer circle.

The Holy Dove. Around, inscription:
outer circle.



[Hild, Pl. 5, Type G.]

* The style of this and the next type is certainly Danish.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type xi.

The *Agnus Dei* r.; below, on tablet, ALN. Around, inscription: outer circle. | Small cross patee. Around, inscription between two circles



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type G. var. a.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
GOLD.			
LÆFES.			
[Lewes]			
Type vii.			
1	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	✠LEOFFINE MTO LÆFE. WL 515	Leofwine.
[Pl. XV. 1]			
SILVER.			
ÆGLESBYRIG.			
[Aylesbury]			
Type hi. var. a.			
2	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOX	✠ÆLFAR MTO ÆGLS WL 203.	Ælfgar.
BARDANIG.			
[Bardney.]			
Type ii. var. d.			
3	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOX	✠BYRHSGE MTO BARD WL 125	Byrhaige (Byrnsige).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	. BADAN. [Bath]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
4	✠/ÆDELRED REX AN	✠/ÆDESAN · ON BÆÐ Wt. 26.7.	Æðestan.
5	" " ANE [Pl. XV. 2.]	✠/ÆLFOLD ON BÆÐ Wt. 18.8	Alfwold.
	<i>Type ii var. d</i>		
6	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANCLUX	✠/ÆDELRIC M ^{TO} BADAN Wt 21 l.	Æðelric.
	<i>Type iv var. a.</i>		
7	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANCLOR	✠/ÆLFRIE MNO BÆÐ Wt 26.7	Ælfrie.
8	" " ANCLO	✠/ÆDELRIC MNO BÆÐ (Pierced)	Æðelric.
9	" " "	✠/EOSTAN MNO BÆÐ Wt. 26.5	Eðstan (=Æðestan?).
10	" " ANCLOX	✠/EOSTAN M · NO · D BÆÐ Wt. 26.3.	
	BEDANFORD. [Bedford.]		
	<i>Type ii. var. a</i>		
11	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANCLOX	✠/OSPI MONETA BEDA Wt. 23.8.	Oswi(g)
	<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>		
12	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANCLOX	✠/ÆLFSTAN M ^{TO} BEDA Wt 21.5	Ælfstan.
	<i>Type iv var. a</i>		
13	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANCLO	✠/GUNNI M ^{TO} BEDA Wt 27.2	Gunni

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
	<p>BUCCINGAHAM. . [Buckingham]</p>		
	<p>Type iii. var. a.</p>		
14	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOX [Pl. XV. 3]	✠TVNVLF M ^{TO} BVIC Wt. 22.3	Tunulf
	<p>CANTPARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]</p>		
	<p>Type i. var. a.</p>		
15	✠/EDELRED REX ANGLOR.	✠GODMAN MION CANT Wt. 19.5	Godman
	<p>Type ii. var. a.</p>		
16	✠/EDELRED REX XICLOX	✠BOIA M ^{TO} C/ENTPA Wt. 21.9	Iolga.
17	✠/EDELRED ANLOX	" " C/ENTPARE Wt. 20.6.	
18	" " "	✠EADPOLO M ^{TO} C/ENTPA Wt. 20.9	Eadwold
19	" " "	" " (Chipped)	
20	" " "	✠LIFINE M ^{TO} C/ENTPARE Wt. 25.2	Lifine
	<p>Type iii. var. a.</p>		
21	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOX	✠EADPDLO M ^{TO} C/ENT Wt. 22.4	Eadwold.
22	" " "	✠GODPINE M ^{TO} C/ENT Wt. 23.0	Godwine
23	" " "	✠LEOFRIC M ^{TO} C/ENT Wt. 23.1	Leofric
24	" " "	✠LEOFSTAN M ^{TO} C/ENT Wt. 21.0	Leofstan

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mmeyer.
25	✚ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	✚FVLFTI M·O CÆNT Wt. 21·2	Wulfwi (= Wulfwig?).
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
26	✚ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	✚EADFOLD M·O CÆNT Wt. 25·8.	Eadwold
27	✚ÆDELRED " ANGLOR	✚EODFINE M·O CÆNT Wt. 22·3.	Godwine
28	✚ÆDELRAED " ANGLOR	✚EODFINE M·O·O CÆNT Wt. 26·0	
29	" " "	✚LEDFRIC M·O CÆNT Wt. 26·1.	Leofric
30	" R·EX "	✚LEOFSTAN M·O CÆNT Wt. 23·0	Leofstan
[Pl. XV. 4]			
<i>Type vii.</i>			
31	✚ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	✚GODMAN M·O CÆNT Wt. 18·2	Godman.
32	" " ANGLOR	✚LEOFSTAN M·O CÆNT Wt. 20·2	Leofstan
CISECEASTRE. [Chichester]			
<i>Type iv var a</i>			
33	✚ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR [Pl. XV. 5]	✚EADNOO M·O CISE Wt. 27·0	Eadnoð
COLENCEASTRE. [Colchester]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
34	✚ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	✚EOPINE M·O COLEN Wt. 19·3.	Eadwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
35	†[ÆDELRAE]D REX ANLOW	[†TO]LA MTO COLE[N] (Broken)	Toca (Toga)
36	" " "	†PVLFNOD MTO COLN Wt. 190.	Wulfnoð.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
37	†ÆDELRAED REX ANLOW	†LEOFPIG MDO COLY Wt. 193.	Leofwig
DEORABY. [Derby.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
38	†ÆDELRAED REX ANC	†EREPINE MO DE: Wt. 164.	Lewine.
DOFERAN. [Dover]			
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
39	†ÆDELREO REX ANLOW	†COOMAN MTON DOFR Wt. 204. [Pl. XV. 6]	Goldman.
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
40	†ÆDELRAEO REX ANLOW	†OSFERD MTO DOFRA (Clipped.)	Oskerð.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
41	†ÆDELRAEO REX ANLOW	†GODPINE MDO OOFE Wt. 252	Godwine.
42	" " ANLOW	†CYNWIGE MDO DOFR Wt. 252	Cynwige.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
43	†ÆDELRAED, R-EX ANCL	†CYNWIGE MDO DOFE Wt. 215	Cynwige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
EAXECEASTER. [Exeter.]			
Type i			
44	†/EOELR/EO REX ANGL	†/ELFNOD ON EAXECESER WL 270.	Elfnod.
45	†/EOELR/EO REX AN	†/ISLOO ON EAXSET. WL 175.	Isol.
46	" " ANGL	†/S/EILNE ON EAXCESTR WL 200	Sæilne.
Type ii var d			
47	†/EDELRA/ED REX ANGLØX	†/EL·FNOD M ^{TO} EAXEC WL 170	Elfnod.
48	†/EDELRA/EO ANGLØX	†/LOO M ^{TO} EAXEC WL 172	Goda.
Type iii var a			
49	†/EOELRA/ED REX ANGLØX	†/ELFSTAN M ^{TO} EAXE WL 185.	Elfstan
50	" " "	" " " WL 207.	
51	" " "	†/BYRHSTAN M ^{TO} EAXE WL 233.	Byrhtstan
52	" " "	†/LOO M ^{TO} EAXEC WL 238	Goda.
53	" " "	†/LVOA M ^{TO} EAXEC WL 230.	Luda.
54	" " "	†/TVNA M ^{TO} EAXEC WL 235.	Tuna.
Type iv. var a.			
55	†/EDELRA/ED REX ANGLØX	†/ELFNOD M ^{TO} EAXE WL 273.	Elfnod.
56	" " " ANGL	†/CARLA M ^{TO} EAXE WL 222.	Carla.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
57	✠/EDEL·R/ED REX ANCL	✠·DYNSTAN MIO EAXE Wt 233	Dunstan.
58	✠/EDEL·R/ED REX MIO	✠·MANCOT MIO EAXE (Pierced)	Mangot.
59	" " ANCL	✠·MANNA MIO EAXE Wt 197.	Manna.
60	✠ " " "	✠·PVLFSICE MIO EAXE Wt 201	Wulfsg.
61	✠ " " "	✠·PYN·SICE MIO EAXE Wt 258.	Wynsg.
62	✠·/EDEL·R/ED REX ANCL	" M·O·O EAXE Wt 212	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
63	✠·/EDEL·R/ED REX ANCL	✠·ELFNOD MIO EAXE Wt 215.	Ælfnod.
64	✠·EDEL·RED REX ANCL	✠·PVLFSICE MO E Wt 195	Wulfsg.
65	✠·/EDEL·R/ED REX ANCL	✠·PVLFSICE MIO EAXE Wt 185.	
66	✠ " " "	" " Wt 195.	
EOFERPIC. [York]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
67	✠·EDEL·REO REX ANCLOR	✠·ABNDORB: M·O EOFR. Wt 230.	Abnðorb.
68	" ANCLORVM	✠·OXHFIN M·O EOFERPIC Wt 215	Dauðin(x).
69	✠·/EDEL·RED REX AE	✠·FISTOLF M·EFER Wt 206.	Fastolf.
70	✠·EDEL·RED REX ANCLORV	✠·OSLOT: M·O EOFERPIC Wt 250.	Osgot.
71	✠·/EDEL·RO REX ANCLOR	✠·VRI MONETA EFOR Wt 200	Uri.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Messenger
72	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLD	†ÐYRSTAN MÐ EFER Wt. 21.0.	Purstan.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
73	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLD	†EILAF MÐ EDER Wt. 20.4.	Eilaf.
74	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	†FELLAH MÐ EOFFE Wt. 21.6.	Fellan.
75	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	†FASTVLF MÐ EFOR Wt. 17.2.	Fastulf.
76	[†]ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	†[HV]NDOLF MÐ EFD (Broken.)	Hundolf?
77	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLOX	†ODA MÐ NETA EFTERPIC Wt. 22.5.	Oda.
78	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLOX	†TVNNE MÐ EFTERPIC Wt. 23.2.	Tunno (=Tuma?).
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
79	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLOX	†OBAN MÐ EFORPI Wt. 20.5.	Oban.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
80	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	†CYTEL MÐ EOFFE Wt. 22.2.	Cytel.
81	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLD	†EXDRIC MÐ EOFFE Wt. 22.0.	Eadric.
82	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLD	†LEDFSTAN MÐ EDFR Wt. 27.2.	Leofstan.
83	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLOX	†OÐGRIM MÐ EOFFE Wt. 21.4.	Oðgrim.
84	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	†SYMERLOX MÐ EOFFE <i>Var. Cross pattée in one angle of cross, and pellet in another</i> Wt. 21.4.	Sumerleda.
85	" " ANCLD	†VLFEETL MÐ EOFFE <i>Var. Annulet in field</i> Wt. 25.2.	Ulfetel.

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Metter
86	✠NIEVNEN ONT Var. Cross pattee behind bust.	✠DEODRED ON EO WL 170	Deodred.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
87	✠ÆDELRED REX ANC	✠COLGRIM MO EO WL 218.	Colgrim.
88	✠ÆDELRED " ANLO	✠HILDVLF M:O EOF WL 214.	Hildulf.
89	" " ANL	✠IRRA MO EOFR WL 218.	Irra.
90	✠ÆDELRED REX ANC	✠OBAN M:O E:OFR WL 220.	Ofan.
91	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠PVLFRICE M:O EOFR WL 192.	Wulfice
92	✠EDERED REX ANLO	✠DO:RST:AN MO EOF Var. Crescent in one angle of cross WL 200	Dorstan.
GEODA. [Jedburgh?]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
93	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO [Pl XV 7]	✠PVLFRER M:O GEODA WL 204.	Wulfmer
GIFELCEASTER. [Hebster]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
94	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠GOO M:O GIFELE WL 223	God
95	✠ÆDELRED " "	✠LEOFICE M:O GIFELE WL 223	Leofice.
96	" " "	✠PVLFRER M:O GIFELE WL 217	Wulfmer.
97	" " "	" " GIFELE WL 197	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv. var. a</i>			
98	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠EOD MNO EIFELE Wt. 27 3.	God.
GIPESFIC. [Ipswich.]			
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
99	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠FALTFERD M'D EIP Wt. 25 0.	Waltferð.
100	" ANLOX	" M'D EYPEN Wt. 22 3.	
[Pl. XV 8]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
101	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠LEOFXICE M'D EIPEN Wt. 25 0.	Leofsige.
102	" "	✠LYTLMAN M'D EIPEN Wt. 22 0	Lytelman.
<i>Type viii</i>			
103	✠ÆDEL·R·EO REX AN	✠GODRIC NIOM EIP Wt. 17 3	Godric.
104	✠ÆDELRED REX AN	✠LEOFXICE MO EIPZ Wt. 23 3.	Leofsige
GLEAFCEASTER. [Gloucester]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
105	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠GODPINE M'D GLEA Wt. 25 3.	Godwine.
<i>Type iv var a</i>			
106	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠GODPINE WNO GLEA Wt. 22 0.	Godwine.
107	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠LEOFXICE MNO· GLEA Wt. 22 0	Leofsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monyer.
108	<p><i>Type viii.</i></p> <p>✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCL</p>	<p>✠LODPINE MTO ELEX WL 212</p>	Godwine.
	<p>GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge]</p>		
109	<p><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p> <p>✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCLW</p>	<p>✠EDRIC MTO GRANT WL 231.</p>	Edric
	<p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p>		
110	<p><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p> <p>✠ÆDELRED REX ANCLW</p>	<p>✠BRVNINE MTO HAMTV WL 210</p>	Bruninc.
111	<p><i>Type iv. var. a.</i></p> <p>✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCL</p>	<p>✠ÆDELNDD MTO HAM WL 228.</p>	Æðelnoð.
	<p>HEORTFORD. [Hereford]</p>		
112	<p><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p> <p>✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCLW</p>	<p>✠BDCA MTO HEORT WL 180</p>	Boga
113	" " "	<p>✠BYRHTLAF MTO HEORT WL 192</p>	Byrhtlaf
114	" " "	<p>✠EDPI MTO HEORT WL 192</p>	Edwi

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
HEREFORD. [Hereford]			
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
115	†ÆDELRED REX ANLO	†BYRHSTAN MIO HERE Wt. 21 8.	Byrhtstan.
116	† " " ANLOX	†DILION MIO HERE Wt. 23 2.	Dillon
HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon]			
<i>Type ii var. a.</i>			
117	†ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	†PVLFLAR MTON HVNTAN Wt 21 4	Wulfgar.
<i>Type iii var a</i>			
118	†ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	†ÆLFRIE MTON HVNT Wt 21 2	Ælfrie.
<i>Type iv var a</i>			
119	†ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	†ÆLFRIE MTON NVNT Wt 22 5.	Ælfrie
120	† " " ANLO	†OSELT MIO NVNT Far Pellet in field Wt 23 0	Osgut.
<i>Type viii</i>			
121	†ÆDELRED REX ANLO	†ÆDELSTAN MIO HV Wt. 22 0.	Ædelstan.
LÆFES. [Lewis.]			
<i>Type i</i>			
122	†ÆDELRED REX ANLO	†ÆLFRED ON LÆFES Wt 26 7	Ælfred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
123	✠/EDELRAED REX ANGL	✠/ELFFERD ON LÆFE WL 21 G.	
124	✠ " " AN	✠LEFX ON LÆHFE-AN WL 19 F.	Lela
125	✠ " " ANGI	✠LEOFFINE ON LÆFE WL 18 F.	Leafwine.
126	✠EDELRED REX ANGL	✠ONLAF MDN LÆFE (in base. Chipped.)	Onlaf
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
127	✠/EDELRAED REX ANGLON	✠EADGAR MTO LÆFE (in base. Worn.)	Eadgar.
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
128	✠/EDELRAED REX ANGLON	✠HEREBREHT MTO LÆFE WL 20 F.	Herebreht (Hereberht)
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
129	✠/EDELRAE[D] REX ANGLON	✠LEOFNOD [M]TO LÆF (Broken)	Leafnoð
130	" " "	" " LÆFE WL 23 F.	
131	" " "	✠LEOFFINE MTO LÆFE WL 21 F.	Leafwine
132	" " "	" " "WL 21 F.	
133	" " "	✠OSPOLD MTO LÆF Wt 23 F.	Oswold
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
134	✠/EDELRAED REX ANGLON	✠HEREBYRHT MTO LÆF WL 21 G.	Herebyrht.
LEIGECEASTER, ETC. [Chester]			
<i>Type I</i>			
135	✠/EDEL·RED REX ANGL	✠/ELFNOD ON LÆC WL 20 G.	Elfnoð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
136	†ÆDELRED REX ANCL	†LE·OFFINE· ON LEIG Wt. 20 7.	Leofwine.
137	" " AN	†LIOFNOD: ON LEICE Wt. 19 3.	Liofnoð (Leofnoð).
138	" " ANG	†SPELEN ON L·EIG Wt. 27·0.	Swegen.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
139	†ÆDELRÆD REX ANLOW	†EDRIC M·O LEEDES Wt. 27 1	Edric
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
140	†ÆDELRÆD REX ALO	†ÆLEPINE MD LEIG Wt. 22 8.	Ælewino (=Alfwine?)
141	†ÆDELRÆD REX ANLO	†ÆLEPINE M·O LEIG Wt. 26 3	
142	†EDELRED REX ANLO	†ELEPNE M·O LEIG Wt. 22 8.	
143	†EDEL·D REX AIGD	†ELFSTA M·O LEIG Wt. 21·3	Elfstan
144	†ÆDELRÆD REX ANCL	†LEOFFINE M·O LEIG Wt. 27 1	Leofwine
<i>Type viii</i>			
145	†ÆDELRÆD REX ANCL	†ÆLFNOD M·O LEIG Wt. 22 2.	Ælfnoð.
LINCOLNE. [Lancola]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
146	†ÆDELRED REX ANG	†ÆDELMÆR M·O LINE <i>Var</i> Pellet in field. Wt. 19 7.	Æðelmar.
147	†ÆDELRÆD REX ANCLOR	†BRVNTAT M·O LINE Wt. 20 7.	Druntat.
148	†ÆDELRED REX ANG	" " Wt. 19 0.	
149	†ÆDELRÆD REX ANCL	" ON LINE Wt. 25 5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
150	†ÆOELRÆO REX ANGL	†LOOPINE MNO LINCOL Wt. 21.0	Godwine.
151	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL [Pl. XV. 9.]	†GRINO MNO LINCOL Wt. 21.2	Grind.
152	†ÆDELREO REX ANGL	†ODBERN MNO LINE (Clipped.)	Oðbern
153	†ÆOELRED REX ANGL	†RODBERT MNO LIND Wt. 22.4	Radbert.
154	†ÆOELRÆO REX ANGL	†VLFCETEL MD LINE Wt. 20.4.	Ulfcetel.
155	" " ANGLOR	†PVLFRIG MNO LINEOL Wt. 20.0.	Wulfrie it 4
Type ii. var. a			
156	†ÆOELRÆO REX ANGLOR	†ROOBART MNO LINCOL Wt. 20.2	Radbert (Rodbert)
157	†ÆOELREO REX ANGL	†VNBEEN MNO LINCOL Wt. 20.2	Unbeeg (Unbein).
Type iii. var. a			
158	†ÆOELRÆO REX ANGLOR	†STEGENBIT MNO LIN Wt. 22.2.	Stegenbit
159	" " ANGLOR	†VNBEEN MNO LIN Wt. 21.4.	Unbeeg (Unbein)
Type iv. var. a.			
160	†ÆDLRED REX ANGL	†ÆSCMAM MNO L. HE Wt. 21.2	Æscman
161	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	†ÆDELNOÐ MNO LINE Wt. 20.3	Æðelnoð.
162	" " ANGLOR	†COLGRIM MNO LINE Wt. 23.0	Colgrim
163	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	" " Wt. 19.2	
164	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	†DRENG MNO LINE Wt. 25.2	Drenz

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
165	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	†GRIM MNO LINCOL Wt 26 1/2.	Grim.
166	†ÆDERED REX ANGL	†OSGVT MNO LINC Wt 19 5/8.	Osgut.
167	†ÆDELRED R[EX ANGL	†[O]DERIM MNO LINC (Broken.)	Dðgrim.
168	" " "	†VLFEETL MNO LINC Wt 20 0.	Ulfetel.
169	†ÆDELRAED " "	†VNBEIN MNO LINC Var. Pellet in field. Wt 21 7/8.	Unbein.
170	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOX	" MNO LINC Wt 25 3/8.	
<i>Type viii.</i>			
171	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGL.	†OSGVT: MNO LINC Wt 22 5/8.	D-gut.
172	†ÆDELRED REX A	†ODERIM MNO LINC Wt 21 0.	Dðgrim.
LUNDENE. [London]			
<i>Type i</i>			
173	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOX	†ÆLFNOÐ MNO LVNDE Wt 21 7/8.	Ælfnoð.
174	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLOX	†DINMCO LVNODN Wt 26 0	Uncertain.
175	†ÆDELRED EX ANGL	†EADWME MONE LVND Wt 18 0	Eadme (=Eadsige?)
176	†ÆDEL[RED] REX ANGL	†EADPERD M[O] LVND: (Broken.)	Eadwerd.
177	" " "	†EADPED MDN LVND Wt 16 5/8.	
178	†ÆDELRAED REX "	†EADWINE MNO LVND Wt 16 5/8.	Eadwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musever.
179	✚ÆDELREO REX ANCL	✚EXOPOLO MON LVND Wt 19.2.	Eadwold.
180	✚ÆDELREO REX ANCLORV	✚EOELFINE NON LVNOEN: Wt 19.6.	Edelwine (Æðelwine)
181	✚ÆDELRÆO REX ANCLØX	✚COOERÆ MON LVNOEI Wt 19.5.	Godere.
182	✚ÆDELREO REX ANCO	✚COOMAN ON LVN Wt 26.2	Godman.
183	" " ANCL	✚LEOFNOD M O LVNDE Wt 20.0.	Leofnoð.
184	" " ANCLØX	✚LÆOFSTA M O ON LVND Wt 15.7.	Leofstan.
185	✚ÆDELRÆO REX ANCLORV:	✚LEOFPINE M O LVNO: Wt 19.8.	Leofwine.
186	✚ÆDELRED RED REX AN	✚LIOFPOLD M O ON LVND Wt 20.0.	Liofwold
187	✚ÆDELRDE REX ANC	✚PVLFINE MON LVID Wt 17.0	Wulfwine.
188	✚ÆDELRÆD REX ANCLØ	✚P-VLFINE M O N LVN Wt 17.5	
<i>Type II. var. a.</i>			
189	✚ÆDELREO REX ANCLØX	✚ÆLFPINE M O LVNO Wt 25.5	Ælfwine
190	✚ÆDELRÆO " "	✚ÆDERD M O LVNOON Wt 22.6.	Æfred.
191	" " "	✚CYNSTIE M O LVNDON Wt 22.0	Cynwige.
192	" " "	✚EALHSTAN M O LVNO Wt 22.2.	Eallstan.
193	" " "	✚EALHSTAN M O LVNO Wt 24.5	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
227	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†PVLFPINE M ^{CO} LVN Wt. 20 s.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
228	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGL.	†ÆLFRYD M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 21 G.	Ælfryd.
229	† " " ANGL.	†ÆLFPINE M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 21 2	Ælfwine
230	† " " "	†ÆDELPERD M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 20 2.	Ælswerd
231	" " ANGLOR	†BRIHTLAF M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 23 0	Brihtlaf (Byrhtlaf).
232	" " "	†BRVNSTAN M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 20 5.	Brunstan (= Byrnstan?)
233	† " " ANGL.	†EADPINE M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 19 7	Eadwine
234	†ÆDELRAED REX AN	†EADPOLD M ^{CO} LVN Wt. 20 6	Eadwold.
235	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	†EADPOLD M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 22 4.	
236	" " ANGLOR	†EADPOLD M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 23 0	
237	" " ANGLOR	†EDSICE M ^{CO} LVN (Broken)	Ealsige
238	" " "	†EODEMAN M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 22 0.	Godeman.
239	" " "	†EODEMAN Wt. 23 9	
240	" " "	†EODMAN M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 22 3	
241	" " "	" " Wt. 19 5	
242	† " " "	†EODRIC M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 21 9.	Godric.
243	† " " "	†EODPINE M ^{CO} LVND Wt. 20 7	Godwine.

No.	Given.	Extr.	Notes
214	ÆDELRAED REX ANCL.	LEODPINE MIO LVND WL 205	
215	" " ANCL	HEAVLF MIO WL 213	Heavt
216	" " ANCL	LEOFNOD " WL 206	Leofno
217	" " ANCL	LEOFRIC MIO WL 235	Leofric
218	ÆDELRAED REX ANCL.	LEOFRIC MIO WL 195	
219	ÆDELRAED REX AN	(Broken) LVN WL 195	
220	ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	LEOFRYD MIO LVND WL 195	Leofryd (= Leofric)
221	" " "	" " WL 198	
222	" " "	LEOFITAN MIO LVND WL 200	Leofitar
223	" " "	For Iddel in field WL 228	
224	" " ANCL	LEOFFINE MIO LVND WL 223	Leoffine
225	" " ANCL	LYFINE MIO LVND WL 220	Lyfine
226	" " "	OSVLF MIO LVND WL 212	Oself
227	" " ANCL	SIBFINE " WL 226	Sibfine
228	ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	SIBDINE MIO LVND WL 199	Sibdine (= Sibfine)
229	ÆDELRAED REX AN	SIFETINE MIO LVND WL 222	Sifetine
230	" " ANCL	" " LVND WL 227	
231	" " ANCL	SIFETINE MIO LVND WL 227	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
262	+ÆDEL RÆD REX ANL	+TOLA MNO LVND Wt. 197.	Toga.
263	+ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	+PVLSTAN MIO LVND Wt. 220.	Wulfstan.
264	" " ANCLO	+PVLFINE MNO LVND Wt. 217	Wulfwine.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
265	+ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	+ÆDEL PERD MNO LVND Wt. 237.	Æðelwerd.
266	" " "	" Wt. 196	
267	" " ANC	MIO " Var. Two annulets in field. Wt. 222	
268	+ÆDEL RED " ANCLO	+BRVNSTAN MIO LVNDE Wt. 215.	Brunstan.
269	+ÆDEL RÆD " ANCL	+EADFOLD M·NO LVND Wt. 232	Eadwold.
270	" " ANCLO	+L·GDA M·NO LYNDEN Wt. 221	Goda.
271	" " ANCL	+GODMAN MNO LVND Wt. 220	Godman.
[PI XV II]			
272	+ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLO	+GODFINE MIO LVND Wt. 216	Godwine
273	+ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	+LEOFFINE MIO LVND Wt. 206.	Leofwine.
274	+ÆDEL RRÆD REX AN	+LVFINE MON LVNDE Wt. 236.	Lufne (= Lifne).
275	+ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	+OSVLF MIO LYNDN Wt. 202.	Osulf.
276	+ÆDEL RED REX ANCL	+TOLA MIO LYNDENE Wt. 215	Toga

No.	Owner.	Reverse.	Monogram.
244	ÆDELRAED REX NIEL	LEOPINE MIO LVND Wt 205	
245	" " NIEL	HEAVLF MIO Wt 212	Heavulf
246	" " NIEL	LEOFNOD " Wt 206	Leofnōð.
247	" " NIEL	LEOFRIE MIO Wt 235	Leofrie
248	ÆDELRAED REX NIEL	LEOFRIE MIO Wt 195	
249	ÆDELRAED REX AN	(Bretin.) LVN Wt 185	
250	ÆDELRAED REX NIEL	LEOFRYD MIO LVND Wt 195	Leofryd (=Leofrie?)
251	" " "	" " Wt 198	
252	" " "	LEOFSTAN MIO LVND Wt 200	Leofstan
253	" " "	Var. Pellet in field Wt 228	
254	" " NIEL	LEOPINE MIO LVND Wt 232	Leofwine
255	" " NIEL	LYFINE MIO LVND Wt 220	Lyfine
256	" " "	OSVLF MIO LVND Wt 212	Osulf
257	" " NIEL	SIBPINE " Wt 256	Sibwine
258	ÆDELRAED REX NIEL	SIBDINE MIO LVND Wt 199	Sibwine (=Sibwine?)
259	ÆDELRAED REX AN	SIFETINE MIO LVND Wt 222	Sifetine
260	" " NIEL	" " LVND Wt 237	
261	" " NIEL	SIFETINE MIO LVND Wt 237	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
287	†ÆDELRAED REX ANCLW	†EALDRED MTO MALD Wt. 23 G	Ealdred.
	NORÐFIC. [Norwich]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
288	†ÆDELRED REX ANCLDI [Pl. XV. 13]	†HPATEMN MTO NORÐP: Wt. 19 S.	Hwateman or Hwatman.
	<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>		
289	†ÆDELRED REX ANCLW [Pl. XVI. 1]	†FOLCEARD MTO NORÐ Wt. 25 G	Folceard
290	" "ANCLW	†MANNIC MTO NORÐFIC (Chipped).	Manning.
	<i>Type ii var. d.</i>		
291	†(<i>Inscription double struck</i>)	†MANINE MTO NORFI Wt. 21 G.	Maning
292	†ÆDELRAED REX ANCLW	†SPYRTINE MTO NORÐ Wt. 21 I	Swyrtine (or Swertine)
	<i>Type iii var. a.</i>		
293	†ÆDELRAED REX ANCLW	†SPERTINE MTO NORÐ Wt. 23 G	Swertine
	<i>Type iv var. a</i>		
294	†ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	†ELFRIC MTO NORÐ Wt. 21 S	Elfric.
	<i>Type viii</i>		
295	†ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	†HPATME MD NORÐ Wt. 227	Hwateman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
277	✠EDELRED REX ANGL	✠PVLSTAN M ^{CO} LVND WL 21.5	Wulfstan.
278	✠EDELRED REX ANGL	✠PVLFPINE M ^{CO} : LVND WL 21.8.	Wulfwine.
LYDANFDRD. [Lydford]			
Type I.			
279	✠EDELRYD REX ANGL	✠BRVNA DN LYD-A-FORD WL 23.0	Bruna.
280	✠EDELRED REX ANGL	✠GODA ON LYDAFOR: WL 18.0.	Goda.
Type II. var. a			
281	✠EDELRED REX ANGLOX	✠EDERED M ^{CO} LYDAN- WL 25.2	Æthered.
[Pl. XV. 12]			
Type III. var. a.			
282	✠EDELRED REX ANGLOX	✠GDDA M ^{CO} LYDA WL 18.5	Goda.
283	" " "	" M ^{CO} LYDA WL 18.6	"
Type IV. var. a			
284	✠EDELRED REX ANGL	✠BRVNX M ^{CO} LYDX WL 20.0	Bruna.
MÆLDUNE. [Maldon]			
Type III. var. a.			
285	✠EDELRED REX ANGLOX	✠ÆLFINE M ^{CO} MÆLD WL 22.0	Ælfwine.
286	✠EDELRED REX ANGL	" MÆLDV WL 20.2.	"

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
306	†ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR	†EDPINE MRO ROFE Wt. 22 8.	Edwine.
307	" " ANGLOR	†GOLDPINE MRO ROFE Wt. 22 4.	Goldwine.
	RUMENEA. [Romney.]		
	Type i.		
308	†ÆÐELRED REX ANGLOR	†PYLFNOÐ; ON RVME. Wt. 14 3.	Wulfnoð.
	SANDPIC. [Sandwich]		
	Type viii.		
309	†ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR	†SPARTLAR MRO ΣAN. Wt. 20 0.	Swarigar.
	SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury]		
	Type ii. var d		
310	†ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR	†ÆÐESTAN MRO CEFTEN (Pierced.)	Æðestan.
	[Pl. XVI 4]		
	Type iv. var a		
311	†ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR	†GODAN MRO SCEFT Wt. 25 8.	Goda.
	SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]		
	Type ii var. a.		
312	†ÆÐELRED REX ANGLOR	†LEDFÆLMRO ΣEOB Wt. 21 5	Leofælme (Leofhelm?).
	[Pl. XVI 5]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
OXNAFORO. [Oxford.]			
<i>Type iii. var. a</i>			
296	✠ÆDELRAEO REX ANCLOX	✠ÆDELMÆR M ^{TO} OXNA WL 260.	Æðelmaer
297	" " "	✠ÆDELPINE WL 257.	Æðelwino
298	" " "	✠GOOINE WL 250	Godinc.
[Pl. XVI. 2]			
ROFECEASTER. [Rochester]			
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
299	✠ÆDELRED REX ANCLOX [Pl. XVI. 3]	✠SIOEPINE M ^{TO} ROF WL 215.	Sidewine.
300	✠ÆDELRAEO REX ANCLOX	" M ^{TO} ROFE WL 210.	
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
301	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLOI	✠LEOFRIC M ^{TO} ROF WL 140	Leafric.
<i>Type iii. var. a</i>			
302	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCLOX	✠EOSIGE M ^{TO} ROFE WL 261.	Edsige.
303	" " "	✠SIOEPINE M ^{TO} ROFEC WL 256	Sidewine.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
304	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLO	✠EOPERD M ^{TO} ROFE WL 238	Eadwerd.
305	" " ANLO	✠EOSIGE M ^{TO} ROF WL 238	Edsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
323	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠ASCPIG M-O STAN Wt. 19 2.	Ascwig.
324	" " "	✠ELEBRIH[T M]IO· STAN (Broken.)	Ellebricht (= Elfbriht ?).
325	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠GODELOF M-O STAN Wt. 17 8	Godeleof.
STANVIC? [Stanwick]			
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
326	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠ALFWALD M-O STANV Wt 23 9.	Alfwald.
SUDBYRIG. [Sudbury]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
327	✠ÆDELRAED REX [ANGL]OX	✠ÆLFNOÐ M-O SVDBY (Broken.)	Ælfnoð.
328	" " "	✠[Æ]LFRIE M-O SVDBY (Pierced.)	Ælfrie
329	✠ÆDELRAED " "	✠BYRHTLAF M-O SVDB· Wt 21 7.	Byrhtlaf (Brihtlaf).
330	✠ÆDELRAED R[EX] "	✠L[OD]FINE M-O SVDBY (Broken.)	Godwine.
SVÐGEFEORG. [Southwark]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
331	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠ÆLFRIE M-O SVÐGE Var. Five pellets in angles of cross. Wt 23 4	Ælfrie.
[Pl XVI ?]			

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musey.
	<p>SIDESTEBYRIG. [Siddbury?]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
313	<p>✠/EDELRED REX ANGL-OR</p>	<p>✠CIOLNOD ON SIDESTEB: WL 213.</p>	Cioln. S.
	<p>STANFDRD. [Stamford.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
314	<p>✠/EDELRED REX ANGLD</p>	<p>✠/EDELPIKE MD STAN. WL 230</p>	Stelwine.
315	<p>✠/EDELRED REX ANGLD</p>	<p>✠/EDELPIKE DN STANF. WL 212.</p>	
316	<p>" " KN</p>	<p>✠ESPIC M'D STANE WL 170</p>	Ewig
317	<p>✠/EDELRED " ANG.</p>	<p>✠COD/EG M'D STAN WL 180.</p>	Godæg
318	<p>" " ANGL</p>	<p>✠CODELEGE ON STANF WL 252</p>	Godelcof?
319	<p>✠/EDELRED REX ANG.</p>	<p>✠CODELEGE M'D STA WL 164</p>	
320	<p>" " ANF</p>	<p>✠OEE M'D STANFO WL 192.</p>	Ole?
	<p>Type ii. var. a.</p>		
321	<p>✠/EDELRED REX ANGLD [Pl XVI G.]</p>	<p>✠WULSTAN M'D STAN WL 264</p>	Wulstan (Wulfstan)
322	<p>✠/EDELRED REX ANGL</p>	<p>" WL 262</p>	

No	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
Type iv. var. a.			
323	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLD	†XSCPIG M·O STA Wt. 19 2.	Ascwig.
	" " "	†ELEBRIH[T M]IO· STAN (Broken.)	Elebriht (=Elfbriht?)
	ELRÆD REX ANGLD	†GODELOF M·O STAN Wt. 17 8.	Godeleof.
STANVIC? [Stanwick]			
Type ii. var. a.			
	REX ANGLD	†ALFFALD M·O STANV Wt. 25 9.	Alfwald.
SUDBYRIC. [Sudbury]			
Type iii. var. a.			
327	†ÆDELRAED REX [ANGL]OX	†ÆLFNDD M·O SVDBY (Broken.)	Ælfnoth.
328	" " "	†[Æ]LFRIE M·O SVDBY (Pierced.)	Ælfrie.
329	†ÆDELRAEO " "	†BYRHTLAF M·O SVDB· Wt. 21 7.	Byrhtlaf (Brhtlaf).
330	†ÆDELRAED R[EX]..	†G[DD]FINE M·D SVDBY (Broken.)	Godwine.
SVðGEFEDRO. [Southwark.]			
Type iii. var. a.			
331	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLD	†ÆLFRIE M·O SVðGE Var. Five pellets in angles of cross. Wt. 23 4	Ælfie. Sewine.
[M XVI 7]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Notes.
	<p>SIDESTEBYRIG. [Sikbury?]</p> <p>Type I</p>		
313	✠/EDELRAED REX ANGL-OR	✠CICLNOD ON SIDESTEB: WL 213	Ciclnod.
	<p>STANFORD. [Stamford]</p> <p>Type I</p>		
314	✠/EDELRAED REX ANGLO	✠/EDEL PINE MO STAN- WL 230.	Estelwre.
315	✠/EDELRED REX ANGLO	✠/EDEL PINE ON STANF. WL 242	
316	" " AN	✠EXPIL M'O STANE WL 170.	Ewig.
317	✠/EDELRAED " ANG	✠COD/EL M'O STAN WL 180.	Goleg
318	" " ANGL	✠CODELEGE ON STANF WL 252	Godeloef?
319	✠/EDELRED REX ANG	✠CODELEGE M'O STA WL 164	
320	" " ANF	✠OEE M'O STANFO WL 192	Ofe?
	<p>Type II. var. a.</p>		
321	✠/EDELRED REX ANGLO- [Pl XVI 6.]	✠FVLSTAN M'O STAN WL 264.	Wulstan (Wulfstan)
322	✠/EDELRED REX ANGL	" WL 262	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	PELIGAFORD, PELINGAFORD, Etc. [Wallingford.]		
	Type iv. var. a		
339	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†PVLFPINE MNO PELIG Wt 26 G.	Wulfwine.
	Type viii.		
340	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR [PI XVI II]	†ÆELFPERD MNO PÆLIG Wt 16 G.	Ælfwerd.
341	" " "	" " Wt 23 G.	
	PERHAM. [Wareham]		
	Type ii. var. a		
342	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†PVLFRIC MNO PERHAM Wt 24 G.	Wulfrie.
	Type iv. var. a.		
343	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†ÆLFSILE MNO PER Wt 23 G.	Ælfsige.
344	†ÆDELRAED " "	†ÆDELRIC MNO PER Wt 24 G.	Æselric.
	PILTUNE. [Wilton]		
	Type iii. var. a.		
345	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†ΣÆPINE MNO PILTV Wt 23 G.	Sewine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Notes.
	TOTANÆS. [Totanæ.]		
	Type I.		
332	÷·ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCLO [Pl. XVI 8]	÷CDDA ON TOTA NÆSSE WL 25 G.	Goda.
	Type II. var. a.		
333	÷ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCLOX	÷MANNA M'D TOTAN WL 22 2.	Manna.
	Type III. var. a.		
334	÷ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCLOX	÷ELFSTAN M'D TOTA WL 20 2.	Elfstan.
	TVRCESIGE. [Torksey.]		
	Type II. var. a.		
335	÷ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCLO [Pl. XVI 9]	÷OVRCETEL M'D TVRE WL 26 L.	Purcetel.
	FECEDPORȚ. [Watchet.]		
	Type II. var. d.		
336	÷ÆDELFRED REX ANCLOX [Pl. XVI 10]	÷SICERIC M'D FECEDP WL 18 4.	Sigeric.
	Type II. var. a.		
337	÷ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCLOX	÷SICERIC M'D FECEDP WL 25 0.	Sigeric.
	Type IV. var. a.		
338	÷ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCLOX	÷HVNEPINE M'D FECEDP WL 21 7.	Hunewine.

No.	O' name.	E' name.	Monaster.
360	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†FVLESTAN MTO PIN Wt. 22 3	Wulfstan.
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
361	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†ÆLFICE MTO PINTO Wt. 23 8	Elfsige
362	" REX "	†DEORHNOÐ MTO PINT Wt. 22 4.	Beorhnoð
363	" " "	" " PINTO Wt. 21 3.	
364	" " "	†LEOFPOL MTO PINT Wt. 19 4	Leafwold.
<i>Type iii</i>			
365	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†GODPINE MTO PINT Wt. 23 6.	Godwine
366	" " "	†FVNSTAN MTO PIN Wt. 25 8	Wunstan (Wynstan)
[Pl XVI 12]			
<i>Type iii var. a.</i>			
367	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†ÆLFICE MTO PINT Wt. 25 2.	Elfsige
368	" " "	†ÆDESTAN MTO PINT Wt. 25 4	Ældestan
369	" " "	†BERHTNAD MTO PIN Wt. 25 7	Berhtnoð (Beorhtnoð)
370	" " "	†LEOFPOL MTO PINT Wt. 23 8	Leafwold
371	" " "	†FVNSTAN MTO PIN Wt. 25 0	Wynstan
<i>Type iv var. a</i>			
372	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†ÆDELGAR MTO PINT Wt. 26 8	Ælsgar
373	" " ANGLOR	†BYRHICE MTO PIN Wt. 25 0	Byrthige
374	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	†BYRHICÐ MTO PIN Wt. 21 2	Byrhtnoð (= Beorhtnoð)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. & Yr.
<i>Type iv. var a</i>			
316	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	†GOLDVS MNO PILT Wt 210	Goldus
317	† " " ANGL	†SÆPINE MNO PILT Wt 202	Seawine
PINCEASTRE on PINTONIA. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type i</i>			
318	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	†ÆLFICE ON PINCES: Wt 223	Ælf's go.
319	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	†ÆLFICE ON PINCEST Wt. 211.	
320	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	†CVNNK ON PINCESTR Wt 184	Cunna
321	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	†EADPINE ON PINCEST Wt 190	Eadwine
322	" " ANGL	†GODMAN ON: PINCES: Wt. 225.	Godman
323	" " ANGL	†ODR ON PINTCESRE Wt 210	Oda
324	" " "	†ORDBRIHT ON PINCESR Wt 207.	Ordbright
325	" RE† ANGL OVM	†SPILEMAN ON PINTCESR Wt 263	Swileman
<i>Type ii var a</i>			
326	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOX	†BEORHNOÐ MTO PINTO Wt 219	Beorhnoð
327	" " "	†EADICE MTO PINTO (Chipped)	Eadige
328	" " "	†FRYÐEMVND MTO PIN. Wt 250	Fryðemund
329	†ÆDELRED " "	†INCELRI MTO PINT. Wt 215	Incelric

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
387	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOW	✠ÆADGAR M ^{TO} DEOTFOR Wt. 22 2	Æadgar.
388	" " "	✠SPYRLING M ^{TO} DEODFO Wt. 23 2.	Swyrling (= Swerting?).
<i>Type ii. var. f.</i>			
389	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANLOW [Pl. XVI. 14.]	✠SPYRLING M ^{TO} DEO Wt. 21 9.	Swyrling.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
390	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANLOW	✠BYRHTRIC M ^{TO} DEOD Wt. 26 0.	Dyrhtric.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
391	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANLO	✠GRIM M ^{TO} DEOD (Broken.)	Grim.
392	" " "	✠·O SVLF M ^{TO} DEOD (Pierced.)	Oulf.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
393	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANG	✠ÆDELPOLD M ^{TO} DEO Wt. 21 6.	Æðelwold.
UNCERTAIN MONEYERS AND MINTS.			
INSCRIPTIONS BLUNDERED.			
<i>Type i.</i>			
394	✠ÆDELRECH [†] ÆHE	✠LFMAN M ^{TO} LAL Wt. 19 5	
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
395	✠ÆDEL REX EVLOW	✠PIE MO EVPSÆGR·O Wt. 23 0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
375	†/EDELRED REX ANGLOR	†BYRHTNOD MNO PIN WL 26 G	
376	" " " "	†BYRHTPOLO MNO PINT WL 26 G	Byrhtwold.
377	" " ANGL	†LODEMANMO PINT WL 27 0.	Godeman.
378	† " " ANGL	†GODPINE MNO PINT WL 26 5.	Godwine.
Type viii.			
379	†/EDELRED REX ANGL	†BRVNSTAN MNO PINT WL 20 3.	Brunstan
380	†/EDELRED " "	†CYNNA MNO PINT WL 21 G	Cynna (Cunna).
381	† " " ANGL	†OSEVT: MNO PINE WL 22 3	Osgut
382	† " " ANGL	†PVLFNOD MNO PINT WL 21 3.	Wulfnoth.
FORICEASTER OR FIRACEASTER. [Worcester]			
Type iv var. a.			
383	†/EDELRED REX ANGLOR	†ALFPOLO MNO FORI WL 26 3.	Alfwold.
DEODFORD. [Thetford]			
Type i.			
384	†EDELRED REX ANGL	†ELFPOLO HNO DEO: WL 20 0	Alfwold
385	†/EDELRED REX ANGELO	†ZYMERLID ON DEO: (Chipped)	Sumerled
Type I var. a.			
386	†EDELRED REX ANGELO [11 A.V. 13]	†PELLIZT MDN DEO: WL 22 2.	Welgisl.

CNUT.*

SECO. A.D. 1016; DIED A.D. 1035.

Monarchs.

- Ada* or *Adia* (Cambr., *Hunt.*)
Adia, see *Adia*.
Admann (*Bedf.*).
Adric [= *Adric*?] (*Exet.*, *Noric.*)
Adelbriht (*Chich.*, *Ipsw.*).
Adelferð (*Noric.*).
Adelm (*Chich.*).
Adelmar (*Bath.*, *Bridgn.*, *Lin.*).
Adelno (*Chest.*, *Glouc.*, *Oxf.*, *Shaft.*, *Southw.*, *Winchest.*).
Adelsige (*Hast.*).
Adelsuud or *Adelsuud* (*Land.*).
Adelwig or *Adelwig* (*Rech.*, *Leic.*, *Winchest.*).
Adelwine or *Adelwine* (*Bath.*, *Brist.*, *Crickl.*, *Leic.*, *Land.*, *Southw.*, *Worce.*, *York.*).
Adfryð [= *Adfryð*?] (*Land.*).
Adfman or *Adfman* [= *Adfman*?] (*St. ml.*).
Adbriht [= *Adbriht*] (*Ipsw.*).
Adfslan, *Adfslan*, &c. (*Brent.*, *Cudb.*, *Cambr.*, *Shrewsb.*, *Winchest.*).
Adfse (*Rech.*).
Adfse or *Adfse* (*Land.*, *Rech.*, *Stamf.*, *Winchest.*).
Adfers (*York.*).
Adfers (*Noric.*).
Adfart or *Adfart* (*Land.*).
Adfart (*Barin.*, *Land.*, *Southw.*, *Winchest.*).
Adfheah or *Adfheah* (*Shrewsb.*).
Adfuoð (*Chest.*, *Hunt.*, *Lin.*, *Salish.*).
Adfred or *Adfryð* (*Cant.*, *Hast.*, *Land.*, *Salish.*, *Wilt.*).
Adfrie, *Adfrie*, &c. (*Arminst.*, *Bath.*, *Brist.*, *Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Chich.*, *Exet.*, *Lin.*, *Land.*, *Noric.*, *Shaft.*, *Southw.*, *Winchest.*).
Adfrie Moglu (*Noric.*).
Adfrye [= *Adfrye*?] (*Land.*).
Adfuge, *Adfuge*, *Adfuge*, &c. ("C. 88.", *Chest.*, *Glouc.*, *Hast.*, *Rech.*, *Lin.*, *Land.*, *Southamp.*, *Southw.*, *Taunt.*, *Wallingf.*, *Winchest.*).
Adfslan, *Adfslan*, *Adfslan*, &c. (*Dorset.*, *Land.*, *Noric.*, *Taunt.*, *Wilt.*, *Winchest.*, *York.*).
Adfward, *Adfward*, *Adfward*, *Adfward*, &c. (*Aylesb.*, *Chest.*, *Hast.*, *Leic.*, *Land.*, *Lin.*, *Southamp.*, *Southw.*).
Adfwi or *Adfwi* [= *Adfwi*, or *Adfwi*?] (*Aylesb.*, *Cant.*, *Cant.*, *Hast.*, *Leic.*, *Land.*, *Stamf.*, *Thetf.*).
Adfwi and *Adfwi* (*Land.*).
Adfwi (*Cambr.*, *Cant.*, *Hast.*, *Rech.*, *Land.*, *Wallingf.*).
Adfwine, *Adfwine*, &c. (*Bath.*, *Brent.*, *Brist.*, *Buck.*, *Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Cudb.*, *Crickl.*, *Exet.*, *Hast.*, *Rech.*, *Land.*, *Leic.*, *Land.*, *Oxf.*, *Salish.*, *Shaft.*, *Southamp.*, *Southw.*, *Thetf.*, *Taunt.*, *Wallingf.*, *Wilt.*, *Winchest.*, *Worce.*, *York.*).
Adfwine Mus (*Rech.*).
Adfwold, see *Adfwold*.
Adfwine [= *Adfwine*?] (*Crickl.*).
Adfmar [= *Adfmar*] (*Rech.*, *Wilt.*).
Adfman (*Stamf.*).
Adfwine (*Wallingf.*).
Adfstan or *Adfstan* (*Bath.*, *Winchest.*).
Adfstan (*Winchest.*).
Adfberht or *Adfberht* (*Ipsw.*).
Adfslan (*Chich.*).
Adfslan (*Rech.*, *Lin.*).
Adfslan (*Winchest.*).
Adfslan (*Lin.*).
Adfslan (*Winchest.*).
Adfslan or *Adfslan* (*Bath.*, *Chest.*, *Oxf.*, *Shaft.*, *Winchest.*).
Adfslan (*Winchest.*).
Adfslan (*Hunt.*).
Adfslan or *Adfslan* [= *Adfslan* or *Adfslan*?] (*Rech.*, *Leic.*, *Mald.*).
Adfslan, *Adfslan*, &c. (*Aylesb.*, *Crickl.*, *Rech.*, *Land.*, *Leic.*, *Land.*, *Mald.*, *Southw.*, *Winchest.*, *York.*).
Adfslan (*Noric.*).
Adfslan, see *Adfslan*.

* No coins are known of Edmund "Ironside," son of Ethelred II, who reigned, as rival king to Canute, from April to November, 1016. In November he obtained by treaty one half of the kingdom (Wessex, Essex, and East Anglia), and died the same month.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
<i>Type iv. var. a</i>			
396	✠/EDELRO REX ANEN	✠NIONNREN ON M: Wt 20.5	
397	✠/EDELRO REX ANO	✠OXENEA DINMV Wt 20.2	
DOUBTFUL AND BLUNDERED COINS.			
PROBABLY OF EDWARD II.			
<i>Type i.</i>			
398	✠OADELNOB NONDMVM	✠NONFOE ON DININ Wt 22.6	Uncertain.
399	✠EDELRED REX ANEL	(Much Blundered) Wt 14.5	
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
400	✠ANEDMOX ENEROX	✠OARE MTO LOND Wt 21.0	
401	✠IAERM XDENCOX	✠NORDVHT MD FI Wt 19.6	
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
402	✠EDEDONGEDOPOPI	✠OLEOL ✠A II Wt 20.0.	
403	✠IE · VE · b · CL · MVNL ✠O	✠COONODIGR: Wt 28.0.	
404	" " "	" " " Wt 38.8	
405	OOPITDO ✠NOILIF	✠OHONP ✠PFODI Wt 25.3	
(Retrograde.)			
406	ODID ✠PONOO ✠IDO	✠NOIL · OHP L · OND * Wt 18.7.	
(Retrograde.)			
407	✠OEDLOPHEDO ✠	✠OIEREODI LI: Wt 22.0.	
408	MD: O ✠ · · · · · DON	✠PIEDIN III · OHP Wt 22.4.	

Fadrest, *Fadri*, &c. (Lond).
Fadrie (Aylesb., Lond).
Fadri [= *Fadrig*?] (Dover, Lond).
Fadrig, *Fadrig*, &c. (Dover, Exet., Lond).
Fadulf [= *Fadul*?] (Lond).
Fadward, *Fadward*, *Fadward*, &c. (Lond, Southw., Stamford, Wellingf., Winchester).
Fadwig or *Edwig* (Lond, Oxf., Thetf).
Fadwine, *Edwine*, &c. (Cambr., Cant., Colch., Dover, Exet., Lewes, Lond., Oxf., Southw., Southw., Stamford, Thetf., Thetf., Wellingf., Winchester).
Fadwold, *Fadwold*, &c. (Cant., Lond).
Fadri (Lond).
Fadri or *Fadri* (Exet.).
Fadri (Lewes, Lond, Thetf).
Fadri (Lond).
Fadri or *Fadri* [= *Fadri*?] (Lond, Rom).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri or *Fadri* (York).
Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Steyn).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri (Exet.).
Fadri or *Fadri* (see also *Fadri*) (Heref., Ipse, Lang, Line, Lond, Thetf).
Fadri or *Fadri* [= *Fadri*?] (Dover, Exet.).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri (Exet.).
Fadri (Lond).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri or *Fadri* (Lewes).
Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Norw).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri (Norw).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri (Bedf).
Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Thetf).
Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Heref).
Fadri - see *Arnet*.
Fadri (Hast).
Fadri (Chest).
Fadri (Oxford).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri, &c. (see also *Fadri*) (Dover, Exet., Hast, Lond, Shrews, Shrews).
Fadri (cf. *Fadri*) (Heref., Shrews).
Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Shrews).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri, *Fadri*, &c. (Stamf., York).
Fadri, *Fadri*, *Fadri*, &c. (Hast, York).

Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Lond).
Fadri, *Fadri*, &c. (Ipse).
Fadri.
Fadri (Heref).
Fadri or *Fadri* (Ipse).
Fadri or *Fadri* (Steyn).
Fadri (Lond).
Fadri (York).
Fadri (Winchest).
Fadri (Ipse).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri (Hoch).
Fadri, *Fadri*, &c. (Exet., Hch., Lond, Shetf., Winchester, Wore).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Exet).
Fadri, *Fadri*, &c. (Watch).
Fadri (Lond).
Fadri, *Fadri*, &c. (Cant., Lewes).
Fadri (Hunt).
Fadri or *Fadri* (Hunt, Lond, Stamford).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri, *Fadri*, &c. (Lond, Maid).
Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Lond).
Fadri (Glouc).
Fadri (Lond).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri, *Fadri*, *Fadri*, or *Fadri* (Brist., Cant., Crickl., Dover, Hunt, Lewes, Lond, Oxf., Rom., Thetf., Winchester, York).
Fadri, *Fadri*, &c. (Bast., Cant., Chest, Colch., Derby, Glouc., Hunt, Hch., Line, Lond, Lyf., Lyf., Rom., Southw., Stamford, Winchester, York).
Fadri and *Fadri* (Lond).
Fadri and *Fadri* (Lond).
Fadri or *Fadri* (Cambr., Cant).
Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Chest, Lond).
Fadri, *Fadri*, &c. (Bedf., Cambr., Cant., Chest, Crickl., Glouc., Hch., Lanc., Lang, Line, Lond, Maid, Myt., Norw, Oxf., Roch., Shrews, Shrews, Stamford, Thetf., Wellingf., Wore, Winchester).
Fadri Cas? (Winchest).
Fadri and *Fadri*, &c. (Winchest).
Fadri and *Fadri* (Winchest).
Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Lond).
Fadri (Lond).
Fadri (Shrews).
Fadri [= *Fadri*?] (Lond).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri (Ipse).
Fadri (Cambr., Lond, Norw, Shrews).
Fadri.
Fadri or *Fadri* (Line).
Fadri, *Fadri*, &c. (York).
Fadri, see *Arnet*.
Fadri.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ii.

Bust l. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 6, Type B.]

Type iii.

Bust l., crowned; in front, shield. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each angle, over which long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 6, Type C.]

Type iv.

Bust l. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Over quatrefoil with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E var. f.]

Wineman (*Salish, Thet.*).
 Wire lor Wyred [*cf. Wîrred*] (*Cant.*).
 Winstan [= Winstan] (*Heref.*).
 Winsi [*cf. Wynsi*] (*Lon.*).
 Winstan or Wynetan (*Salish*).
 Winus, *see* Wina.
 Witrin, Witerine, &c. (*York*).
 Wlancetyn or Wlactegn (*Cant., Leic.*).
 Wudia, *see* Widia.
 Walburn, Welborn, Wulstern, &c.
 (*Line, Winchest.*).
 Wulfei [= Wulfag?] (*Dover*).
 Wulfeh (*Derby*).
 Wulfelm (*Heb.*).
 Wulfred [= Wulfred] (*Lon.*).
 Wulfgar (*Lon.*).
 Wulfgal or Wulfget (*Line, Shrews.*).
 Wulfmar, Walmxer, &c. (*Camb., Jedb.,*
 Lon., Oxf., Roma, Shrews.,
 Thet., Wore.).
 Wulfnoð, Wulnoð, Wulnað, &c. (*Chest.,*
 Glouc., Leic., Line, Lond., Roma,
 Shaft., Stamf., Winchest., York).
 Wulfrod, Wulfryd, &c. (*Lon., Salish,*
 Shrews.).
 Wulfrie ("Eorne." = York?, *Exet.,*
 Hert., Line, Lond., Southw.,
 Ware, Winchest., York?).
 Wulfri [*cf. Wulfing*] (*Camb., Chest.,*
 Southw.).
 Wulfsig, Wulfrige, Wulsige, &c.
 (*Camb., Guilt., Hert., Lond.,*
 Stamf., York).

Wulfstan, *Wulfetia*, or *Wulstan* (Brist., Cant., Exet., Hunt., Leic., Lond., Southw., York).
Wulfswen (Exet., Glouc., Shrewsb., "Totol.").
Wulfwig (Cant.).
Wulfwine or *Wulwine* (Brist., Colch., Cricht., Leic., Lanc., Lond., Orf., Wallingf.).
Wulniod [= *Wulfnoð*?] (Lond.).
Wulsi [= *Wulfwig* or *Wulfwine*?] (Orf.).
Wal-, *see also* *Walf-*.
Wicni or *Wyni* [= *Wynage*?] (Lond., Southw.).
Wynsige (Brist., Hunt., Lond.).
Wynstan (Lond.).
Wynwid (Cant.).
Wegenwine (Exet.).
Wædred (Lond.).
Wædæd or *Wædæ* [= *Wædred*] (Lond.).
Werman (Lond.).
Worrell, *Wurcell*, &c. (Lanc., Lond., York).
Wunetan [= *Wæretan* or *Wunstan*] (Lond.).
Wurcell (cf. *Wurcell*) (Lond.).
Wurserd, *Wurserd*, &c. (Norw., Thelf.).
Wurged (Exet.).
Wurgrim, *Wurim*, &c. (Lanc., York).
Wurstan, *Wurstan*, &c. (Lond., Norw., Stamford., Thurst.).
Wurcell (Lanc., Stamford.).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

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† *Time L*

Bust I, diademol. Around, inscription
between two circles.

Small cross pattee. Around, inscription between two circles.



PHASE, P1 3, T_{ST} = A)

* Unilateral, Pl. 4, Types R and R, var. w are linear, and are therefore not included in the *l. linearis* list.

† The original specimens of this species (see No. 409, p. 204) in the Vail and Collection, besides being of the original No. 10, is also No. 2, which is also a *Sceloporus* L. willardii.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vii.

Bust L, crowned, within quatrefoil.
Around, inscription: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating
in three crescents. Around, inscrip-
tion: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type L. var. b.]

Type viii.

Bust L, crowned, within quatrefoil;*
with or without pellet inside each
cusp. Around, inscription: outer
circle.

On quatrefoil, with pellet at apex of
each cusp, long cross voided, each
limb terminating in three crescents;
pellet in centre. Around, inscrip-
tion: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 1-3, &c.]

Type viii. var. a.

Similar; bust r.

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XIX. 15.]

Type viii. var. b.

Similar; bust L; in front, sceptre.

| Same.

[Cf. No. 220, p. 271]

Type viii. var. c.

Similar; quatrefoil broken by bust,
which divides inscription.

Similar; angles of quatrefoil slightly
arched.



[Hild., Pl. 6, Type L. var. b.]

* The quatrefoils on the obverse and reverse vary in form: on some specimens the angles are much arched; on others very slightly so that the quatrefoil approaches the form of a circle.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iv. var. a.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | *Same as last.*



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. var. g.]

Type v.

Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle. | *Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A. var. a.]

Type v. var. a

Bust l., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles. | *Same.*



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A. var. b.]

Type vi.

Bust l., diademed; sceptre in l. hand. Around, inscription divided by bust. outer circle. | *Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A. var. c.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xiii.

Bust 1. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in each angle, annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild, Pl. 7, Type G. rar. b]

Type xiv.

Bust 1, wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf Pl. XVII. 5]

Type xiv. rar. a.

Similar; bust 2

[Same.

[Cf Pl. XVII. 13.]

Type xv.

Bust 1, crowned. Around, inscription between two circles

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild, Pl. 8, Type G. rar. c]

Type xvi.

Bust 1, diademed, in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles

[Cf Pl. XVII. 4]

* The sceptre varies in form, terminating either in a cross-staff, a ball, or a crosser (see Pl. XVII. 11-3, Types II. II. rar. a, and II. rar. b). The four-deck type in the left was represented in the National Collection.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type viii. var. d.

Similar; bust l., diademed, within quatrefoil | Same as l. et.

[Cf. Pl. XVIII. 2.]

Type ix.

Bust l., wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

On quatrefoil, with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hill, Pl. 7, Type E. var. h.]

Type x.

Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle.

On quatrefoil, with three pellets at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 12.]

Type xi.

Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in each angle, annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hill, Pl. 7, Type E. var. f.]

Type xii.

Bust l., diademed; sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in crescent; in centre, circle enclosing pellet; in angles, P A T X. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XVIII. 15.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xiii.

Bust l. Around, inscription divided by bust; outer circle.

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in each angle, annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type G. var. b]

Type xiv.

Bust l, wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 5.]

Type xiv. var. a.

Similar, bust r

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 13.]

Type xv.

Bust l, crowned. Around, inscription between two circles

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 8, Type G. var. c]

Type xvi.

Bust l, diademed; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust; outer circle.

Short cross voided, in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 4.]

* The sceptre varies in form, terminating either in a fleur-de-lis, a finial, or a crosslet (see Hildebrand, Pl. 8, Types R, H var. a, and H var. b). The fleur-de-lis type is the only one represented in the National Collection.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvi. var. a.

*Similar; before bust, pennon.**| Same.*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type II. var. c]

Type xvi. var. b.

*Similar; rude bust without diadem; sceptre terminates in fleur-de-lis**| Similar; in centre, pellet only*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type II. var. d]

Type xvii.

*Bust l., diademed; sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.**Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cl. Pl. XVII 7.]

Type xvii. var. a.

*Similar; sceptre not held by hand.**| Same.*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type I. var. a]

Type xvii.

*Bust l., wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.**Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type I. var. c]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type xix.

Bust 1, diademed; in front, sceptre.
Around, inscription divided by bust:
outer circle.

Over short cross voided, quadrilateral
ornament with three pellets at
each angle and one in centre.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

[Cl. Pl. XIX. 3.]

Type xx.

Bust 1, diademed. Around, inscrip-
tion divided by bust: outer circle.

Cross, composed of four ovals united
at base by two circles. Around, in-
scription: outer circle.

[Cl. Pl. XIX. 4.]

Type xx. var. a

Similar; in front of bust, sceptre.

Similar; in centre of cross, pellet.



[Mild, Pl. 9, Type K. var. a.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
	ÆGLESBYRIG. [Aylesbury.]		
	Type viii.		
1	✠ CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠ ÆL FPI ON ÆEL (Chipped.)	Ælfwi.
	[Pl. XVII. 1.]		
	BARDANIG. [Bardney.]		
	Type viii.		
2	✠ CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠ BYRHSI O BARD Wt. 11 1/2.	Dyrnsi (= Byrnside?)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
BADAN. [Bath.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
3	✠ENVT REX ANGLOR:	✠ÆLFRIC ON BÆÐN Wt. 22 3.	Ælfrie.
4	" RE✠ ANGLORVM	✠ÆDELRIC ON BÆÐN Wt. 22 5.	Æðelric.
5	" RE✠ "	✠ÆDESTAN ON BÆÐN Wt. 22 7.	Æðestan.
[PL XVII 2.]			
6	" REX ANGLORVM:	✠ÆDE[STAN] ON BÆÐ (Broken.)	
7	" " ANGLORVM	✠ÆLFALD ON BÆÐ Wt. 17 3.	Alfwald or Alfwold.
8	" REX ANGLORVM	✠ÆLFOLD ON BÆÐN Wt. 22 0.	
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
9	✠ENVT REX:	✠ÆDESTAN ON BÆ Wt. 15 2.	Æðestan.
10	✠ENVT REX ANG:	✠ÆDESTAN: ON BÆÐN Wt. 17 0.	
11	" " "	✠ÆSTAN ON BÆÐN Wt. 16 6.	Estan (= Æðestan?).
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
12	✠ENVT REX.	✠ÆELFRIC ON BÆÐN Wt. 17 5.	Ælfrie.
13	" REX.	✠ÆDESTAN ON BÆÐ Wt. 18 5.	Æðestan.
BEDFORD. [Delford]			
<i>Type xli.</i>			
14	✠ENVT REX ANGLORVM	✠GODPINE M BED Wt. 20 0.	Godwine
[PL XVII 3.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
15	<p>✠ENV T RECX</p> <p>Type xvi.</p> <p>BRICGSTOF. [Bristol.]</p>	<p>✠SPOTA ON BEDEF: Wt. 17 2</p>	Swota.
16	<p>✠ENVT REX ANELOR (Double struck)</p>	<p>Type viii. var. d. ✠ÆGELPINE ON BRIC Wt. 15 2</p>	Ægelwine.
17	<p>" " ANELOR:</p>	<p>✠PVL PINE ON BRIC Wt. 15 0.</p>	Wulwino (Wulfwino).
18	<p>✠ENVT RECX</p>	<p>Type xvi. ✠ÆELPINE ON BRI Wt. 17 6.</p>	Ægelwine
19	<p>✠ENV T RE C</p> <p>[PI XVII 4]</p>	<p>✠ÆEL PINE ON BRIC Wt. 17 7.</p>	
20	<p>✠ENV T REC:</p>	<p>✠PVLSTAN O BR Wt. 13 8.</p>	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
21	<p>✠ECOI RECC✠</p>	<p>Type xvii. ✠ÆGELPINE OH BRIC: Wt. 15 0.</p>	Ægelwino
22	<p>✠ENVT REX ANELO RVM</p> <p>Type viii.</p>	<p>✠ÆELFELM ON BRIV Wt. 16 8.</p>	Ælfelm
23	<p>✠ENV. T RECX π</p> <p>Type xiv. [PI XVII 5]</p>	<p>✠ÆEL FELM ON B RIVT Wt. 14 0.</p>	Ælfelm

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
CADANBYRIG. [Cadbury]			
Type viii.			
24	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVM [PL XVII 6.]	✠ELFEL-M ON CND WL 147.	Elfelma.
CÆNTARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]			
Type viii.			
25	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠PINEOEIL ON CEN. WL 123.	Wined.
Type xiv.			
26	✠CNVT REX ANGL	✠LEOFNOD M-ON CENT: WL 168.	Le.
27	" " ANGLOR	✠PVLSTAN ON CENTPX: WL 158.	W. (W.)
Type xvi.			
28	✠CNVT ·RECX A·	✠BRHTRED ON CEN: WL 172.	Brht.
29	✠CNVT ·REC·X:	✠GODPINE ON CENT: WL 153.	Godwine.
30	" RECX A·	✠PINEDÆI ON CENTP WL 160.	Winedæ(g) (Winedæig)
31	✠CNV: T RECX.	✠PINRED ON CENTPX: WL 152.	Winred.
CISECEASTRE. [Chester]			
Type viii.			
32	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVM	✠BRIHTNOD ONCIS WL 200	Brhtno.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
33	✠ENVT R EX ANGL:	✠ÆELM ON CICESTR: Wt 16.0.	Ægelma.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
34	✠ENVT T REX	✠LEOFRIE ON CICE: Wt 16.5	Leofrie
	COLECEASTRE. [Colchester]		
	<i>Type xiv</i>		
18	✠ENVT REX AN	✠ÆLFINE ON COL: Wt 16.0.	Ælfwine.
19	✠ENV: T REX AN	✠GODRIC ON COL: Wt 17.5	Godric
	✠ENVT " "	✠PVL FINE ON COL: Wt 17.2	Wulfwine.
20			
	<i>Type xvi</i>		
38	✠ENVT REX AN	✠GODRIC ON COLE Wt 17.0.	Godric
39	✠ENV: T REX	✠PVL FINE ON COL: Wt 15.2	Wulfwine
	<i>Type xvi</i>		
40	✠ENVT R EX AN	✠PVL FINE ON COLE Wt 17.0.	Wulfwine.
	[Pl XVII 7]		
	CREGELADE on CROGGELAOE. [Cricklade]		
	<i>Type viii</i>		
41	✠ENVT REX ANGL RVM	✠ÆLFINE ON CROCI: Wt 15.0.	Ælfwine (Ælfwine) 8 2

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
42	†ENVT REX ANGLORVM	†EDELPHINE ON CROG WL 160.	Eðelwine.
43	†ENVT REX ANGLORVM [Pl. XVII 8.]	†GOEMAN ON CROG WL 232.	Godeman (Godman).
44	" " ANGLORV	†TOCA ON CROG CIL WL 148.	Toca.
	CRUCERN. [Crewkerne.]		
	Type xvi.		
45	†ENVT RECX [Pl. XVII 9.]	†PINVS ON CRYCE WL 170.	Winn?
	DOFRAN. [Dover]		
	Type viii.		
46	†ENVT REX ANGLORV	†GOOMAN DOF WL 165.	Godman.
47	" " [AN]GLOR	†PV[L]FC.I ON DOF: (Broken.)	Wulfci (= Wulfsga?).
	Type xiv.		
48	†ENVT: RECX A: [Pl. XVII 10]	†CINSIGE ON DOFRAN: WL 155	Cinsiga.
49	†ENV T R EX A	†LEOPHINE ON DOF WL 168.	Leofwine.
	Type xvi.		
50	†ENVT RECX:	†BOLA: ON DOFRAN: WL 162.	Boga (Boiga).
51	†ENVT RECX:	†CINSIGE ON DOFRAN: WL 170.	Cinsiga.
52	†ENV T RECX:	†EDPINE ON DOFRAN: WL 146	Edwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
53	✠ENV ·T RECX:	✠ETSID ON DOFRAN Wt. 17·6.	Edsige (Edsige).
54	✠ENVT ·RECX:	✠LEOFINE ON OOF· Wt. 18·3.	Leofwine.
<p style="text-align: center;">OORCEASTRE. [Dorchester.]</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Type vii.</p>			
55	✠ENVT REX ANGL ^o RVM [Pl. XVII. 11.]	✠OSBERN MO OOR Wt. 16·0.	Osbern.
<p style="text-align: center;">EAXANCESTRE, EXCEASTER, ETC. [Exeter]</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Type viii.</p>			
56	✠ENVT REX ANGLOR	✠ELFRIE ON EAXA Wt. 12·1.	Ælfrie.
57	✠EN·VT R·EX ANGLOR	✠EOSIE ON EXCE Wt. 13·0.	Edsige (=Edsige?).
58	✠ENVT REX ANGLOI	✠WULFSTAN ^o EX Wt. 13·3.	Wulfstan.
59	" " "	✠DVRLOO ^o EAXE Wt. 11·7.	Durgod.
<p style="text-align: center;">Type x.</p>			
60	✠ENVT REX ANGLOI [Pl. XVII. 12]	✠HVNEPINE ^o EX Wt. 23·5	Hunewine
<p style="text-align: center;">Type xiv</p>			
61	✠ENVT RECX A	✠ELFPINE ON ECXÆ: Wt. 16·0.	Ælfwine.
62	✠ENV T RECX A·	✠EALDABERD ON EC Wt. 14·4.	Ealdaberd or Ealdeberd.
63	✠ENVT: EX ANGL·	✠EAL·OE·BERO ON ECX Wt. 13·7.	
64	✠ENVT RECX AN	✠EOMÆR ON ECXCE: Wt. 12·0.	Edmæz.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Monogram
65	✠CNVT: RECX A	✠EDSIE ON ECX/ÆST Wt 124	Edsie (= Ed-ige?)
66	✠CNVT: R·EX AN	✠EDSIDE DN EXCEST: Wt 180.	Edsige.
67	✠CNVT RECX AN	✠SÆPINE ON ECÆES: Wt 174	Sæwine.
68	" " "	" " Wt 170.	
69	✠CNVT R EX, ANG	" " ECXCE: Wt 174.	
70	" RECX A.	✠PVLSTAN ON ECX: Wt 150.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
71	✠CNV T RECX A	✠PVLSTAN DN ECXEC: Wt 150.	
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
72	✠CNVT: RECX A.	✠ÆFICC ON ECXCE: Wt 164.	Æfice (= Ælfrie)
73	✠CNVT: RECX A	✠ÆLFPINE DN EC·XE: Wt 164.	Ælfwine.
74	✠CNVT RECX.	✠EDSICEPARE DN EC Wt 166	Edsige ware.
75	✠CNVT RECX.	✠EDPINE DN ECXEC: Wt 170.	Edwine
76	✠CNVT: REC·X A:	" " ECÆEC: Wt 168.	
77	✠CNVT: RE EX:	✠HVNEMAN ON ECX: Wt 174.	Huneman.
78	✠CNVT RECX	✠LEOFFINE ON AEX Wt 195.	Leofwine.
79	✠CNVT RECX A	✠DEGENPINE ON ECX Wt 170	Degenwine
EOFERPIC. [York.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
80	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠COLGRIM MO EO Wt 112.	Colgrim.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
81	†CNVT REX ANGLORV	†COLERIM MO EO Wt. 15.7.	
82	" " ANGLORV	†HILDOLF MO EO Wt. 16.0.	Hildolf.
83	" " ANGLORV	†OSLOT M-O EO: (Chipped.)	Osgot.
84	†CNVT REX ANGLORV NVI	†STIREAR MO EO Wt. 18.7.	Stirear
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
85	†CNVT R E† ANC	†ÆDELPIKE MTO EO: Wt. 15.2	Ædelwino.
86	" " "	" MTO EO: Wt. 16.0.	
87	" R EX ANC	" MTO EOFR Wt. 15.0.	
88	" REX "	†ARNCETL MTO EOFR Wt. 17.5.	Arncetel
89	" R EX "	†ARNOLF MTO EOFRPI Wt. 13.7.	Arnolf.
90	" REX AN	†ASLOO MTO EOFR Wt. 16.0.	Asgod, Asgot, &c. (=Osgod?).
91	†CNVT REX AI	†ASLOVT MTO EOFR Wt. 16.0.	
92	†CNVT REX AIL (Barbarous)	" " Wt. 12.1	
93	†CNVT REX AI	†ASLOVT MTO EOFR Wt. 15.4	
94	†CNVT REX AN	" MO EOFRPI Wt. 15.0.	
95	" " "	†ASLOVT MTO EOFRPI Wt. 17.0.	
96	" " ANC	†CETEL MTO EOFRPI Wt. 15.3.	Cetel.
97	†CNVT R EX ANC	†CRINAN MTO EOFR Wt. 15.5	Crinan
98	" " "	" " EOFRPI Wt. 16.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
99	✠ CNVT REX ANG	✠ CRVEAN MTO EO WL 150.	Crucan.
100	✠ CNVT " AN:	" " EOF WL 152	
101	" " AN	" " EOFR WL 152	
102	✠ CNVT REX ANG	✠ CRVRN MTO EOFR: WL 152.	Crurn or Grurn.
103	" " "	" MNO EOGRP Var. Pellet in one angle of cross WL 156.	
104	✠ CNVT REX AN:	✠ GRVRN MTO EOFRPI: WL 148.	
105	✠ CNVT R EX "	✠ FARGRMTO EOFRPI Var. Pellet in two angles of cross. WL 156.	Targrim.
106	" " ANG	" " WL 153	
107	" " ANI	✠ FARGRIMTO EOFR WL 154.	
108	✠ CNVT REX AN	" " EOFRI WL 155	
109	✠ CNVT: REX ANG	" " EOFRP WL 170.	
110	✠ CNVT R EX ANGL:	✠ FARDEIN MTO EOF WL 166.	FarSein or FarSin.
111	" REX ANG	✠ FARDIN MTO EOFR WL 166.	
112	" R EX ANG	✠ FRIDEOL MTO EOF: WL 150.	Friscu/
113	" " "	" " EOFR WL 156	
114	✠ CNV T REX AN	" " EOFRI: Var Pellet in one angle of cross WL 150.	
115	✠ CNVT R EX AN:	" " EOFRP WL 148	
116	✠ CNVT REX AN	✠ GODMAN MTO EO WL 157	Godman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
117	✠ENVT REX AN	✠COOMAN MTO EOF Wt. 150.	
118	✠ENVT R EX ANG	" " EOFR Wt. 160.	
119	✠ENVT REX AN:	✠GRIMOLF MTO EOF Wt. 155	Grimolf.
120	" " AN	" " EOFR Wt. 150.	
121	✠:ENV T REX A	" " EOFRP Wt. 160	
122	✠ENVT R EX AN	✠HILOOLF MTO EO: Wt. 165	Hildolf.
123	" " ANI	" " EOFR Wt. 152.	
124	✠ENVT REX ANG	✠HILDOLF MTO EOFR: Wt. 164.	
125	✠ENVT R EX ANGL	" " EOFRPI Wt. 165.	
126	" " ANG	" " EOFRPI Wt. 160.	
127	" " "	✠HILOOLF MTO EOR Wt. 140.	
128	✠ENVT REX AN	✠IRE MTO EOFRPI: Wt. 143.	Ira.
129	" " AI	" MTO EOFRPI Wt. 160.	
130	✠ENVT R EX ANGL	" " EOFRPI Wt. 168.	
131	✠ENVT REX AN	✠OSLOO MTO EOFR: Wt. 158.	Osgnd or Osgot.
132	" " "	✠OSLOT MTO EOFRP Wt. 150.	
133	✠ENVT R EX ANGL	✠STIRCOL MTO EOFR Wt. 153.	Stircol.
134	" " ANGL	✠STRCOL MTO EOFRP Wt. 150.	
135	" " "	✠STRCOL MTO Wt. 152.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monneyer.
136	✠.ENVY R EX ANG	✠STYREOL MTO EOFR Wt 143.	
137	✠ENVY: REX AN	✠SVNOLF MTO EOF: Wt 155.	Sunoff.
138	✠ENVY. REX ANCI	" " EOFR Wt 156.	
139	✠ENVY R EX ANG.	" MTO EOFRP Wt 170.	
140	" R EX ANG	✠SVRTINE MTO EOF Wt 116	Sartine (= Syrtine?)
141	" " "	✠SVRTINE MTO EO Wt 157.	
142	" " ANG	✠TOCA MTO EOFRP Wt 160.	Toca.
143	" REX ANG	✠TOCA MTO EOFRP Wt 177.	
144	" " AN	✠PIDRIN MTO EOFR Wt 150.	Wifrine.
145	" " AI	✠PIDRIN MTO EOFRP Wt 158	
146	" " AN	✠PIDRINE MTO EOF: Wt 155.	
147	" " "	✠PIDRINE MTO EOF: Wt 158	
148	" " AN	" " EOFR Wt 158	
149	" " "	✠PIDRN MTO EOERP Wt 157.	
150	" " ANO	✠PIDRN MTO EOERP Wt 160.	
151	" " ANCO	✠PVLF-NOD MTO EOF Wt 155.	Wulfnoð.
152	" " AN	✠PVLNOD MTO EOF Wt 158.	
153	✠ENVY R EX "	✠PVLNOD MTO EOFR Wt 156	
154	" " "	" " EOFRP Wt 164	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
155	✠CNVT R REX AN	✠PVLNCD MTO EOFRPI Wt. 166.	
156	✠CNVT REX AI	✠PVLSTAN MTO EOF Wt. 17.1.	Wulstan (Wulfstan)
157	" " ANG	✠PVLSTAN MTO EOFR Wt. 150.	
Type xiv. var. a			
158	✠NVEXA TVN3 [PL XVII 13]	✠ZVRTINE NTO EO Wt. 132.	Surtine (= Swyrtine?).
Type xvi.			
159	✠CNVT RECX:	✠ÆELPINE ON EOF. Wt. 17.2	Ægelwine or Ægelwinc.
160	" REC.X.	✠ÆELPINE ON EOF Wt. 168.	
161	" RECX.	✠ÆELPINE ON EOF. Wt. 17.0.	
162	" "	✠ÆELPINE ON EOF. Wt. 168	
163	" "	✠ÆELPINE ON EOF. Wt. 17.0	Ælfwine
164	" RECX A	✠BEORN ON EOFER. Wt. 17.2.	Beorn
165	✠CENV T RECX.	✠COLGRIM ON EOF. Wt. 177	Colgrim
166	✠CENV T RECX	✠CRVCAN ON EO. Wt. 172	Crucan or Grucan
167	✠CENV T RECX	" " EOF. Wt. 168.	
168	✠CENV T REC	" " EOE Wt. 167.	
169	✠CENV T RECX	" " EOF. Wt. 167.	
170	✠CENV T REC	✠CRVCAN ON EOFER. Wt. 171	
171	✠CENV T REECX	✠OEORSIDE ON EOR Wt. 177.	Dorsige.

No.	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
172	✠ENVT REECX:	✠EARNCRIM ON ED Wt 17.1.	Earngrim.
173	" "	✠FÆRÐEIN ON EDF Wt 16.8.	Færðein.
174	✠CNV T RECX	✠FÆRÐEIN ON EOFE Wt 15.8.	
175	✠ENVT ·RECX ·	✠FRIDCOL · ON EDFO Wt 15.4.	Fræcol.
176	" "	" " Wt 17.0.	
177	✠ENVT RECX	✠GODMAN ON EDC: Wt 15.0.	Godman.
178	✠CNV T RECX	✠GODMAN ON EOFE: Wt 16.9.	
179	✠ENVT ·REDFC:	✠GODMAN ON EDFO Wt 16.2.	
180	✠CNV T RECX	✠GODMAN ON EOFFR Wt 15.2.	
181	✠ENVT ·REDFE:	✠GODMAN ON EDR Wt 16.3.	
182	✠ENVT RECX: Far. Pellet behind head.	✠GRIMVLF ON EDF: Wt 16.5.	Grimulf.
183	" ·RECX:	" " Wt 16.7.	
184	✠ENVT RECX:	✠GRIMVLF ON EOFE Wt 17.0.	
185	✠CNV T RECX	" " Wt 13.6.	
186	✠CNV ·T RECX	✠HILDVLF ON EOFE Wt 14.0.	Hildulf.
187	✠CNV ·T RE X	✠HILDVLF ON EOF Wt 17.4.	
188	✠CNV T RECX:	✠HILDVLF ON EOFE Wt 16.7.	
189	✠CNV ·T RE·X	✠ODIN ON EOFR: Wt 17.2.	Odin or Osm.
190	✠ENVT ·RECX:	✠ODIN ON EOFR: Wt 15.8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
191	†CNVT ·R·EE·X:	†ODIN ON EOFRPI Wt. 172.	
192	†CNV ·T REC	†ODDIN ·ON EDFER· Wt. 160.	
193	„ RECX:	„ „ EOFR· Wt. 167	
194	†CNV T REC·	†RÆFEN ON EOFE: Wt. 170.	Ræfen.
195	†CNV ·T REC:	„ ON EOFRPI Wt. 165.	
196	„ REC·X·	„ „ „ Wt. 174	
197	†CNVT ·R·EE·C·X.	†VCEADC ON EOFR· (Double struck) Wt. 164	Uccade.
198	„ ·RE·C·X	†VCEOE ON EDFER·P Wt. 173	
199	†CNVT ·R·EECX.	†PVL·NOÐ ON EOFE· Wt. 160.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð).
200	„ RECX AN	†PVLNOÐ ON EOFR Wt. 169	
201	„ „ „	„ „ „ Wt. 162.	
202	†CNV T RECX:	†ÐVRGRIM ON EOFE: Wt. 158	Þurgrim.
203	†CNV ·T RE·X	„ ONEOFE: Wt. 162.	
204	†CNV T RECX	†ÐVRIM ON EODE Wt. 170.	
205	†CNV RECX AN	Type xvii †ÐVRGRIM ON EOFRPI Wt. 152.	Þurgrim.
	GIFELCEASTER. [Ilchester]		
	Type viii.		
206	†CNVT REX ANGLOR	†ÆLFÆGE ON GIFL Wt. 13 G.	Ælfsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
207	✠ ENV T REX ANGLORV	✠ ÆLFINE O EIF Wt. 14.0.	Elfwine.
208	" R-EX "	✠ ÆLFINE ON EIFEL Wt. 21.6.	
209	" REX "	✠ OSPI O EIFEL Wt. 13.8.	Oswi or Ostig.
210	" " "	✠ OSPIE O EIFEL Wt. 13.2.	
211	" R-EX ANGLORVM. [Pl. XVII 14]	✠ WLFELM ON EIFEL Wt. 21.6.	Wulfelm.
212	✠ ENV T R-EXX. GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.] Type vii. ✠ ENV T REX ANGLORV	✠ GODRIC ON EIFEL. Wt. 17.3.	Godric.
213	✠ ENV T REX ANGLORV	✠ FDLHED MO EIP (Pierced.)	Folherd.
214	✠ ENV T R-EXX A: GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester.] Type vii. ✠ ENV T REX ANGLORV	✠ LIFINE ON EIPESPI Wt. 16.4.	Lafine.
215	✠ ENV T REX ANGLORV	✠ GODPINE O EIL Wt. 23.4.	Golwine.
216	" R EX A NGL. Far. Before bust. [Pl. XVIII 1]	✠ GODPINE O ELE Wt. 20.0.	
217	" REX ANGLORV	✠ GODPINE O: ELE Wt. 18.2.	
218	✠ ENV T REX ANGLOR: Far. Before bust.	✠ LEOFICE ON ELE Wt. 16.2.	Leofice.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
219	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR Far. Before head, 6	✠SIREÐ ON ELEP Wt. 16.6.	Sired.
Type viii. var. b.			
220	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠COOPINE O ELE Wt. 15.8.	Godwine.
221	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠CODPINE: O EL-P Far. Pellet in each angle of cross. Wt. 17.3.	
Type viii. var. d.			
222	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR [Pl. XVIII. 2.]	✠CODPINE ON ELEP Wt. 17.4.	Godwine.
Type xiv.			
223	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠BOLLA ON EL-EPE Wt. 16.8.	Bolla.
224	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠GODRIC ON EL-EPE Wt. 17.5.	Godric.
Type xvi.			
225	✠CNVT REX:	✠GODRIC ON EL-EPE. Wt. 18.8	Godric.
226	✠CNVT REX	✠SIREÐ ON EL-EDE: Wt. 15.0.	Sired.
227	✠CNVT REX	✠PVLNOD ON ELEP Wt. 17.5.	Wulfnoð (Wulfnoð).
GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge.]			
Type viii.			
228	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠STÆNERIM O ERA Wt. 11.2	Stængrim.
229	" " ANGLOR	✠PVFZIC ON ERA Wt. 11.0.	Wulfsig.
Type xiv.			
230	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠ADA ON ERANTI Wt. 11.3.	Ada.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Motleyer.
231	✠ENV. T RECX: [Pl. XVIII. 3.]	✠GRIM ON GRANTE Wt. 15.5.	Grim.
232	✠ENVT EX ANCL.	✠L-EOFSILE: ON GR-AN Wt. 15.2.	Leafsige.
233	✠ENVT CR-EC. Type xvi.	✠ÆLF-PIC ON GR-AN: Wt. 17.7.	Ælfwig.
234	✠ENVT: RECX: [Pl. XVIII. 4.]	✠EODPINE ON GR-AT Wt. 17.7.	Godwine.
	HÆSTINGA. [Hæstinga.]		
235	✠ENVT RECX AN Type xiv.	✠ÆLFPERD ON HÆS Wt. 13.2.	Ælfweard.
236	✠ENV: T RECX [Pl. XVIII. 5.]	✠BRID ON HÆSTING: Wt. 16.7.	Bril.
	HAMTUNE [Southampton]		
237	✠ENV T REX ANCLORV Type viii.	✠ÆLFPERD ON HAMT Wt. 15.0.	Ælfweard.
238	✠ENV: T RECX [Pl. XVIII. 6.]	✠L-EOFPINE ON HAMT Wt. 15.6.	Leafwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
<p>HEORTFORD. [Hertford.]</p>			
<p><i>Type xvi.</i></p>			
239	✠ENV T REC:	✠DEORSIDE ON HEO Wt. 15.7.	Deorsige.
240	✠ENV T REC	✠LEOFRIC ON HEO: <i>Var. Pellet only in centre of cross.</i> Wt. 15.7.	Leofrie.
241	" R·ECX A	" " HEOR Wt. 15.5.	
242	" REC·X:	✠CEOFRIC ON HEOR Wt. 14.7.	
243	✠ENV T: T REX·	✠LEORIC ON HE·ORT Wt. 17.8.	
244	✠ENV T REX·	" " Wt. 17.4.	
<p>[Pl. XVIII. 7.]</p>			
<p>HEREFORD. [Hereford.]</p>			
<p><i>Type xiv.</i></p>			
245	✠ENV T R EX AN·	✠FLEC·BIFL ON HREN Wt. 18.5.	Fleccid?
246	✠ENV T: R EX A·NE:	✠OR·DR·IC: ON HER·E: Wt. 17.5.	Ordric.
<p>[Pl. XVIII. 8.]</p>			
<p><i>Type xvi.</i></p>			
247	✠ENV T R·EC	✠ELEPH ON HEREF Wt. 18.0.	Elfwise?
248	✠ENV T R·ECX·	✠PVLSIDE ON HERE: Wt. 18.3.	Wulsige (Wulfsgo)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.]</p> <p>Type viii.</p>		
249	†ENVT REX ANEL-O	†EODRIC M ^o HVN (Broken.)	Godric.
	<p>Type xiv.</p>		
250	†ENVT R·EX ANG	†EODL·E OF ON HVNT Wt. 16.5.	Godleof.
251	" RECX A:	†LTEOCDINE ON VN: Wt. 11.8.	Leofwino.
252	†ENVT: RE·X AN	†PVNSIDE: O VNTDNE Wt. 15.3.	Wynsige.
	[Pl. XVII 9.]		
	<p>HYDA. [Hythe.]</p> <p>Type viii.</p>		
253	†ENVT REX ANGLORVM	†ÆLFINE OL HYDA Wt. 14.2.	Sawine.
	[Pl. XVIII. 10.]		
	<p>LÆFES. [Leaves.]</p> <p>Type viii.</p>		
254	†ENVT. REX· ANGLORV:	†CODEFRED: N LE Wt. 20.0.	Godfred.
255	†ENVT: REX: ANGLORV	†LEOFNDD M LÆP Wt. 20.6.	Leofnodd.
	[Pl. XVIII 11.]		
	<p>Type xiv.</p>		
256	†ENVT = REEX A	†ÆLFPERD ON LÆPE Wt. 15.7.	Ælfweard.
257	†ENVT· REX AN	†COLLIN: ON LÆP Wt. 13.1	Collin (= Colling?)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
258	†ENV T R·EX A:	†GODEFRID O LÆPE Wt. 16 G.	Godefrið.
259	†ENV T RECX AN	†LEOFA ON LÆPEE· Wt. 15 0.	Leofa.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
260	†ENV T REC:	†EDPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 16 0.	Edwine.
261	†ENV T RECX·.	†GODEFRID ON LÆPE Wt. 17 6.	Godefrið.
262	" R·ECX·.	" " LVÆ Wt. 14 2	
LAG. [Lancaster?]*			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
263	†ENV T REX ANELOR	†ÆD· PINE O LÆC (Oxid soil.) Wt. 9 0	Æðelwine.
264	" " ANELOR·	†GODPINE O LÆC Wt. 12 0.	Godwine.
LANCPORT. [Langport.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
265	†ENV T REX ANELOR	†GODPINE ON LANP (Chipped.)	Godwine.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
266	†ENV T RECX AN	†EDRIC ON LANEPOR· Wt. 13 8.	Edric
[Pl. XVIII. 12.]			
LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.]			
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
267	†ENV: T REC:	†ÆGELPIC ON L·EHR· Wt. 12 5.	Ægelwig.

* So attributed by Hildebrand, but very possibly for LANÇ = Langport.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
268	✠CNVT: RECX A [PL XVIII. 13.]	✠PVLNOD ON LEHR Wt 17 6.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð).
269	✠CNV T REC: LEIGECEASTER, Etc [Chester.]	✠PVLSTAN ON L-EHR Wt 16 2.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
Type viii.			
270	✠CNVT REX ANGLORV [PL XVIII. 14.]	✠ÆLFNOD ON LEI Wt 20 0.	Ælfnoð.
271	✠CNT REX ANGLORVM Var. Pellet before head.	✠ÆLFSI ON LEI Wt 18 0.	Ælfsige.
272	" " " " " " " " " " " " Var. Pellet before " head.	✠ÆLFSIC ON LEI Wt 20 2.	
273	✠CNVT " " " "	✠ÆDERIC ON LEC Wt 20 0.	Æðeric (= Æðelric).
274	" " " " " "	✠ÆDRIC ON LE CE Wt 21 7.	
275	" " ANGLORVM	✠ÆLESI ON LECE Wt 15 3.	Alcsi(?) (= Alfsig or Ælfsig?).
276	" " ANGLORV	✠CROFL ON LEI Wt 14 2.	Crofl.
277	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠ELEFINE ON LEC (Chipped.)	Elfwine.
278	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVM	✠ELEFINE O LEC Wt 20 3	
279	" " " " " " " " " " " " Var. Before head, " ; behind, " .	" " " " " " " " " " " " Wt 17 0	
280	✠CNVT " " " "	✠GODRIC ON L-EC Wt 20 1.	Godric.
281	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠GODFINE ON LE - Wt 15 5	Godwine.
282	" " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " ON LEI Wt 16 2	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
283	†ENVT REX ANGLORVM Var. Before head, ∴ behind, pellet.	†EYNLEOF ON LEG Wt. 17.3.	Gunleof.
284	" " ANGLORV	" " Wt. 21.0.	
285	†ENVT REX ANGLORVM	†LEOFENOD ON LEI Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 15.0.	Leofnoð.
286	†ENVT REX ANGLORV	" " Wt. 16.3.	
287	" " ANGLORVM	†LEOFFINE ON LEG Wt. 21.8.	Leofwino.
288	" " ANGLORV.	†LIFIE ON LEEI Wt. 14.6.	Lifinc.
289	" " ANGLORV	†LIPINE ON LEG Wt. 16.2.	Liwine (= Liofwine?).
290	†ENVT " ANGLORVM	†MÆLSVØA ON LEI Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 17.3.	Macsuða(n).
291	" " ANGLORV.	†SPARTIC ON LEI Wt. 20.4.	Swartinc.
292	†ENVT " "	†SPARTIN ON LEG Wt. 20.0.	
293	†ENVT " ANGLORV:	†SPEGEN ON LEG Wt. 19.5.	Swegen.
294	†ENVT " ANGLOR	†TROTAN ON LEG Wt. 16.5.	Trotan
295	" " ANGLORV:	†TROTAN ON LEI Wt. 16.0.	
Type xiv.			
296	†ENVT REX AN	†ELFSIDE ON L-EICE Wt. 15.5.	Elfsige.
297	" " "	" " " Wt. 17.2.	
298	" REX A	†CEOLMOD ON LEIC Wt. 12.5.	Ceolnoð.
299	" REX AN	†CROC ON L-EICE-S: Wt. 13.5.	Croc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
300	†ENVT REX AN	†COOPINE ON L·EIC: Wt 178	Godwine.
Type xvii.			
301	†ENVT· REX AN	†COLBEIN ON LEICE Wt 170.	Colbein.
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
Type viii.			
302	†ENVT REX ANGLORVM	†ÆLFNOÐ MO LIN Wt 130.	Ælfnoð
303	" " ANGLORVI	†ÆDELMÆR MO LIN Wt 162.	Ætelmar.
304	" " ANGLORV:	†ÆDELNOÐ MO LIN Wt 214.	Æðelnoð.
305	" " ANGLORV	†COOPINE M·O LIN Wt 135	Godwine.
306	" " "	†GRIMETEL MO LIN Wt 160.	Grimefel
307	" " ANGLORVI	†LEOFRIE MIO LINGO Wt 221.	Leofrie.
308	" " ANGLORV	†LEOPINE MIO LINGO Wt 152.	Leofwine
309	" " ANGLORVI	†MATEDAN MO LIN (Chipped.)	Mateðan?
310	" " ANGLORV	†OXFERÐ MO LIN. (Broken)	Oseferð.
311	" " ANGLORV: Far. Behind bust, cross pattee.	†SVMERLO MO LIN Far. Pellet in field. Wt 157.	Sumerleða (Sumerleda, &c.)
312	" " ANGLORVI	†SVNEG: OO MO LIN Wt 207.	Sunegod (= Godsuns?)
Type xii.			
313	†ENVT REX AN	†VL·F ONLINCONLINE Wt 157.	Ulf.
[Pl XVIII 15]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
314	✠CNVT REX AN	✠ÆDELMER ON LINE: Wt. 14.5.	Ædelmær.
315	" " A	✠GUSTIN ON LICOLNE Wt. 14.1.	Gustin (= Iustin).
316	✠CNVT R EX ANG:	✠IVSTELEN ON LINE: Wt. 17.0.	Iustegen.
317	✠CNVT: EX ANG:	✠IVSTEIN ON LINEOL Wt. 17.0.	Iustein (= Iustegen).
318	✠CNVT REX AN	✠LEOFINE ON LINEOL (Fragmenta.)	Leofine.
319	✠CNVT: EX ANG:	✠LEOFINE MO LINEOL Wt. 18.0.	
320	✠CNVT REX AN	✠LEOFINE ON LINEOL Wt. 14.3.	Leofwine.
321	✠CNVT REX AN	✠LEODAN ON LINEVL Wt. 13.0	Leodan.
322	✠CNVT REEX A	✠LIOFHEM O L·ILEOLILE: Wt. 14.5.	Liofhen (= Liofhelm?).
323	✠CNVT R: EX ANG:	✠OSFERD MO LINEOL Wt. 15.0.	Oskerð.
324	✠CNVT: EX A..	✠[OSL]AC MO LINEOLN (Broken)	Oslac?
325	✠CNVT: EX ANG	✠SVMERLIDA MO LI Wt. 17.0.	Sumerlida
326	✠CNVT: EX ANG	✠SVMERL·IDAN ON L·IN Wt. 17.0	
327	✠CNVT R: EX ANG:	✠SVMERLIDA MO LINE Wt. 15.0.	
328	" R EX ANG	✠PVLFINE ON LINE Wt. 15.3	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
329	✠CNV T R·EX	✠ÆLFNOD ON LINE: Wt. 16.7.	Ælfnod.
330	✠CNV T REX	✠CNVT ON LINEOLN Wt. 17.0	Cnut.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
831	✠ENV T REC:	✠COLGRIM ON LIN Wt 17.2.	Colgrim.
832	✠ENV T RECX	" " Wt 17.2.	
833	✠ENVT ·RECX·	✠COLRIM ON LINC Wt 18.2.	
834	✠ENVT ·R·ECX:	✠CRINA ON LINCOL: Wt 17.8.	Crina (Crinan).
835	" ·R·ECX:	✠GODRICSPOT ON LIN Wt 17.2.	Godric and Swot (or Spot).
836	✠ENV ·T RECX:	✠LEOPINE ON LIN Wt 17.0.	Leofwine.
837	✠ENV ·T REX.	" O LINCOL Wt 18.0.	
838	✠ENV T REX	✠LEOPINE ON LINC Wt 12.5.	
839	✠ENVT RECX·	✠LIFINE ON LINC Wt 17.5.	Lifine.
840	✠ENV ·RECX·	" " LINCOLN Wt 16.7.	
841	✠ENV T EC·	✠MATOEN ON LIN: Wt 16.9.	Mattan (cf. Matetan)
842	✠ENVT ·RECX·	✠MATOEN ON LINC: Wt 17.3.	
843	✠ENV ·T REX	✠OSLAC ON LINC: Wt 16.4.	Oslac.
844	✠ENVI ·T REC:	✠SPART ON LINCOL: Wt 15.6.	Swart.
845	✠ENVT ·RECX A	✠SPEARTA ON LINC Wt 17.2.	Swearfa.
846	✠ENV ·T REC·	✠SPARTINE ON LIN Wt 17.0.	Swartine, Sweartine, &c.
847	✠EN T REC·	✠SPEARTINE ON LI Wt 17.6.	
848	✠ENV ·T REC·	✠SPERTINE ON LIN Wt 17.2.	
849	✠ENV ·T REC.	✠SPEARTBRAND LI Wt 17.2.	Swearthrand or Swerte- brand

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
350	†ENV · T REX:	†SPERTEBRAND ON L Wt. 17·2.	.
351	†ENV · T REC·	†SPERTEBR ON L·I· Wt. 17·2.	
352	†ENV T ·RECX	†PEDDES ON LINCOL Wt. 16·1.	Weddes.
353	†ENV T ·RECX·	†PVL·BERN ON L·INC: Wt. 15·6.	Wulbern.
354	" "	†PVLFRIC ON LINC Wt. 16·4.	Wulfrie.
355	" ·RECX:	†PVLFPINE ON LIN Wt. 17·7.	Wulfwine.
Type xvii			
356	†ENV T REX AN	†OGERIN ON LINCOL Wt. 17·9.	Oðgrim
LUNDENE. [London.]			
Type viii			
357	†ENV T REX ANGL	†BORSTIG M LVND Wt. 21·3.	Borstig.
358	" " ANGLOR	†BRIHPOL·D LVN Wt. 21·5.	Brihtwold.
359	" " ANGLOR·	†BRVMAN LVNDI Wt. 21·6.	Bruman.
360	" " ANGLO·	†EADMYND ·O·LVNDI Wt. 13·0.	Eadmund.
361	" " ANGLORV	†EADNOD. ONLVNDEI Wt. 15·5.	Eadnoð.
362	" " ANGLOR	†EADPERD LVND Wt. 16·3.	Eadwerd.
363	" " "	†EADPIN O LVND Wt. 14·8.	Eadwine.
364	" " ANGLO	†EADPINE ONLVNDE· Wt. 11·6.	
365	" RETX ANGLOR	†EADPOLD O LVN Wt. 19·6.	Eadwold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monger.
366	✠ENVT REX ANELO	✠EADWOLD N LVND WL 152.	
367	" " ANELOR	✠ELEDINE ON LVND WL 130	Elfwine.
368	" " ANELOR	✠ELFWI ON LVNDENE: (Pierced.)	
369	" " ANELO:	✠FREDI ON LVND WL 218	Freð(e).
370	" " ANELOR	✠GODMAN ON LVNDE: WL 134.	Godman.
371	" " ANEL	✠GODRIC ON LVNDE: WL 162.	Godric.
372	" " ANELOR:	✠LEOFSTAN LVN WL 216.	Leofstan.
373	" " ANELORV	✠LIFING MD LVN WL 214.	Lifinc.
	(Pl. XIX. 1.)		
374	" " ANELO:	✠LIFING ON LVND WL 134.	
375	" " ANELORVM	✠LIOTFINE O LVND (Oxidised.)	Elf wine.
376	" " ANELO	✠OSVLF ON LVND: WL 161.	Oswulf.
377	" " ANELOR	✠OSVLF: ON LVND WL 165.	
378	" " ANELO:	✠OSVLF ON LVND: WL 113.	
379	" " ANELORV	✠OSVLF ON LVNDE: WL 150	
380	" " ANELOR	✠PVLFRIC LVND WL 220.	Wulfreic.
381	" " ANELOR	✠PVLMIOD LVND WL 202.	Wulfmod (or Wulfmod 37)
	Type XIV.		
382	✠ENVT REX A:	✠WELPERD ON LVN WL 132.	Welferd.
383	" " "	✠WELPINE ON LVN: WL 137.	Welfine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
384	✠CNV T: REEX A:	✠ÆGELPINE ON LVN: Wt. 130.	
385	✠CNVT R·EC·X A:	✠ÆCFRYE ON LVNDE: Wt. 135.	Ægfrýo?
386	✠CNVT RECX A	✠ÆLFÆR ON LVND Wt. 135.	Ælfgar.
387	✠CNV T RECX A:	" " LVNDN Wt. 161.	
388	✠CNV. REX ANG	✠ÆL·FRIG ON LVNDE Wt. 172	Ælfrie.
389	✠CNVT. RECX A:	✠ÆLEPERD ON LVND: Wt. 160.	Ælfwerd.
390	✠C·NVT REX ANG	✠ÆL·PER·D ON LVNDE Wt. 160.	
391	✠CNVT RECX A	✠ÆLEPIC ON LVNDE: Wt. 152.	Ælfwig.
392	✠CNVT: REX ANG.	✠ÆL·FPIG: ON LVD·ENE Wt. 161.	
393	✠CNVT R·ECX.	✠ÆL·FPIG ON LVND: Wt. 132.	
394	✠CNVT: RECX A	✠BRIHTMÆR ON LVN Wt. 136.	Brihtmar.
395	" RECX A.	✠BRVNÆR DN LVN Wt. 136	Drungar.
396	✠CNV T R·EX AN·	✠BRVNINC ON LVN· (Chipped)	Druninc.
397	✠CNVT RECX A.	" " LVND Wt. 156	
398	✠CNV: T REX AN	✠EADPOLO ON LVND: Wt. 162.	Eadwold.
399	✠CNVT RECX A:	✠EDLÆR ON LVND: Wt. 151.	Edgar.
400	" " A=	" " LVNDEN Wt. 155.	
401	" " AN	✠EDRIC ON LVNDE· Wt. 160.	Edric.
402	" R·ECX A	✠EDPNII ON LVND: Wt. 117.	Edwinc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Notes.
403	✠ENVT: EX ANG	✠ETSIKE ON LVNDEN WL 143.	Edige (Edige).
404	✠ENVT EX ANGLA	✠GODDERE ON LVND WL 100.	Godhere (Godhere).
405	✠ENVT REEX A	✠GODERE DN LVDE: WL 136.	
406	" " A	✠GODRIC DN LVNDEN WL 106.	Godric or Gedric.
407	✠EVNTN RINTE	✠GODRIC ON LVND: WL 134.	
408	✠ENVT REL: A	✠GOTRIC ON LVNDNI WL 110.	
409	✠ENVTN: RIX A	" " WL 128.	
410	✠ENV REEX AN	✠GODPINE ON LVND WL 109.	Godwine.
411	✠ENV-T: REEX A:	✠LEOFSTAN DN LVN WL 157.	Leofstan.
412	✠ENVT REEX A.	✠LEOFSTAN ON LVND: WL 152.	
413	✠EENVT R EX ANGL	✠LEGFINE ON LVLD WL 152.	Leofine.
414	✠ENVT REEX A	✠LEGFINE ON LVN: WL 152.	
415	" " REEX A	" " ON LVN: WL 151.	
416	✠ENVT REX A:	" " ON LVN WL 115.	
417	✠ENVT REX AN	✠LEOFFOLD ON LVN WL 112.	Leofold.
418	" " REEX A	✠LIFINE ON LVNDEN WL 143.	143.
419	" " A:	✠LIFINE ON LVND: WL 114.	Leofine.
420	✠GODDE REEX	✠GODDE REEX WL 111.	Godde.
421	✠ENVT REX AN	✠GODDE REEX WL 111.	Godde.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
422	†CNVT REX π	†PYNſICE ON LVN Wt. 15 2.	Wynsige
423	†CNV T R·E·C·X:	†PYNſTAN ON LVN: Wt. 15 3.	Wynstan.
HALFPENNY.			
421	†CNVT...	..... N LVNDN Wt. 7 5	
Type xvi.			
425	†CNV T REXX:	†ÆELPINE ON LVN Wt. 16 6.	Ægelwine
426	" RECX	†ÆELPIC ON LVND Wt. 16 0.	Ælfwig.
427	†CNV ·T E·C·X.	" " LVND: Wt. 16 6.	
428	†CNV ·T REX:	†ÆELPINE " LVND. Wt. 11 3.	Ælfwino.
429	†CNV T RECX	†ÆELPINE ON LVND: Wt. 16 0.	
430	" "	†BRIHTMÆR O LV Wt. 15 6.	Brihtmar.
431	†CNV ·T RECX	†BRVNEAR ON LV: Wt. 17 2.	Brungar or Bryngar.
432	†CNV T RECX	†BRVNEAR ON LVN Wt. 15 7.	
433	" RECX	†BRVHEAR ON L Wt. 17 5.	
434	†CN·AT REX.	†BRVNMAN O LVND Wt. 15 0.	Brunman.
435	†CNV T RECX	†EADPOLD ON LV Wt. 17 2.	Eadwold.
436	†CNV T RECX	†EDRED ON LVND: Wt. 16 2.	Edred.
437	†CNV ·T RECX	" " LVND Wt. 18 5.	
438	†CNV T RECX	" " LVNDE Wt. 17 0.	
439	" REC	†EDPERD " Wt. 17 8.	Edwerd.

No.	Observed.	Latency.	Mayer.
410	÷ENV T REE:	÷EOPINE ON LVD: WL 113.	Edwards
411	" REEX	" " LVND: WL 173.	
412	" " "	÷COOMAN ON LVN WL 160.	Golanus, Gelman, &c.
413	÷ENVT REE·X:	÷COOEMAN ON LV: WL 159.	
414	÷ENVT· REEX	÷COOMAN ON LVND WL 168.	
415	÷ENV T REEX	÷COMAN ON LVND: WL 171	Geman (=Gulman).
416	÷ENV T REEX	÷COORE ON LVN WL 161.	Gabe
417	÷ENV T REE·	" " LVND: WL 119.	
418	÷ENV T REEX	÷COORE ON LVND WL 155.	
419	÷ENV T REE·	÷COORE ON LVND WL 157.	Gabe
420	÷ENV T REEX	" " LVND WL 162.	
421	÷ENV T RE·X:	÷LEOFREO ON LVND WL 158.	Edwards
422	÷ENV T RE(EX)	" O LVND: WL 162.	
423	÷ENV T REEX	÷LEOFFINE ON LVND WL 161.	Edwards
424	" REE	÷LEOFFOLO ON LV WL 176.	Edwards
425	÷ENV T REE	÷LEOFFOLD ON LV WL 160.	
426	÷ENV T REE	÷LEOFFOLD ON LVND WL 171.	Edwards
427	" REEX	" ON LVND WL 171.	
428	÷ENV T REE	" " LVND: WL 169.	
429	÷ENV T REE	÷LEOFFOLD ON LV WL 171.	Edwards

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
460	†ENV [Y] REEX	†PYN SIDE ON LVN Wt. 168.	Wynigo.
461	†ENV T REEX	†PYN SIDE ON LVND; Wt. 156.	
462	†ENV T REEX	†PYN SIGIE ON LV Wt. 163.	
		Type xii.	
463	†ENVT REX:	†BRVNEAR ON LVND; Wt. 159.	Brungar.
464	†ENVT R EEX AN;	" " LVNDE; Wt. 157.	
		[Pl. XIX. 2.]	
465	" REE†	†PVL FRED ON LVNDEN Wt. 147.	Wulfred.
		Type xix.	
466	†ENVTE RER X.	†ÆLFREO ON LVNDE Wt. 170.	Ælfred.
		[Pl. XIX. 3.]	
		Type xx.	
467	†ENVT REEX A	†BRVNMAN ON LVND Wt. 176.	Drunman.
		[Pl. XIX. 4.]	
468	†ENVT:REEX A.	†PVLGAR ON LVNDEN Wt. 153.	Wulgar (Wulfgar)
		MÆLDUNE.* (Maldon)	
		Type viii.	
469	†ENVT REX ANGLOR	†GEOOPINE MEL Wt. 213.	Godwine.
		Type xiv.	
470	†ENV T REEX:	†GODERE ON MÆLD Wt. 162.	Godere.

* It is not possible to distinguish with certainty between the mints Maldon and Mahnesbury. See Introduction.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
MEALMESBYRIG. [Malmesbury]			
Type viii.			
471	✠ENVT REX ANGLORVM [Pl. XIX. 5.]	✠BREHSTAN ON MEXL WL 227.	Brenstan (cf. Brunstan).
472	" " ANGLORVM	✠BRYNIN ON MEXLE WL 200.	Bruning.
NORDPIC. [Norwich.]			
Type xiv.			
473	✠ENVT R EX ANGL	✠RIENVL F ON NORDI WL 158.	Rienulf.
Type xvi.			
474	✠ENV R EX	✠MANA ON NORD WL 172	Mana.
475	✠ENVT RECX	✠SIRIE ON NORD WL 152	Sirie (=Sithrie?)
Type xvii.			
476	✠ENV T REX ANG	✠LEOFFINE ON NORPIC WL 178.	Leofwine.
477	✠ENV RECX ANG	✠MANN ON NORRED WL 159	Mann.
OXENAFORD. [Oxford.]			
Type viii.			
478	✠ENVT REX ANGLORVM	✠ÆDELRIE ON OXSN WL 173.	Ædelric
479	" " ANGLORVM	✠BRIHTFINE ON OXE WL 221	Brithwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
480	✠CNVT RE✠ ANELO RVM	✠GODMAN ON OXN Wt. 17 5.	Godman.
481	✠CNVT R-EX ANELO RVM:	✠GODPINE ON O-XSEN Wt. 20 9.	Godwine.
482	" " ANELO RVM	✠WULMÆR ON OXSEN Wt. 21 0.	Wulfmær (Wulfmær).
483	" " ANELO RVM	" " OXSEN Wt. 20 2.	
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
484	✠CNVT R-EX ANG	✠ALFPOLD ON OEXE Wt. 17 5	Alfwold.
485	✠CNV T REEX A:	✠GODPINE: ON OEXA Wt 10 0.	Godwine.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
486	✠CNV T RE:	✠ALFPOLD ON OE Wt 17 8	Alfwold.
487	" REX:	✠LIFINE ON OE✠: Wt 18 0.	Lifina.
488	✠CN AT REX	" " OXEN Wt 17 7.	
489	✠CNVT: REEX:	✠LIFINE ON OEXEN Wt. 17 7.	
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
490	✠CNV T REX:	✠EDPIC ON ON OEXEN Wt. 15 5.	Edwig.
<p>RICYEBYRIG. [Richborough?]</p>			
<i>Type xviii.</i>			
491	✠INVT RNE✠ AIELORV	✠CNOFLN EN RIC Wt 11 5	Cæfela?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	ROFECCEASTER. [Rochester.]		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
492	✚ ENV · R · ECX ·	✚ COOPINE ON ROFE WL 148.	Godwine.
	RUMENEA. [Romney.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
493	✚ ENV T REX ANCLOR	✚ ÆLFPIRD RVI WL 230. [Pl. XIX. 7.]	Ælfwerd.
494	" " ANCL	✚ ÆOFFINE ON RVMN WL 140.	Leafwine.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
495	✚ ENV T RECX :	✚ ÆOFFINE ON RII WL 147.	Leafwine.
	SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
496	✚ ENV T REX ANCLORV	✚ ÆLRIE ON SÆCÆ WL 126	Ælric (Ælfelc)
497	" " ANCLORVM	✚ ÆLFINE ON SÆFTE WL 235	Ælfine (Ælfwine)
498	" R EX ANGLORVM	✚ ÆLVEA ON ÆSCEFTES WL 188	Leofa
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
499	✚ ENV T RECX X	✚ GODA ON SCEFTESB WL 155	Goda.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
500	✠ENV T RECX	✠LODX ON SCEPT. Wt. 162.	Goda.
501	✠ENVT: R·ECX.	" ONN SCEPT Wt. 163.	
	SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
502	✠ENVT REX ANGLO	✠CRINX SCROBR Wt. 178.	Criana.
503	" " ANGLORV.	✠ETSIG ON SRO: Wt. 143.	Etsige (Edsige).
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
504	✠ENVT R·ECX. A	✠BRVNCAR ON S·R·O: Wt. 172.	Brungar.
505	✠ENV: T RECX A	✠ETSIGE ON S·R·O: Wt. 170	Etsige (Edsige).
506	✠ENV·T R·ECX A:	✠PVL·FRED ON S·R·O: Wt. 172	Wulfred.
	[Pl. XIX. 8.]		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
507	✠ENVT: RECX	✠PVLFMAER ONN SCR Wt. 166	Wulfmaer.
	SEREBYRIG. [Salisbury.]		
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
508	✠ENV: T R·ECX.	✠PINSTAN ON SERE Wt. 167.	Winstan.
509	✠ENVT: R·EX A:	✠PINSTAN: ON SER EB Wt. 169.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
ROFCEASTER. [Rochester]			
Type xvi.			
492	✠ ENV · R · EIX ·	✠ GODPINE ON ROFE WL 118.	Godwine.
RUMENEA. [Romney.]			
Type viii.			
493	✠ ENV T REX ANCLOR [M. XIX 7.]	✠ ELFPIRD RV WL 230.	Elfward.
494	" " ANCL	✠ LEOFFINE ON RVM WL 110.	Leafwine.
Type xvi.			
495	✠ ENV T REX :	✠ L · EOFFINE ON RII WL 117.	Leafwine.
SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]			
Type viii.			
496	✠ ENV T REX ANCLORY	✠ ELRIC ON SEEN WL 126	Elric (Ælfric)
497	" " ANCLORVM	✠ ELFINE ON SEFTE WL 235.	Elfwine (Ælfwine).
498	" R · EX ANCLOR RVM	✠ LVEA ON ÆSCFTE WL 188	Lufa.
Type x.v.			
499	✠ ENV T REX ·	✠ GODA ON SCEFTESB WL 155.	God.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	Type xvi.		
500	†ENV T REEX	†LOOK ON SCEPT. Wt. 162.	Geda.
501	†ENVT: R·EEX.	" ONN SCEPT Wt. 163	
	SCRODESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]		
	Type viii.		
502	†ENVT REX ANELO	†CRIMX SCROBR Wt. 178	Crinna.
503	" " ANELORV.	†ETSIE ON SRO: Wt. 143.	Hulgo (Halsig).
	Type xvi.		
501	†ENVT R·EEX. A	†BRVNEAR ON S·R·O: Wt. 172.	Drungar.
503	†ENV. T REEX A	†ETSIE ON S·R·O: Wt. 170	Hulgo (Halsig).
506	†ENV T REEX A.	†PVL·FRED ON S·R·O: Wt. 172	Wulfred.
	[Pl. XIX. 8]		
	Type xvi.		
507	†ENVT. REEX	†PVLFM·ER ONN SER Wt. 166.	Wulfmar.
	SEREBYRIG. [Salisbury.]		
	Type xiv.		
508	†ENV. T REEX.	†PINSTAN ON SERE Wt. 167.	Winstan.
509	†ENVT: R·EX A:	†PINSTAN: ON SER ·EB Wt. 169.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
510	✠ CNV T REX:	✠ ÆLFRED ON SERE WL 153.	Ælfred.
511	✠ CNV T REX:	✠ GODPINE ON SER. WL 163.	Godwine.
512	✠ CNVT RECX AN...	✠ GODPINE ON SERE: WL 115.	
	[PL XIX. 9.]		
513	✠ CNV T RE·CX	✠ GOLDVS ON SER. WL 167.	Goldas.
	SIDESTEBYRIG. [Sibbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
514	✠ CNVT REX ANGLORVM	✠ LEOPINE ON SIDE WL 197.	Loofwine.
	[PL XIX. 10.]		
	SNOTINGHAM. [Nottingham]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
515	✠ CNVT REX AVELO RVM	✠ BLACEMAN MO SNO WL 181	Blaceman or Blacaman.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
516	✠ CNV T RECX	✠ BLACEMAN ON SN WL 166.	Blacaman.
	[PL XIX. 11.]		
	STÆNIG. [Steyning]		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
517	✠ CNVT RECX	✠ ECRIE ONN STEC WL 130	Ecrio (= Elic?)
518	" RECX	✠ FRIDPINE ON STÆ: WL 173.	Fritwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
519	✠ENVT ·REEX	✠PIDNA ON STÆNII Wt. 13 7.	Widna (= Widda?)
STANFORD. [Stanford.]			
Type viii.			
520	✠ENVT REX ANELD RVI	✠EDDRIC MIO STA· Wt. 19 0.	Godric.
521	" " ANELDRV	✠EDDPINE MD STA· Wt. 14 0.	Godwine.
522	" " ANELDRVM	" MIO STA· Wt. 21 7.	
523	" " "	✠SPERT MIO STANF Wt. 21 0.	Swerl.
Type xiv.			
524	✠ENVT REEX X	✠ÆISMAN ON STANFO Wt. 15 6.	Ælismán (= Æl-cman?)
525	✠ENV T R·EEX X·	✠ÆDEDSTAN MO STAN Wt. 14 6.	Æðeðstan (= Æðelstan?)
526	✠ENVT R·EEX X·	✠GODPINE ON STAN· Wt. 15 8.	Godwine.
527	" " "	✠LEOFFOLD ON STAN Wt. 17 3.	Leofwold.
Type xvi.			
528	✠ENVT ·REEX	✠EOPERD ON STANFO· Wt. 16 6.	Edwerd.
529	✠ENVT· ·REC·X·	✠GODPINE ONN STAN Wt. 17 5.	Godwine.
530	✠ENV ·T REC✠	✠L·EDFOÆII ON STA Wt. 15 8.	Leofðæn (= Leofdegn?)
531	✠ENV ·T REX	✠LEDFEOEL ON STA Wt. 15 4.	Leofdeæg (Leofdegn).
532	✠ENV T REEX	✠LEOPINE ON STA Wt. 16 0.	Leofwine.
533	✠ENVT ·REEX·	✠LEOPINE ON STAN· Wt. 15 5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
531	✠ENV · T REX:	✠NORVLF ON STAN Wt. 15.0.	Norulf.
535	✠ENV · T REX:	" " STANF Wt. 16.0.	
536	✠ENV T REEX:	✠DVRSTAN ON STX Wt. 15.0	Durstan.
537	✠ENV · T REC:	" " Wt. 17.0.	
538	✠ENVT · REEX.	✠DVSTAN ON STANFOR Wt. 17.0.	
539	✠ENV T REX:	✠DVRVLF ON STAN Wt. 16.2	Durulf.
SUDGEPEORC. [Southwark.]			
Type xiv.			
540	✠ENVT R EX ANE	✠ELFLAR ON SVDE Wt. 16.6	Ælfgar.
Type xvi.			
541	✠ENV T REEX.	✠ELPINE ON SVD Wt. 16.5.	Ælwine (Ælfwine).
542	✠ENVT REC · X N:	✠EOWELPINE ON SV Wt. 14.0.	Ætelwine.
Type xvii.			
543	✠ENV · T RECI	✠EL · FRIC ONN SVDEE Wt. 17.0.	Ælfrie.
TANTUNE. [Taunton.]			
Type viii.			
544	✠ENVT REX ANELOR	✠EDRIC O TANTV Wt. 13.2	Edric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p>TOTANÆS. [Totness.]</p> <p>Type xiv.</p>			
515	✠ CNVT: RE·X AN:	✠ ÆL·FPINE: ON TOTTA· Wt. 18.2.	Ælfwino.
516	✠ CN.V.T REX AN	✠ SÆPINE O·N TOTTA. Wt. 12.0.	Sæwino.
<p>PÆRINCIC. [Warwick.]</p> <p>Type viii.</p>			
517	✠ CNVT REX ANGLORV	✠ LEOPPIN ·O PÆ·RINC. Wt. 21.7.	Leofwino.
518	✠ CNVT· R·EX AN: [Pl. XIX. 12.]	✠ LIFINE: ON PÆ·RINE Wt. 17.4.	Lifino.
519	✠ CNVT R ECX A	✠ LEOPIN ON PÆRIN: Wt. 16.1.	Leofwino.
<p>PECEDPORT. [Watchet.]</p> <p>Type xvi.</p>			
550	✠ CNVT R·ECX ·: [Pl. XIX. 13.]	✠ GODCIL·D ON PECED: Wt. 17.6.	Godcild.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
PELINGAFORD. [Wallingford.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
551	✠ ENV T REX ANGL- RVM	✠ COLEMAN ON PELI WL 163.	Coleman.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
552	✠ ENV · ENV T :	✠ ELFPINE ON PELI WL 175.	Elf wine.
553	✠ ENV : T REX	" " PELIN WL 170.	
554	✠ ENV · T R-EC ·	✠ EDPERD ON PELIN WL 170.	Edwerd.
555	✠ ENV · T REX	✠ LEOFPINE ON PELI WL 173.	Loef wine.
PELMESFORD. [Welmesford.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
556	✠ ENV T REX ANGLORV [PL XIX 14]	✠ MAN ON PELMIXE WL 170.	Man.
PIHRACEASTER or FIGRACEASTER. [Worcester.]			
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
557	✠ ENV T R-EX AN	✠ ELFPINE : ON PIHRA · WL 169.	Elf wine.
558	✠ ENV T REX A ·	✠ AR-NCTE-L · ON PDC · WL 152.	Arncetl.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p>PILTUNE. [Wilton.]</p> <p>Type xvi.</p>			
559	✠ENVT: T REC·X:	✠ÆLFRED ON PILTV Wt. 177.	Alfred
<p>PINCEASTRE. [Winchester]</p> <p>Type viii.</p>			
560	✠ENVT R·EX ANGLORVM	✠ÆLFRED ON PINCESTR Wt. 188.	Alfred
561	✠ENVT RE· ANGLORVM	✠ÆLSIGE ON PINCESTR Wt. 222.	Ælsige
562	" " ANGLORVM	✠ÆLFINE ON PINCESTR Wt. 134.	Ælfine
563	" " ANGLORVM	✠ÆLFOLD ON PINCESTR Wt. 170.	Alfwold
564	" " ANGLORVM	✠BREHTNOD ON PINCESTR Wt. 200.	Brehtnōð (Brithnōð)
565	" R·EX ANGLORVM	✠LEOFSVNV ON PINCESTR Wt. 197.	Leofsunu
566	" REX ANGLORVM	✠ODA ON PINCESTR Wt. 228.	Oda
567	" " ANGLORVM	✠SIGAR ON PINCESTR Wt. 172.	Sigar
568	" " "	✠SIGODIA ON PINCESTR Wt. 156.	Sigodia (= sigboda?).
569	" REX ANGLORVM	✠SPRAFVL ON PINCESTR Wt. 162.	Spraful
570	" R·EX ANGLORVM	✠WILTSIGE ON PINCESTR Wt. 197.	Wiltisige
<p>Type xiv.</p>			
571	✠ENVT RECX AN·	✠ÆLSIGE ON PINCESTR Wt. 155	Ælsige

No.	Location	Entrance	Page
572	†ENVT R EX ANGLO	†ELFSTAN ON PINE WL 172	316a
573	" REX A:	†ELFSTAN ON PIN WL 172	316a
574	" " A	†LEOMAR ON PINE WL 172	316a
575	†ENVT R EX AN	†ELCEPINE ON PINE WL 172	316a
576	†ENVT R EX ANGLO	†LEOPOLD ON PINE 172 WL 172	316a
577	†ENVT R EX A:	†PINE ON PINESTH WL 172	Wido
578	†ENVT R EX ANGLO	†PINE ON PINESTH WL 172	
579	†ENVT R EX AN	†PVLBERN MO PINE WL 170	Waldern
580	†ENVT R EX AIC	" " WL 170	
581	†ENVT R EX ANGLO	†PVLNOD ON PINES WL 171	Waldern (Waldern)
Type xil			
582	†ENVT R EX	†ELCEPIC ON PINE WL 172	316a
583	†ENVT R EX A:	†ELFEN ON PINE WL 171	316a (+ 316a)
584	" " "	" " PINES WL 172	
585	†ENVT R EX	†ELFSIDE ON PINE WL 172	316a
586	†ENVT R EX A:	†GODPINE ON PINE WL 172	Godwine
587	" REX	†GODPINE EXS ON PI WL 172	Godwine *
588	" "	†LEOMAR ON PIN WL 172	Leodmar
589	" "	" " PINE WL 172	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
590	✠CNV·T RECX:	✠SPIL·EMAN ON PIN Wt. 17 8.	Swileman.
591	" "	" " PIN Wt. 17 8.	
592	✠CNV T RECX	✠PVLNOÐ ON PINC· Wt. 13 3.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð)
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
593	✠CNVT REX AN	✠GODEMAN ON PINCE: Wt. 15·1.	Godeman.
594	" " AN	✠GODMAN ON PIN· Wt. 15 5.	
595	" :RECI	✠GOPINE ON PINCE: Wt. 14 6.	Godwine.
596	" REX AN	✠SPILEMANN ON PINCE Wt. 15 0.	Swileman
PINCELCUMB? [Winchcombe.]			
<i>Type vii. var. a.</i>			
597	✠CNVT R·EX ANGLOR [Pl. XIX. 15.]	✠DROPA ON OINCL· Wt. 16·0.	Dropa or Droða
DEODFORD. [Thetford.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
598	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠GODMAN M: DEO Wt. 18 9.	Godman.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
599	✠CNVT RECX A	✠ÆLFPI·NE ON DEO: Wt. 17·7.	Ælfwine.
600	✠CNVT R EX ANGL:	✠ÆLFPI·NE: ON DEODF: Wt. 16 0.	
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
601	✠CNVT ·RECX A	✠ÆLF·PIE ON DEOD: Wt. 16 0	Ælfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. mint.
602	✠ENVT ·R·EE·X.	✠ÆLFINE ON DEO WL 176	
603	" "	✠ÆLFOLD ON DEO: WL 177	Alfwold
604	✠ENVT ·R·EE·X	✠BRVNSTAN ON DE WL 170	Hrunstan
605	" "	" DEOD: WL 173.	
606	✠ENVT ·R·EE·X:	✠RVNSTAN ON DE WL 166.	
607	✠ENVT ·R·EE·X:	✠PINEMAN ON DE: WL 174.	Wineman.
608	✠ENVT ·R·EE·X:	Type xiv. ✠SÆCRIM ON DEOTFO: WL 179	Sægrim.
UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
609	✠ENVT REX ANGLORV	Type i. ✠GIIUOTIEM ON ^COE WL 195.	Uncertain.
610	✠LWVT RE·X ANGL·OR	Type viii. ✠NEOFNIORREN WL 138	Uncertain.
611	... .. Double struck on rev of Type i.	Type xiv. ✠EHOEMDIEK ON MEÐVR: WL 194.	Uncertain.
612	✠ENVT REX AF	✠L·O·O·A ON ·EOP·A· (Chipped)	Loda
613	✠ENVT EX ANGL	✠GOA ON ONCENIT· Far. Two pellets in field. WL 132.	Oda.
614	✠ENI· TI REX N	Type xvi. ✠L·EHOFPMEVIEP WL 142	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
		<i>Type xvii.</i>	
615	✠ENVTꝰ REEF:	✠ENYTEL ON ENETꝰ. Wt. 17 0.	Caytel (= Cytel).
616	✠ENVT REX AN	✠PVLFRIC ON †ECORNEꝰ. Wt. 13 9.	Wulfrio.
		HALFPENNY.	
		<i>Type xvi.</i>	
617	✠.....R·EE·X·.	✠ÆDESTA Wt 9 1.	Æðestan.

* Canterbury?

† York?

HAROLD I.

SLOC. A.D. 1033; DIED A.D. 1010.

Monarchs.

- Ælce* (Norw.).
Ælmar, *Ælmer*, &c. (Bath, Thetf., York).
Ælman (Bosf.).
Ælric (Glouc., Oxf., Shaft., Winchester).
Ælwig (Oxf.).
Ælwinus (Brist., Criccl., Hch., Lanc., Wore., York).
Ælwith (Ipwe.).
Ælro [= *Ælfro*] (York).
Ælro (Cock., Hch., York).
Ælfgar (Dardn.).
Ælmar, see *Ælswine*.
Ælmoð (Idne., Lond.).
Ælfred (Cant., Lond., Salish).
Ælfie or *Ælie* (Cant., Chich., Dorch., Glouc., Lond., Lylf., Norw., Staff., Wallingf., Winchester).
Ælfige (Chesh., Glouc.).
Ælfstan (Wilt., Winchester).
Ælfwald or *Ælfwold* (Lond., Norw., Thetf.).
Ælfward or *Ælfwerd* (Brist., Hant., Lanc., Norw., Winchester).
Ælfæ [= *Ælfæig* or *Ælfwine*] (Cambr.).
Ælfwig or *Ælwig* (Bath, Cambr., Oxf., Thetf., Wallingf., Winchester).
Ælfwine, *Ælwine*, *Alfwine*, &c. (Chesh., Criccl., Derby, Lond., Lylf., Norw., Oxf., Southampton, Staff., Thetf., Wallingf., Winchester; York).
Ælfwold, see *Ælfwald*.
Ælman [= *Ælman*?] (Bosf.).
Ælmer [= *Ælmer*?] (Bath, Oxf.).
Ælmoð, see *Ælmoð*.
Ælie, see *Ælfie*.
Ælwig, see *Ælfwig*.
Ælwine, see *Ælfwine*.
Edan (Winchest.).
Edelcine (Lond., York).
Alf, see *Ælf*.
Alanf [= *Alfstan*?] (Tamer).
Arcl, *Arcl*, or *Arcl* [= *Arclit*?] (Staff., York).
Arclit (Staff., York).
Arclit (Lanc.).
Born or *Borna* (York).
Blacaman (Nott.).
Blacan [= *Blacaman*?] (Derby).
Boga (Dover, Norw.).
Brit or *Brith* (Hant.).
Brithmar, *Brithmar*, &c. (Lond.).
Brithred (Cant.).
Brithric (Crest.).
Brithwine (Buck.).
Braa (Lond.).
Brancar or *Brangar* (Lond.).
Brunman (Lond.).
Brunstan (Fluff., Winchester).
Brunwine, *Brunin*, or *Buricinn* (Staff., Wallingf.).
Cerenan (Lond.).
Cerla (Lanc.).
Cablwine (Cant.).
Cue (Winchest.).
Cille (Chesh.).
Ciarwig (Lond.).
Cinecin (Hant.).
Cineold (Lond.).
Cintan, see *Cunstan*.
Cilman (Oxf.).
Colbrige or *Colbrige*, see *Goldbrige*.
Colgrin (Lond.).
Concin (Lanc.).
Corf, *Corff*, or *Corff* (Lond.).
Cue or *Croe* (Chesh.).
Crucan [= *Crucan*?] (York).
Cunstan or *Cintan* (Dover).
Cyldewine, see *Gyldewine*.
Cyld (Cant.).
Deorug, *Deorug*, &c. (Hert.).
Duddine [= *Duding*] (Lond.).
Dufcan [= *Durcan*?] (York).
Durcan (York).
Edwald, *Edwald*, or *Edwold* (Lond.).
Eðie (Lond.).
Edmer (Exet., Roma.).
Edraed (Lond.).
Edne, *Edrice*, &c. (Hythe, Iinc., Lond., Thetf.).
Edicis [= *Edige*?] (Exet.).
Edwacer (Cambr.).
Edwabl, see *Edwald*.
Edwabl and *Edwabl* (Lond.).
Edward, *Edwerl*, &c. (Leices., Lond., Wallingf.).
Eding, *Eding*, &c. (Lond., Oxf.).

- Særculf* [= *Særcenulf*?] (*Winchest.*)
Uecde or *Uecdee* (*York*)
Ulfel or *Ulfil* (*Leod.*)
Wadde or *Wadde* (*Line*)
Wadell or *Widel* (*Bath*)
Walrafen (*Line*)
Walset (*Line*)
Wamaura (*Leod.*)
Wirtine [= *Swertine*?] (*Derby*)
Widfara (*lsw.*)
Widia, *Wudia*, &c. (*Leod*, *Winchest.*)
Widig or *Widige* (*Leod*, *Winchest.*)
Wilgrim (*Stamf.*)
Winekeig (*Cant*)
Wined (*Cant*)
Winstan (*Salib.*)
Witlos [= *Wadlos*?] (*Line*)
Widrine or *Widring* (*York*)
Wororis (*Line*)
Wudia, *see* *Widia*
Wulburn, *Wulborn*, &c. (*Line*)
Wulcet, *see* *Wulfget*
Wulstine [= *Wulfwine*?] (*York*)
Wulsh (*Derby*)
Wulfine, *see* *Wulfwine*
Wulfget or *Wulcet* (*Line*, *Shrews.*)
Wulfred (*Shrews.*)
Wulfria (*Line*, *Shaft*)
Wulfwerd (*Leod*)
Wulfari or *Wulfale* [= *Wulficig* or *Wulfwine*] (*Cant*, *Hunt*, *Leod.*)
Wulfwine, *Wulfstine*, *Wulfwine*, &c. (*Brist*, *Cant*, *Chest*, *Glouc*, *Hunt*, *Leod*, *Mald*, *Wallingf.*, *York*)
Wulgar [= *Wulfgar*] (*Leod*)
Wulnos [= *Wulfnos*] (*Brist*, *Cant*, *Chest*, *Exet*, *Leic*, *Lincoln*, *Winchest.*)
Wulsi, *Wulsiar*, &c. (*Heref*, *Leod*)
Wulstan [= *Wulfstan*] (*Cant*, *Leod*, *Leic*, "Worins")
Wulward [= *Wulfward*] (*Glouc*)
Wulficig [= *Wulficig*] (*Cant*)
Wulsi [= *Wulficig* or *Wulfwine*] (*Hunt*, *Leod*)
Wulfine, *see* *Wulfwine*
Wynsig [= *Wynsig*] (*Leod*)
Wydia, *see* *Widia*
Wynsig, *Wynsig*, *Wynsig*, &c. (*Leod*)
Wynsig and *Wamanen* (*Leod*)
Wulla (*Leod*)
Worman (*Leod*)
Wudine? (*Leod*)
Wurd? (*Stamf*)
Wurgun (*York*)
Wurdun (*Line*, *Stamf*)
Wurd (*Stamf*)

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type I.

- Bust I., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.
 Cross composed of four ovals, united at their bases by two arches enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XX. 1]

Type 1 var. a.

Same: but of rude work.

Similar: inscription between two circles.



[Ibid., Pl. 2, Type A var. a]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ii.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet: in angles, P A C X. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type E.]

Type iii.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle

Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[See No. 61, p. 313.]

Type iii. var. a.

Similar: in front of bust, sceptre.

| Same.

[See No. 63, p. 314.]

Type iv.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

On short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type D.]

Type iv. var. a

Similar: bust in armour. in front, shield and sceptre.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type D. var. a.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
BADAN. [Bath.]			
Type i.			
1	†H·A·RO LD REX. [Pl. XX. 1.]	†P·E·O·E·LL ON B·A·D·A·N (Pierced.)	Wædell.
Type v. var. c.			
2	†H·A·R OLD REC Var. Two pellets above head.	†P·E·O·E·L· ONN B·A·I Wt. 16.2.	Wædell.
BEDEFORD. [Bedford]			
Type i.			
3	†H·A·R· O·LO REX	†L·E·O·F·D·E·L·E·N ON·B·E·D Wt. 17.0.	LeofSegen.
Type v. var. c.			
4	†H·A·R·O LD REC·X [Pl. XX. 2.]	†Æ·L·L·M·A·N ON B·E·D Wt. 18.5.	Ælلمان.
BRICGSTOF. [Bristol]			
Type v. var. c.			
5	†W·L·O D REC·†	†Æ·L·F·P·E·R·D ONN B·R·I·: Wt. 14.3.	Ælfwerd.
6	†H·A·R OLD RE·:	†Æ·L·F·P·E·R·D ON B·R·I·C Wt. 16.3.	
7	†H·A·R·O LD REC·X	†L·E·O·F·P·I·N·E ON B·R·I·E Wt. 17.0.	Leofwine.
8	†H·A·R·O· OLD REC·:	†S·Æ·P·I·N·E ON B·R·I·C·: Wt. 17.0.	Sæwine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	DOFERAN. [Dover.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
19	†HAR OL·D R:	†EOPINE ONN DOFR: Wt. 14.0.	Edwino.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
20	†HAROL D REC:	†EVIATAN ON DOF: Wt. 14.7.	Cunstan.
	HALFPENNY.		
21	.... OLD REC:	..... N DOFR: Wt. 7.5.	
	EOXECEASTER, Etc. [Exeter]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
22	†HAR·O·L·D·R·EX:	†HERRA ON EEXECC Wt. 16.4.	Herra.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
23	†HAR OLD REX	†EDIER ONECXE Wt. 16.5.	Edmar.
24	†HPO LOD REC	L·EOPDINE ON E† Wt. 13.8.	Leofwine.
	EOFERFIG. [York.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
25	†HARO: LD REX.	†DYFACAN ON EOFR Wt. 17.5.	Dufacan (=Duracan?).
26	†H·AR· OLD R·	†SPELEN ON EOFER Wt. 16.8.	Swegen.
27	†HAR OLD RE	†PIDIRPINE ON EO: Wt. 16.0.	Widirwinno (cf. Wifering)

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyet.
<i>Type v.</i>			
28	✠HAR OLD REC	✠ÆL-FERE DN EOE Wt. 16.0.	Ælfere.
29	✠HAR. OLD RÆ	✠SP.EGLII DN EOE Wt. 14.8.	Swegen?
[Pl. XX. 4.]			
30	✠HAR OLD REX	✠VCEOE DNEOFE Wt. 16.2	Uccode.
31	✠HAR OLD REX	✠PIÐERING: ONED Wt. 17.7.	Wiðering.
<i>Type v. var. c</i>			
32	✠HAR. OLD REC	✠ODIN DN Eofer Wt. 17.4.	Oðin.
33	✠HAR. O. LD REC✠	✠SEVLA D N Eofer: Wt. 17.8.	Scula.
34	✠NXRO LD RE✠	✠SEVLA D. N EOPEN Wt. 18.8.	
35	✠HAR OLD REC:	✠DYRERIM ON EO Wt. 17.8.	Dargrim.
GIPESFIG. [Ipswich.]			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
36	✠HAROL D REX:	✠ELBRIHT ON EII Wt. 15.4	Elbriht.
37	✠HARO: LD REX.	PIÐFARA ON EIP: Wt. 17.7.	Wiðfara.
[Pl. XX. 5.]			
GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
38	✠HAR. OL D REX	✠EDPA. CER ON GRANT Wt. 17.0.	Edwacer.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
33	<p><i>Type v. var. c.</i></p> <p>† HARO LD REX</p>	<p>† ÆLFPIG ON E:RAN Wt. 17.6.</p>	Ælfwig.
40	<p>† HARO LD REX</p>	<p>HÆSTINGA. [Hastings.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>† ÆLFPERD ON HÆST Wt. 17.4.</p> <p>[Pl. XX. 6.]</p> <p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p>	Ælfwerd.
41	<p>† HAROL D REX</p>	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>† ÆLFPINE ON HAMTV. Wt. 17.8.</p>	Ælfwine.
42	<p><i>Type v. var. c.</i></p> <p>† HARO LO REX</p>	<p>† ÆGPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 17.4.</p> <p>LÆFES. [Lewes.]</p> <p>LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.]</p>	Gowino (Godwine).
43	<p><i>Type v.</i></p> <p>† HARO LO REX:</p>	<p>† PYLSTAN ON LEH Wt. 14.5.</p>	Walstan (Wulfstan).

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Monogram
LEIGECEASTER, Etc. [Chester]			
Type i.			
41	✠ HAR OLO REX	✠ ÆLFSELE ON LEICE: WL 165.	Ælfsege.
43	✠ HAR OLO REX	✠ ÆLEPINE ON LEICE: WL 171.	Ælfwine (Ælfwine).
[PL XX. 7.]			
46	✠ HAR OLO REX	✠ LEOPRIC ON LECIE WL 172.	Leofwig.
Type v. var. c.			
47	✠ HAR OLD REC	✠ LEOPNOD ON LEIC WL 174.	Leofnoð.
48	" " REX	✠ PVLPNE: ON LEIC WL 178.	Wulfwine (Wulfwine).
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
Type i.			
49	✠ HAR OLD REX	✠ CONRIH ON LINCOL WL 170.	Conrin.
50	✠ HAR OLD REX	✠ SPARF ON LINCOLN: WL 177.	Earna.
[PL XX. 8.]			
Type v. var. c.			
51	✠ HARO LD RECX	✠ GODRIC ON LIN WL 170.	Godric.
52	✠ HAR OLD RE	✠ LIADRASFEN LINC WL 155.	Lindrafen?
53	✠ HAR OLO REX.	✠ SPARTINE O LINC WL 157.	Swartice.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
54	†HARDO D REX:	†PORORIE O: LINE Wt. 15.0.	Wororie?
55	†HARD: LD REX	†PYLBARN O LINE: Wt. 10 G.	Wulborn.
LUNDENE. [London.]			
Type i.			
56	†HAR OLD RE	†ELFNOÐ ON LVND: Wt. 15.2.	Ælfnoð.
57	†HAROLD REX.	†CÆRENAN ON LVD. Wt. 16.2.	Cærenan.
58	†HAR OLD RE	†GODPINE DN LVNDE: Wt. 15.7.	Godwine.
59	†HAR OLD "	†GOLDSIDE ON LVN Wt. 15.8.	Goldsige.
60	†HAR OLD REX:	†LEOFPINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 17.6.	Leofwine.
[Pl. XX. 2.]			
61	†HAROLD REX	†LEORIC ON LVND: Wt. 17.2.	Leofric.
62	†HAR OLD REX	†P.V.LFPINE ON LVN Wt. 17.6.	Wulfwine.
63	†HAR OLD "	†PVLEAR ON LVNDE Wt. 17.6.	Wulgar.
Type iii.			
64	†NAREII †RE	†OVÐNEAR ON LV Wt. 20.0.	Onðnear (= Onðencarl?).
 			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
65	✠HAR: DLO REFX	✠LEIFINE OII LVND Wt. 115	Lifing.
			
<i>Type v. var. b.</i>			
66	✠HARO LD REC.	✠BRIHTMÆR O LV Wt. 155. [Pl. XX. 10.]	Brighthmar.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
67	✠HAR OLO REC	✠BRVNEAR ON LV Wt. 136.	Druncar or Drungar.
68	" " "	VJ NO RADNVRB. Wt. 163.	
69	✠HAR O LO RECX	✠CORFF OMN: LVN Wt. 140.	Corff.
70	✠HARO: LD "	✠EDPOLO ON LVN Wt. 172.	Edwold.
71	✠HAR: OLO REX	" " Wt. 155.	
72	✠HARD L O RECX	✠GOD ON LVNDE: Wt. 115.	God.
73	✠HAR DLO RE:	✠GODSIE ON LVN Wt. 115	Godsige (Goldsige).
74	✠HAR DLD REC.	✠LODPINE ON LVN Wt. 168.	Godwine.
75	" " REC	✠LEDOREO ON LVO: Wt. 127.	Leofred or Lufred.
76	" " REC:	✠LIFRED DM LVN Wt. 167 [Pl. XX. 11.]	
77	✠HARO LD RECX	✠LEDFRIC D: LVN Wt. 173.	Leofric

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
78	†HMR: OLO RE	†LEOFRIC ON LVN Wt. 135.	
79	†HAR OLD REC	†LEOFSTAN ON LVN Wt. 160.	Leofstan.
80	†HARO LO REX	†PVNSICE ON L-VND (Partly retrograde and irregular.) Wt. 119.	Wunsige.
HALF PENNY.			
81	†HAR . . . RECX	†RA[OER ON L]VND Wt. 81.	Rader?
NORÐPIC. [Norwich.]			
Type i.			
82	†HAR·OLO REX	†ÆLFFPALO ON NOR· Wt. 176.	Ælfwald or Ælfwold.
83	†HARO·LO RECX	†ÆL·FPOL·O O NORÐPI: Wt. 160.	
Type v. var. c.			
84	†HAR OLD REC	†LEOFFINE O NORD Wt. 147.	Leofwine.
85	†HARO LD REX:	†MÆ·HHTA ON NORD Wt. 147.	Manna.
OXENAFORD. [Oxford.]			
Type v. var. c.			
86	†HARO D REX R·	†LEOFFINE ON O (Pierced.)	Leofwine.
ROFECHESTER. [Rochester]			
Type v. var. c.			
87	†HAR OLO REC	†GODPIN ON R·OC Wt. 127.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]</p> <p><i>Type v. var. c.</i></p>		
88	†HAR·OL D R·EX·	†PVFET· ON SEOB Wt. 165.	Wulfget.
	<p>SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]</p> <p><i>Type v. var. c.</i></p>		
89	†HAR LD REX:	†BL·ACANAN O SN Wt. 130.	Blacaman
	<p>STANFORD. [Stamford.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
90	†HAR· OLD RE	†BRYNPINE ON STA Wt. 124.	Dunwino.
91	†HARO LD RE.†	†LEOFRIE ON STANF: Wt. 165.	Leofric.
	<p><i>Type v. var. c.</i></p>		
92	†HAR: OLD R·EX:	†GODRIC ON STA· Wt. 178.	Godric.
	<p>[Pl. XX. 12.]</p> <p>ƿÆRINGIC. [Warwick.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
93	†HARO LD REX	†GODD ON ƿÆRINGP Wt. 163.	God.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	PELINGAFORD. [Wallingford.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
94	†HAROL D RECX [Pl. XX. 13.]	†ÆL·PIC ONN PEL·INEX Wt. 163.	Ælfwig.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
95	†HAROL· D RECX X	†ÆLPINE ON PELII Wt. 155.	Ælfwine.
	<i>Type v. var. a.</i>		
96	†HAR·· OLD REC	†LEOFPI:NE O: PEL Wt. 137.	Loofwine.
	PILTUNE. [Wilton.]		
	<i>Type v.</i>		
97	†NARO LD RECX	†LIFINE OMN PILT Wt. 137.	Lifine.
	PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
98	†HARO· LO REX	†ÆELRIC ON PICE· Wt. 160.	Ægelric.
99	†NAROL O REX	†BRVNSTAN ON PIN· Wt. 166.	Brunstan.
100	†HXRO LD. REX	†PVOIX ON PINCEST· Wt. 172.	Wudja (Widia).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
101	†HARO LO REX :	†ALPINE ON PINE : Wt 163.	Alfwine.
102	†HAR OLO REC	†EO PINE ON PINE Wt 152.	Edwine.
103	†HAR. OLO REC.	†LADMÆR ON PIN Wt 174.	Lothmæc.
104	†HAROL D RECX	†PIOIC ON PINE Wt 163.	Widig.
<p>ÐEÐOÐORO. [Thetford.]</p> <p><i>Type l.</i></p>			
105	†HARO LO RECX :	†BRVNNSTAN ON ÐEOTF : Wt 173.	Brunstan
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
106	†HAR OLO REC	†ÆLFPIEC ONN ÐEO (Broken.)	Ælfwig.
107	†HAROL D RECX A	†ÆLFPIE ON ÐEOO : Wt 182.	Ælfwine.
108	†NAR OLO REC	†BRVNSTAN O ÐE Wt 132	Brunstan.
109	†HAR OLO REC	†EORIC ON : ÐEO Wt 144.	Eldric.
110	†HAR OLO REX	†LEFPINE ON ÐEOD : Wt 125	Leofwine.
111	†HAROL O RECX AN	†LEOFFINE ON ÐEO Wt 173.	
[Pl. XX. 14]			
112	" " " "	†LEOFFINE " " " " (Chipped.)	
113	†HARODD O R[EC]	†[R]INCOLF ON Ð (Broken.)	Rincolf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
HALFPENNIES.			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
114	. HAR ... ..	... PER·D ON ... Wt. 7·8.	Edword.
115	. . . RO LD R..	... FPINE ON ... Wt. 7 6.	Lefwine (Leofwine).

HARTHACNUT.

SUCC. A.D. 1010; DIED A.D. 1012.

Monarchs.

- Egelmar* (Bath).
Egelric (Dorch., Oxf., Shaft., Winchester).
Egelward (Lond.).
Egelric [= *Egelwine*?] (Nch., Oxf.).
Egelwine (Brist., Cant., Cricht., Hch., Line., Oxf., Southw., Witham).
Eleric or *Edric* [= *Elfric*?] (Glouc.).
Elfch (Shrewsb.).
Elfnod (Line.).
Elfred (Cant., Winchester).
Elfric or *Alfric* (Glouc., Line., Wallingf.).
Elfwig (Chert., Glouc.).
Elfstān (Chert., Exet.).
Elfwig (Cumb., Southw.).
Elfwine, *Elfwine*, *Alfwine*, &c. (Hunt., Lond., Oxf., Southamp., Thetf., Winchester).
Elctonici [= *Elfwine*?] (Wallingf.).
Ergrim (York).
Eslan (Winchest.).
Edeuine (Brist., Lond.).
Alward.
Alfnod (Line.).
Alfrid (Hast.).
Alward (Lond.).
Alf, see also *Elf*.
Alward [= *Alward*] (Lond.).
Arnold (Lond.).
Aslac (Lond.).
Blacaman (Gwilt., Nott.).
Blacman [= *Blacaman*] (Dorch.).
Boga (Dorset).
Bridl (Hast.).
Brun or *Brunn* (Lond.).
Brunctan, see *Brunctan*.
Bruned (Southw.).
Brundan or *Brunctan* (Thetf.).
Brunwine or *Burwine* (Stamf., Wallingf.).
Calic (Lond.).
Cæcen (Winchest.).
Gillecrut [= *Gillecrut*] (Chert.).
Cinlan or *Cinestan* (Dorset).
Colgrum (Line.).
Conrincrof? (Line.).
Corf (Lond.).
Dudla or *Dula* (Exet.).
Dudwine (Lond.).
Dunford (Langs.).
Earnwi (Heref.).
Edmar (Exet.).
Edric (Lond.).
Edwerd (Leices.).
Edwig (Lond., Oxf.).
Edwine (Lond.).
Elrig (Dorset).
Erestan.
Fargrim or *Fargrim* (Stamf.).
Fridi (Steyn.).
Goldfild (Witch.).
Godric (Glouc., Nch., Line., Lond., Southamp., Stamf.).
Godric and Calic (Lond.).
Galsun (Cumb.).
Godwine (Dorch., Exet., Lond., Oxf., Roch., Salisb., Stamf., Thetf., Winchester).
Godwine and Cæcen (Winchest.).
Goldwine and Wuddi (Winchest.).
Golda (Exet.).
Goldcytel (Exet.).
Golding (Lond.).
Harra (Exet.).
Hildulf (Line.).
Hunna (Malm.).
Hwaleman (Dorset).
Isideman [= *Sideman*?] (Nch.).
Ladmar (Winchest.).
Leufi or *Leufi* [= *Leofwine*?] (Cant.).
Leol, see *Leol*.
Leofnod, *Leofnod*, &c. (Brist., Cant., Chert., Glouc., Heref.).
Leofred (Lond.).
Leofred and Brun (Lond.).
Leofric (Cant., York).
Leofstan, *Leofstan*, &c. (Lond., Wore.).
Leofwine, *Leofwine*, &c. (Cant., Chert., Chich., Dorset, Norw., Stamf., Thetf., Warr.).
Leoftegn.
Leonig (Line.).
Lifine (Ipsex., Line., Lond., Oxf.).
Mandoc (Exet.).
Norðman (Leices.).
Ordrec (Heref.).
Osbern (Silun?).
Osferð (Line.).

<i>Osmund</i> (Line., Norw.).	<i>Wraen</i> (Winchest.).
<i>Oudeel</i> or <i>Oudeel</i> [= <i>thudcel</i> ?] (Lond.).	<i>Wudf[a]</i> [= <i>Widla</i> ?] (Winchest.).
<i>Oudecel</i> , <i>Oudecel</i> , &c. (Lond.).	<i>Wulfrun</i> (Line.).
<i>Rinculf</i> or <i>Rinculf</i> (Norw.).	<i>Wulfch</i> (Derby).
<i>Rulmod</i> [= <i>Wulmod</i> ?] (Line.).	<i>Wulfred</i> [= <i>cf. Wulficred</i>] (Glouc., Lond.).
<i>Rumerid</i> ?	<i>Wulfred</i> [= <i>Wulfwine</i> ?] (Hant.).
<i>Serard</i> (Winchest.).	<i>Wulfwine</i> or <i>Wulwine</i> (Langp., Laic.).
<i>Sewine</i> (Brit., Leic., Winchest.).	<i>Wulmod</i> (Exet., Glouc., Noth.).
<i>Sixerit</i> (Warw.).	<i>Wulmod</i> (Hercf.).
<i>Snell</i> (Chert.).	<i>Wulsipe</i> (Hercf.).
<i>Swert</i> [= <i>Swartine</i> ?] (Stomp.).	<i>Wulwine</i> , <i>see Wulfwine</i> .
<i>Swerline</i> (Derby, Line.).	<i>Wulwerd</i> [= <i>Wulficred</i>] (Glouc.).
<i>Swer</i> (Holf.).	<i>Wurcine</i> (Exet.).
<i>Trei</i> [= <i>Tien</i> ?] (Lond.).	<i>Wurcet</i> (Lond.).
<i>Ulfetel</i> (Lond.).	<i>Wurstan</i> or <i>Wurstan</i> (Lond.).
<i>Wael</i> (Lindh.).	<i>Wurcil</i> [= <i>see also Wurcet</i>] (Lond.).
<i>Widifg</i> [= <i>Winedelg</i>] (Cont.).	<i>Wurgrim</i> (Line.).
<i>Widericane</i> (York).	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.*

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type I.

Bust I, diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Cross composed of four ovals, united at their inner by two circles enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[See No. 12, p. 326.]

Type I. var. a.

Similar, bust r

| Same

[Cl. Pl. XXI. 1.]

Type II.

Bust I, diademed; in front, sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cl. Pl. XXI. 2.]

Type II. var. a.

Similar; no sceptre.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type B, var. a.]

* Hildebrand Type E, Pl. II, is not described as it is of Danish style and fabric. Type II, var. b, Pl. 11, and Type I, var. a, Pl. 12, may also be Danish copies of English coins, but as they resemble in their reverse types coins of the English mints, North and York, they are included in the following list. They are given as Type 12, and Type vii. var. a.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iii.

Bust L., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type C.]

Type iv.

Bust L.; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles.

Short cross voided, pellet in centre; in angles, E R V. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type D.]

Type v.

Bust L., in mitre-shaped helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Short cross voided, limbs united by circle; in each angle, crescent enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type F.]

Type vi.

Bust L., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; limbs united by circle. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type G.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vi. var. a.

Similar; in front, sceptre.

Same.



[Hild, Pl. 11, Type G var a]

Type vi. var. b.

Similar; bust wearing mitre-shaped helmet, and inscription between two circles, divided by bust

Same.



[Hild, Pl. 11, Type G var b]

Type vii.

Bust l., disarmed; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust. outer circle

Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet. In angles, P A C K. Around, inscription: outer circle



[Hild, Pl. 12, Type I]

Type vii var. a.

Similar; bust r., in armour and helmeted: no sceptre.

Similar: the limbs of cross extend to edges of coin, each terminating in crescent.



[Hild, Pl. 12, Type I. var a.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vii.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided, limbs united at circle enclosing pellet; in each angle fleur-de-lis between two pellets. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hill, Pl. II, Type II.]

Type viii. var. a.

Similar; bust in armour; before, shield and sceptre.

Similar; pellet at end of each limb of cross, and no pellet on either side of fleur-de-lis in angles.



[Hill, Pl. II, Type II. var. a.]

Type ix.

Bust r., helmeted, in armour. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided, pellet in centre; in each angle, fleur-de-lis between two pellets. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hill, Pl. II, Type II. var. b.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>EXCECEASTER, ETC. [Exeter.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p>		
1	✠HARD CNVT RE	✠COLD ON AXSAP. Wt. 17 0.	Golda.
	[Pl. XXI. 1.]		
2	✠HARDA CNVT RE	✠COLD-CYTA ON CAX. Wt. 17 0.	Goldcytel.
	<p>GILDEFORDA. [Ouildford]</p>		
	<p><i>Type i. var. a</i></p>		
3	✠HARDA CNVT RE	✠BLACAMAN ON DIL. (Chipped.)	Blacaman.
	<p>GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type ii.</i></p>		
4	✠HADAE NYT RE	✠ÆLERIC ON EL-EPEP: Wt. 17-2.	Æleric (=Ælfrie?).
5	✠HARD ACNVT RE	✠GODRIC ON GLEPECE- Wt. 20-1.	Godric.
	[Pl. XXI. 2.]		
	<p>HEREFORD. [Hereford.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type ii.</i></p>		
6	✠HAR: DEN RE	✠LEFENOÐ ON HERE Wt. 16 6	Lefernoð (=Leofnoð).
	[Pl. XXI. 3.]		

ENGLAND.

Obverse.	Reverse	Mint.
1ARDE CIVT RE	✠ OROREON HEREFORD WL 176	Ordree.

LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester]

✠HARD CNVT:	Type ii. ✠SÆVINE ON LEHER: WL 170	Exwinn.
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LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]

✠HARD AC NV	Type ii. ✠COLGRIM ON LINE: WL 185	Colgrim.
✠HARD CIVT R:	✠GODRIC ON LINEO WL 170.	Godria.
[Pl. XXI 4]		

1 ✠HARD AC NVT R	✠LIFINE ON LHCOC: WL 138	Lufac.
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LUNDENE. [London]

12 ✠HARD AC NVT	Type i. ✠LEOFSTAN ON LVND (Pierced)	Leofstan.
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13 ✠HAR DENV	Type ii. ✠ÆELFARD ON LV: WL 162	Ægelward.
14 ✠HA RAV	✠BRVN ON LVN: WL 119	Brvn.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Notes
	PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]		
	<i>Type i. var. a</i>		
23	✠HARDA ENVT RE [Pl. XXI 9.]	✠ELFPINE ON PICE: WL 166	Allwin.
24	" " "	✠LODPINE PVDI ON Pl: WL 168.	Gaiwin and Wod.(a)
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
25	✠HARD ENV REX [Pl. XXI 10]	✠SÆPINE ON PINEEST: WL 180.	Ewin.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

8000 A.D. 1012; DIED A.D. 1066.

Moneyers.

- Eatan [= Ætan ?] (Winchest.).
 Edgar (Lond.).
 Eðric, Eðric, &c. (Cant., Line., Lond., Thetf.).
 Edward, *see* Eadward.
 Eelric [*see* also Ælric] (Glouc., Heref., Lond.).
 Egelmar (Bath).
 Egelric or Egelric (Glouc., Leic., Lond., Oxf.).
 Egelric (Thetf.).
 Egelric (Lond.).
 Egelward (Lond.).
 Egelwer [Ægelwer] (Lond.).
 Egelwig or Egelwig (Lond., Oxf.).
 Egelwine (Agerwor?, Crickl., Heli., Leic., Lond., Oxf., Tamw., Winchester, Worc.).
 Ealsie (Thetf.).
 Ealwig (Wallingf.).
 Ealwines [*see* also Ægelwines] (Crickl.).
 Ealsie (Shrewsb., Stamf.).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, or Ealsie (Stamf., York).
 Ealsie (Lond.).
 Ealsie (Chest., Lond.).
 Ealsie (Lanc.).
 Ealsie.
 Ealsie, Ealsie, or Ealsie (Line., Lond.).
 Ealsie or Ealsie (Cant., Lond., York).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, or Ealsie (Bristol., Cant., Exet., Glouc., Guild., Leic., Lond., Lydf., Southw., Staf., Thetf.).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, Ealsie, &c. (Chest., Glouc., Lewes, Lond., Thetf., Warw.).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, Ealsie, Ealsie, &c. (Chest., Glouc., Lond.).
 Ealsie, *see* Ealsie.
 Ealsie, Ealsie, Ealsie, &c. (Lond., Staf., Wilt.).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, Ealsie, Ealsie, &c. (Brist., Cant., Lond., Staf.).
 Ealsie or Ealsie [= Ealsie or Ealsie] (Cambr., Heref., Lond., Thetf.).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, &c. (Brist., Cambr., Lond., Oxf., Thetf., Wallingf.).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, Ealsie, &c. (Brist., Cambr., Chesh., Coleh., Crickl., Dorset, Exet., Guild., Hert., Hunt., Hythe, Heli., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Norw., Oxf., Southamp., Southw., Thetf., Wilt., Winchester, Worc., York).
 Ealsie, *see* Ealsie.
 Ealsie [= Ealsie?] (Lond.).
 Ealsie (Bath).
 Ealsie (Bath).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, &c. (Cant.).
 Ealsie [= Ealsie?] (Glouc., Heref., Leic.).
 Ealsie [cf. Ealsie] (Stamf.).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, or Ealsie (Brist., Romn., Warw., Winchester).
 Ealsie and Ealsie (Winchest.).
 Ealsie or Ealsie (Lond.).
 Ealsie, *see* Ealsie.
 Ealsie.
 Ealsie (Thetf., York).
 Ealsie (Brist., Winchester).
 Ealsie (Lanc.).
 Ealsie (Lond.).
 Ealsie (York).
 Ealsie, *see* Ealsie.
 Ealsie or Ealsie, *see* Ealsie.
 Ealsie (Nott.).
 Ealsie (Lond.).
 Ealsie [= Ealsie?] (Chest.).
 Ealsie or Ealsie (Winchest.).
 Ealsie.
 Ealsie [= Ealsie?] (York).
 Ealsie [= Ealsie?] (Stamf.).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, Ealsie, Ealsie, &c. (York).
 Ealsie, Ealsie, or Ealsie (Chest., Nott., York).
 Ealsie [= Ealsie?] (Line.).
 Ealsie, *see* Ealsie.
 Ealsie (Thetf.).

* The Moneyers' names without Mint places are chiefly taken from the list in Ruding.

- Earnwif[g] (Heref., Shrews.).
 Eastmæ (Worc.).
 Eawulf (Glouc.).
 Eewig (Lond.).
 Edelic.
 Edgar, *see* Eadgar.
 Edin? (Lond.).
 Edmæ (Exet.).
 Edmund (Linc.).
 Edred (Lond.).
 Edric or Edrice, *see* Ædric.
 Edrie [= Edsige?] (Exet.).
 Edstan (Cambr.).
 Edwald or Edwold, *see* Eadwald.
 Edward or Edwerd, *see* Eadward.
 Edwie (Winchest.).
 Edwig, *see* Eadwig.
 Edwine, *see* Eadwine.
 Egelric, *see* Ægelric.
 Egelwine, *see* Ægelwine.
 Egel-, *see* also Ægel-.
 Eilnoð.
 Eilwine [= Ælfwine?] (Langp).
 Elewine (Thetf., York).
 Elfred, *see* Ælfred.
 Elfaine.
 Elstan or Ælfstan (Lond., Wilt., Winchest.).
 Elf-, *see* also Ælf-.
 Elræd or Elred, *see* Ælræd.
 Elrio [= Ælfrie] (Heref.).
 Eltan [= Elstan] (York).
 Elwine [= Ælfwine?] (Oxf., Winchest.).
 Endric or Enric (Derby).
 Eola (York).
 Eorff [= Corff?] (Read).
 Efric [= Ælfrie?] (Exet.).
 Ermet (Heref.).
 Erneclor Erneytel[cf. Arneytel] (York).
 Erngum[cf. Arngum] (York).
 Estan, *see* Æstan.
 Esther (Lond.).
 Estmar, *see* Æstmar.
 Estmund (Lond., Thetf.).
 Etsige [= Edsige] (Dover, Lond.).
 Etstan [= Edstan] (Cambr.).
 Eturcol.
 Ewiceili, &c. (Hert., Lond.).
 Eæl-, *see* Ææl-.
 Farebir (Sandw.).
 Fargrim or Færgim (Chest., Stamf.).
 Folwine (Stamf.).
 Folcerd (Thetf.).
 Folwine (Sudb.).
 Forman (Nott.).
 Friðemund (Winchest.).
 Friðewine (Stamf.).
 Froma or Frome (Derby).
 Fron[cf. Froma] (Derby).
 Gartin (Linc.).
 Garnet.
 Garulf (Winchest., Worc.).
 Geldewine, Gildewine, Guldewine, or
 Gyldewine (Cant., Leic.).
 Geola (York).
 Gife or Gire (Linc.).
 Gilpin (Oxf.).
 Glifwino (Lond.).
 Godcith (Bdß., Watch.).
 Godceof (Thetf.).
 Goldfeld.
 Godeman or Goldman (Hert., Lond.,
 Southw., Warrh., Winchest.).
 Godre (Lond.).
 Godric, *see* Godrie.
 Godesbrand (Shaft.).
 Godesne, Godsunu, Gotann, &c.
 (Cambr., Cant., Lond.).
 Godi (Lond.).
 Godlamb (Cambr.).
 Godric, Goderic, &c. (Bath, Bedf.,
 Chest., Derby, Glouc., Hunt.,
 Iich., Leic., Lewes, Linc., Lond.,
 Lyme, Mald., Oxf., Salisb.,
 Shaft., Southw., Stamf., Thetf.,
 Winchest.).
 Godwi, Godwic, or Godwig (Lond.).
 Godwin, Godwine, or Godwino (Bedf.,
 Brist., Cambr., Chiech., Colch.,
 Dorch., Dover, Glouc., Hert.,
 Hunt., Lewes, Lond., Mald.,
 Norw., Oxf., Roch., Salisb.,
 Shrews., Stamf., Steyn., Thetf.,
 Winchest., Worc., York).
 Godwine and Cæca (Winchest.).
 Godwine and Widia (Winchest.).
 Gola.
 Golan (Lond.).
 Goldman (Colch.).
 Goldæ, Goldsige, or Goldsige (Lond.).
 Goldwine or Goldewine (Hert., Hythe,
 Lond., Winchel., Winchest.).
 Goltune (Lond.).
 Gotsunu, *see* Godsunu.
 Goune (Thetf.).
 Goðne, *see* Godrie.
 Grimolf, Grimulf, Grinule, &c. (York).
 Guldewine, *see* Geldewine.
 Guolfwine (Glouc.).
 Gudort.
 Guðred (Hythe).
 Gwelic [= Godelif?] (Thetf.).
 Gyldewine, *see* Geldewine.
 Hærgod or Hæregod (Oxf.).
 Hæred or Herred (Wilt.).
 Haldene (Nott.).
 Hærcin [= Marcin?] (Stamf.).
 Heaðulf or Heðewulf (Winchest.).
 Hlangulf (Norw.).
 Horn (Loch.).
 Hunewine (Exet.).
 Huscarl, &c. (Chest.).

- Hwateman (Brist., Dorch.)
Ioceus or *Iocis* (Lond.)
Ifine [= *Lufine*?] (Winchest.)
Iocetel, *Iocitel*, *Ioketel*, &c. (York.)
Iola, *Iolla*, or *Iole* (York.)
Iolana or *Ionana* (York)
Iora.
Iorel.
Iuglet [= *Ingetel* or *Iocetel*?] (York)
Iulferð (Glouc.)
Inrelel [= *Iucetel*?] (York.)
Ladmær or *Ladmær* (Line., Winchest.)
Lefetel.
Lefenoð, see *Leofnoð*.
Lef-, see also *Leof*-.
Leofibeg.
Leofman, *Lofman*, &c. (Lewes).
Leofin (Chert., Glouc.)
Leofnoð, *Liofnoð*, &c. (Chert., Chich., Glouc., Heref., Lond., York.)
Leofred, *Lifred*, *Liofred*, &c. (Crickl., Lond., Southw., Thetf.)
Leofric, *Liofrie*, *Lofrie*, &c. (Hunt., Leic., Lond., Norw., Romn., Southamp., Stamf., Thetf., Warw., Wore.)
Leofsie [= *Leofage*] (Lond., Nott.)
Leofsig or *Lifsig* (Nott.)
Leofstan, *Lefstan*, *Liofstan*, &c. (Cant., Glouc., Ipsw., Lond., Richh., Salub., Shrews., Winchest., Wore.)
Leofward, *Leofword*, or *Liofward* (Colch., Lewes).
Leofm or *Lefm* [= *Leofwig* or *Leofwine*] (Chert., Lewes, Lond., Norw.)
Leofwic, *Leofwig*, *Lofwig*, &c. (Chert., Lond., Norw., Worch.)
Leofwine (Exet.)
Leofwine, *Lifwine*, *Liofwine*, &c. (*Aylesb.*, Buck., Cant., Chert., Derby, *Exet.*, Glouc., Heref., Hunt., Hythe, Ilch., Leic., Line., Lond., Norw., Oxf., Rich., Sandw., Shrews., Southamp., Southw., Stamf., Thetf., Wilt., Winchest.)
Leofwold or *Liofwold* (Ipsw., Lewes, Line., Winchest.)
Leofword, see *Leofward*
Leofwægen (Bath.)
Lifere.
Lifc [= *Lufine*] (Ipsw., York.)
Lufine, *Lifing*, *Liofine*, *Lufine*, &c. (Exet., *Ipsw.*, *Line.*, Lond., Warw., Wilt., Winchest.)
Lifred, see *Leofred*.
Lifwine and *Horn* (Rich.)
Lile, see *Leof*.
Læ (Wath., Winchest.)
Lufine [= *Leufing*] (Warw.)
Lufe [= *Lufine*?] (Warw.)
Lufrie, see *Leofric*.
Lufstan, see *Leofstan*.
Lufwine, see *Leofwine*.
Man, *Mana*, *Manna*, *Manne*, &c. (Cant., Line., Norw., Thetf., York.)
Manne [= *Manna*?] (Norw.)
Manwine (Dover).
Marcere or *Morcere* (St. Edmunds.)
Marcin [= *Harcin*?] (Stamf.)
Morre.
Omund, see *Osmund*.
Orlaf (Lond.)
Oferð, *Osfryð*, &c. (Line.)
Ommar (Bath).
Osmund, *Omund*, or *Omynd* (Lewes, Lond., Norw., Southw.)
Oward (Ilch., Stamf.)
Oswold (Lewes).
Owine.
Oðan, *Oðen*, *Oðin*, or *Oðinne* (York).
Oðearn, *Oðern*, *Oðorn*, or *Oðearn* (Line., York).
Oðgrim or *Oðgrum* (Line., York).
Oðin, see *Oðan*.
Oðolf, *Oufolf*, or *Oufulf* (York).
Oðlac (Line.)
Prea (Norw.).
Rædulf (Hert.)
Ræfen, *Ræfin*, *Rafen*, &c. (York).
Ræman.
Rinulf, *Ribulf*, &c. (Norw.)
Rudearl (Cant.)
Sæcol or *Sæcolf* (Cambr., Cant.)
Sæfuct [= *Sæfugl*?] (York).
Sæfugl (York).
Sæfufel, *Sæfuef*, &c. [= *Sæfugl*?] (York).
Sæmar (Hert.)
Sæwine or *Sæwine* (Exet., Hunt., Leic., Southamp., Wilt.)
Sæman? [= *Sæwman*?] (Lond.)
Sæla, *Sæle*, &c. (York).
Sælwine (Glouc.)
Sædeman (Wareh.)
Sæwine, see *Sæwine*.
Sæwode (Salub.)
Sæod (Beilf.)
Sælae (Glouc.)
Sæd (Cant., Lond., Newp.)
Sæborn, *Sæborn*, *Sæburn*, *Sæborn*, *Sælearn*, &c. (York).
Sæwine [= *Sæwine*?] (Brid.)
Sæter (Nott.)
Sæt, see *Sæt*.
Spræceline, *Spræceling*, *Spræcelne*, *Spræceling*, &c. (Lond., Winchest.)
Spræd, see *Sæt*.
Stammar (Colch.)
Stæred, *Stæred*, &c. (York)

- Sumerleda, Sumerluda, &c. (*Line*,
Thetf.).
Suafa (*Line*).
 Swarcolf [= Swartool?] (*Stamf.*).
 Swartcol, Sweartcol, Swertcol, &c.
 (*Chest.*, *York*).
 Swartline or Swertine (*Cant.*, *Derby*,
Line).
 Swatic (*Derby*).
 Sweart or Swert [= Swertine?] (*Stamf.*).
 Swearting (*Winchest.*).
 Sweyn (*York*).
 Swertine, see *Swartline*.
 Swotman (*Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Southamp.*,
Southw.).
 Swetric (*Mald.*, *Richb.*, *Wilt.*).
 Swedan.
 Swileman (*Winchest.*).
 Swot or Swota (*Bedf.*).
 Swotrie (*Bedf.*).
 Tidred (*Hert.*, *Thetf.*).
 Tolst.
 Udsf? (*Line*).
 Uhtred [= Whitred] (*Lond.*).
 Ulf, Ulse, or Ulf (*Line*).
 Ulfscot, Ulfscytel, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Hunt.*,
York).
 Ulfscil [= Ulfscetel] (*York*).
 Unolf (*York*).
 Urlowine (*Bath*).
 Utl [cf. *Autl*] (*Line*).
 Wædel (*Bath*).
 Walrafan (*Line*).
 Wibeorn (*Cambr.*).
 Wicling (*Exet.*, *Worc.*).
 Widia or Wulica (*Winchest.*).
 Widred.
 Wigmar.
 Wilægrip or Wilgrip (*Hert.*).
 Wilcrif (*Stamf.*).
 Wilerie [= Wulfrie?] (*Stamf.*).
 Wilfrid? (*Hert.*).
 Wilgrid [= Wilfrid?] (*Stamf.*).
 Wiltrand [= Wilfrid?] (*Hert.*).
 Windecill.
 Wineman (*Salib.*).
 Winstan (*Dover*).
 Winterfagel, Winterfuhel, &c. (*York*).
 Wintred (*Thetf.*).
 Winus (*Wilt.*).
 Wiroma (*Lond.*).
 Wirino [see also *Dirinc*] (*Lewes*).
 Wyrn (*Chest.*).
 Wudeman (*Shrews.*).
 Wulbeorn, &c. (*Line*).
 Wulcred [= Wulfred?] (*Lond.*).
 Wuldar [= Wulfgar?].
 Wuldrie [= Wulfrie?] (*Chich*).
 Wulenaos, see *Wulfnoð*.
 Wulf [see also *Ulf*] (*Line*).
 Wulfscil [= Ulfscetel].
 Wulfgar or Wulgar (*Bereh.*, *Line*,
Lond.).
 Wulfget or Wulget (*Cant.*, *Glouc.*,
Shrews., *Steyn.*).
 Wulfmar, see *Wulmar*.
 Wulfnoð, Wulnoð, &c. (*Chest.*, *Leic.*,
Notl., *Southamp.*, *Stamf.*).
 Wulfscard.
 Wulfred or Wulred (*Aylesb.*, *Cant.*,
Lond.).
 Wulfrie (*Chich*, *Hast.*, *Ilch.*, *Leic.*,
Line, *Lond.*, *Rich.*, *Shaft.*, *Steyn.*,
Warch.).
 Wulfsize, Wulsig, Wulsige, &c. (*Ipsw.*,
Lond., *Norw.*).
 Wulfstan or Wulstan (*Cant.*, *Dorch.*,
Lond.).
 Wulfulf (*Line*).
 Wulfward, Wulfwerd, &c. (*Dover*,
Glouc., *Lond.*).
 Wulfwi [= Wulfwine?] (*Bedf.*, *Cambr.*,
Dover, *Hunt.*, *Worc.*).
 Wulfwig or Wulwig (*Glouc.*, *Hunt.*).
 Wulfwine or Wulfwine (*Brist.*, *Cambr.*,
Cant., *Colch.*, *Exet.*, *Heref.*, *Hunt.*,
Lewes., *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Stamf.*,
Wallingf., *Warch.*).
 Wulgar, see *Wulfgar*.
 Wulhed (*Roma*).
 Wulmar or Wulmar (*Exet.*, *Roma*,
Shrews.).
 Wulnað or Wulnoð, see *Wulfnoð*.
 Wulsi or Wulsie [= Wulfsize] (*Ipsw.*,
Lond.).
 Wulstan, see *Wulfstan*.
 Wulwi, see *Wulfwi*.
 Wulwig, see *Wulfwig*.
 Wul-, see also *Wulf-*.
 Warfurd (*Thetf.*).
 Warreb [= Purrob] (*Lond.*).
 Wydecoc (*Shaft.*).
 Wynstan (*Winchest.*).
 Peodric (*Warw.*).
 Peoðred, Peodred, &c. (*Hast.*, *Hyth.*).
 Por or Porr (*Lond.*, *York*).
 Porcil, Porcel, or Purcil (*Lond.*,
Wilt.).
 Porserð or Porford (*Lond.*, *Norw.*).
 Porstan or Purstan (*Norw.*, *Stamf.*,
Warw.).
 Purcett (*Lond.*).
 Purfurð or Puruerð (*Norw.*).
 Purgrun or Purgrini (*Line*, *Lond.*,
Norw., *York*).
 Purrim or Purria [= Purgrim] (*York*).
 Purstan, see *Porstan*.
 Puruerð, see *Purfurð*.
 Purulf (*Stamf.*).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type i.

Bust I, with radiate crown in-scription divided by bust; outer circle.	Small cross pattée Around, inscrip- tion between two circles
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[Cf Pl XXVI 10]

Type i. var. a

Same	Similar; annulet in field
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[Cf Pl. XXIV. 5]

Type i. var. b

Similar: bust I, diademed; in front, sceptre.	Same as Type i
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[Hild, Pl 12, Type A. var. a]

Type ii.

Bust I, diademed. Around, inscrip- tion divided by bust; outer circle.	Short cross voided; pellet in centre Around, inscription: outer circle.
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[Cf Pl XXII. 8]

Type ii. var. a.

Same	Similar: annulet in one angle of cross
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[Cf Pl XXIV. 6]

Type ii. var. b.

Similar: in front of bust, sceptre	Same as Type ii.
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[See No. III, p 420]

Type iii.

Bust I, diademed; in front, sceptre (pommée). Around, inscrip- tion divided by bust; outer circle.	Over short cross voided quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each angle and one in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf Pl XXII. 7.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type III. var. a

Similar: bust r.

| Same

[Cl. Pl. XXVI. 13]

Type III. var. b

Similar: bust l., with radiate crown; no sceptre. | Same.

[Cl. Pl. XXIV. 7.]

Type III. var. c

Bust l., diademed, &c., as Type III.; but sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis | Similar: one pellet only at each angle of quadrilateral ornament.



[Hild. Pl. 13, Type C var. d]

Type IV.

Bust l., diademed: in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in crescent; in centre, circle enclosing pellet, and in angles P A E X. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cl. Pl. XXVI. 11]

Type IV. var. a

Same.

| Similar: short cross voided, with no crescents at ends of limbs.

[Cl. Pl. XXVII. 11.]

Type IV. var. b

Same.

| Similar: pellet at end of each limb of short cross voided, and inscription between two circles.



[Hild. Pl. 13, Type D var. b]

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type v.</i>	
Bust 1, diademed; in front, sceptre (pommée). Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided, the limbs gradually expanding and united at base by two circles. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cl. Pl. XXII. 4]	
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>	
Same	Similar: annulet in one angle of cross.
[Cl. Pl. XXIV. 8]	
<i>Type v. var. b.</i>	
Same.	Similar: cross pattée in each angle of cross.
[See No. 1179, p. 427.]	
<i>Type vi.</i>	
Bust 1, diademed; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in centre, annulet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cl. Pl. XXX. 14]	
<i>Type vii.</i>	
Bust 1, bearded, wearing pointed helmet and holding in r. hand sceptre, which terminates in cross,* fleur-de-lis or three pellets (pommée). Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in centre, annulet, frequently enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cl. Pl. XXII. 1]	
<i>Type vii. var. a.</i>	
Same.	Similar: annulet in one angle of cross.
[Cl. Pl. XXIV. 9]	
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>	
Similar; bust 1.	Same as Type vii.
[Cl. Pl. XXII. 2]	
<i>Type viii.</i>	
Bust 1, bearded; wearing pointed helmet, and holding in r. hand sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided; annulet in centre; in each angle a martlet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cl. Pl. XXVIII. 6]	

* In describing the coins of this type, unless otherwise stated, the sceptre terminates in a cross, that being the more common form.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ix.

King seated towards r. on throne, generally bearded, wearing crown surmounted by three balls; he holds in r. hand long sceptre, and in l. orb surmounted by cross. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle a martlet. Around, inscription between two circles

[Cf. Pl. XXIII. 2]

Type ix. var. a.

Same.

[Similar; annulet in two angles of cross

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 10]

Type x

King seated towards r. on throne, generally bearded, wearing crown surmounted by three balls; he holds in r. hand long sceptre, and in l. orb surmounted by cross. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Short cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle; in centre, pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 6]

Type xi

Bust r., bearded; wearing crown of two arches, surmounted by three balls; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle; in centre, pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXII. 3]

Type xi var. a

Same.

[Similar, annulet in one angle of cross

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 11]

Type xi var. b

Same.

[Similar to Type xi, but no incurved segments of circle at ends of limbs of cross

[Cf. Pl. XXV. 6]

Type xii

Bust r., bearded; wearing crown of two arches, surmounted by three balls; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 2]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xiii.

Bust facing, bearded; wearing arched crown, frequently surmounted by cross. Around, inscription between two circles, usually divided above by head.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXII 9]

Type xiii var. a

Same

Similar: annulet in field

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 12]

Type xiii var. b.

Same

Similar to Type xiii: pellet at end of each limb of cross

[Cf. Pl. XXV 7]

Type xiv

Bust facing, bearded; wearing arched crown and holding sceptre directed over r. shoulder in r. hand and orb in l.; from each side of the crown depends a fillet terminating in three pellets. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle

Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle pyramid springing from inner circle and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXIII 8]

Type xv

Bust r., wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle pyramid springing from inner circle and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXII 10]

Type xv var. a

Same

Similar: annulet instead of pyramid in one angle of cross.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV 13]

Type xv. var. b.

Similar, bust l.

Same as Type xv

[Cf. Pl. XXVII 7]

Type xv. var. c.

Similar, bust r.; no sceptre

Similar: at end of each limb of cross, segment of circle curved outwards.

[Cf. Pl. XXIX. 10]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvi.

Bust r.; wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; each limb terminating in three crescents; annulet enclosing pellet in centre; in each angle, pyramid springing from centre and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXVIII 7.]

Type xvii.

Bust r.; wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Across field and between two dotted lines P A X. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV 14.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
	<p>ÆGLESBYRIG. [Aylesbury]</p> <p>Type vii.</p> <p>1 ✚ EDPER · D RE · ✚ PVL(F)RED · [Pl. XXII. 1] ONEGELE · Wt 18.5.</p> <p>BADAN. [Bath.]</p> <p>Type i.</p> <p>2 ✚ EDPE · RD RE ✚ ÆLLMÆR ON BAD · Wt 16.3</p> <p>Type iv.</p> <p>3 ✚ EDPERD RECX A ✚ PÆDEL · ON BADA Wt 16.5</p>		<p>Wulfred.</p> <p>Ægelmar.</p> <p>Wald</p>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
4	†EDPE RO REX	†ÆIELMÆR ON BAO: WL 202.	Ægelmar.
5	" " "	" " BAD "Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. WL 172	
<i>Type vi.</i>			
6	†EDPAR D REX	†GOORIC ON BAOAN: WL 210.	Godric.
7	" RE	†GOORICE ONN BAXANN: WL 208	
8	" REX	†OſMÆR ON BAXANN: WL 202.	Osmar.
9	" "	" " WL 207.	
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
10	†END PERO REX Var. Sceptre, pom- mée. (Pl. XXII 2.)	†GOORICE ONN BAXANN: WL 204.	Godric.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
11	†EXDVVEARDVS REX ANLO	†GOORIC ON BADAN WL 207.	Godric.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
12	†EADPAR RD RE	†GODRIC ON BADEN: WL 208	Godric.
13	†EADPAR " "	†OſMÆR ON BADEN WL 205.	Osmar.
(Pl. XXII 3)			
14	†EADPAR " "	" ON BADEN WL 202.	
15	† " " "	†OſMÆR: ON BADEN WL 207.	
16	†EADPARD RD RE	†VRLLEPINE ON BADEN WL 200	Urewine?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
17	✠EADPARD REX A.	✠OSMÆR O-N BADE Wt. 18.0.	Osmær.
18	✠EADRARD REX A	✠OsmÆR ON Wt. 17.2.	
	BEDEFORD. [Bedford]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
19	✠EDPAD RE	✠VL-CHTEL ONB Wt. 13.5	Ulfeotel?
	<i>Type v.</i>		
20	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠ÆLMON ON BEDEFO. Wt. 21.5.	Ælmon
21	" " REX	✠SPOT ON BEDEFOR Wt. 23.7.	Spot or Swot.
	[Pl. XXII. 4]		
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
22	✠EDPER D REX	✠PVLFP ON BEDEFOR Wt. 20.0.	Wulfwi (= Wulfwine?).
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
23	EADPARD REX ANGL.	✠GODRIC ONN BEDE Wt. 22.0.	Godric.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
24	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODPINE ON BEDEFO Wt. 20.6.	Godwine.
	[Pl. XXII. 3.]		
25	" Var. "Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	✠GODWIN ON BEDEFOR Wt. 18.5.	Sigod.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	Type III.		
26	EADPAROI REX A:	✠LEOFDEGN ON DEO Wt. 15.4.	Leofdegn.
27	✠EADPARO REX AN:	✠SIGOD ON BEDEFOR Wt. 16.5	Signal.
	BEDEFINE. [Bedwin.*]		
	Type XL		
28	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠CILD ON BEDEPINO: Wt. 18.6.	CILL
29	" " "	✠CILO: ON BEDEPINNE Wt. 19.7.	
	[Pl. XXII. 6.]		
30	" " "	" " Wt. 20.4.	
	BEORCLEA. [Berkeley.]		
	Type III.		
31	✠ODE RDEX	✠EDGAR ON BEORC. Wt. 17.4.	Edgar.
	[Pl. XXII. 7.]		
	BRICGSTOP. [Bristol.]		
	Type II.		
32	✠EDPA RD RE	✠HPATEMAN ONBR Wt. 15.0.	Hwatemann.
	[Pl. XXII. 8.]		
	Type IV.		
33	✠EDPE: RD REX.	✠VEL·PIL: ON BRIC Wt. 15.0.	Elfwig.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
34	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠ÆLFARD ON BRIEST Wt. 26 l.	Ælfward.
35	✠EDP RD REX	✠ÆDESTAN ON BRI Wt. 17-6.	Ædestan.
	<i>Type xi</i>		
36	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLFRIC ON BRVCTO Wt. 20-5.	Ælfric.
37	✠EADPAR " "	✠ÆLPINE ON BRE: Wt. 20-2.	Ælfwine or Elfwino.
38	" " "	✠ÆLPINE ON BRVCTO Wt. 20-6.	
39	✠EADPAR " "	✠GODPINE ON BREE: Wt. 20-0.	Godwine.
	<i>Type xii</i>		
40	✠EADPARD REX A [Pl. XXII. 9]	✠GODPINE ON BRVCE Wt. 10-7	Godwine.
41	•EIHDDIRI REC✠	" " BRVCE Wt. 17-2.	
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
42	✠EADPARD REX [Pl. XXII. 10]	✠ÆLPINE ON BREC Wt. 19-7	Ælfwine.
43	✠EADPARD RE	✠GEORL ON BRVCE: Wt. 20-1	Georl.
	CÆNTPARABYRIG, Etc [Canterbury]		
	<i>Type li.</i>		
44	✠EDPH D RE [Pl. XXII. 11]	✠BRVHAN OFCEN Wt. 16-0.	Druman

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
45	✠EDPE RD RE	✠DIRINC DICC WL 145.	Dirinc (= Wirine?)
46	✠EDPE RD RE	✠EDPARD DN CEN WL 130.	Edward.
47	✠EDPH RD E	✠ELFRED ON C/ENT WL 118.	Elfred.
48	✠EDPE RD RE	✠GVLDEPINE ON WL 116.	Guldwine.
49	✠EDRE RD RE	✠LEFSTAN ONCEN WL 157.	Lefstan or Lifstan (Leofstan).
50	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LIFSTAN ONCEN WL 118.	
51	" " "	✠LEOFFINE OH CENT WL 127.	Leofwine.
52	" " "	✠MANA ONCENT: WL 126.	Mana.
Type III.			
53	✠EDPND RD EX V	✠BRVMNAN ON CENT WL 145	Brumnan (Bruman).
54	✠EOPHDR RD E	✠EADPERD ON CENT WL 172.	Eadwerd.
55	✠EDPN RD EX V	✠ELFRED ON EENCT. WL 145.	Elfred.
56	✠EDPNDE: D RE <i>Var. See type termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GVLDEPNE ON CENT: WL 170.	Gyldewin.
57	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠CYLDEPINE DN CE WL 154.	
58	" " <i>Var. See type ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠CYLPINE DN CENT WL 162.	
59	✠EDPNER RD E {Pl. XXII. 12}	✠MAN: ON CENTE: WL 162.	Man.
60	✠EDPNE: RER	✠RYDCARL ON CENT: WL 162.	Ricard.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
61	†EDPER· D REEX·	†ÆLFRED ON CENTPA Wt. 28·4.	Ælfred.
62	†EDPE: ·RO REX	†EOPERO ON CETPERECO Wt. 19·7.	Edwerd.
63	†EDPNR· RD RE	†LIFPINE ON C·ENT· Wt. 16·0.	Lifwino (Leofwino).
	[Pl. XXII. 13.]		
64	†EDPE: ·RD REX·	†MANNA ON CANTPA Wt. 25·7.	Manna.
65	†EDPER O R·REE	†PVLFRED ON CETPERE: Wt. 10·7.	Wulfred.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
66	†EPDE· O PEX Var Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	†EADPARO ON C·ENT· Wt. 20·0.	Æadward.
67	†EDPE RO RE	†ENDPARO ON C·ENT Wt. 20·6.	
68	†EDPER· D REX Var Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	†EDPERD ON C·ENT: Wt. 21·5.	
69	†EOPE RO RE	†EL·RÆD ON C·ENTE·E: Wt. 21·5.	Elred.
70	†EDPER· D RE·	†ELRED: O·N CENTPA· Wt. 10·0.	
71	" " REX Var Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	†GYLDEPINE ON CENT Wt. 20·5.	Gyldewine.
72	†EDPN·RD REX Var. Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	†LEOFSTAN ON·C·ENT: Wt. 15·4.	Leofstan.
73	†EDPE· RD RE	†MANNA ON CANTP Wt. 21·0.	Manna.

No.	Observ.	Reading.	Meaning.
71	NEOPER D RE	÷PVLSTAN ON CENT. WL 190.	Walstan.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
73	EADPARD RDX ANG	÷ELRED ONN FENT WL 224.	Elred or Elrod.
76	READPRD RX ANG@	÷ELRED ONN FENTNP WL 198.	
77	" " ANG O.	" " WL 207.	
78	EAOPEARO REX ANGLO.	÷ELRED ONN FENTN WL 190.	
79	EAOPARO REX ANG L	÷EADPEARD OICNE WL 210.	Eadward.
80	EAOPIRO RAX ANGORY	÷EEOEPINE ON CENTN WL 212.	Geldewine or Guldewin.
81	" " "	÷EVOEPINE ON CENTPR WL 190.	
82	EADPRD RX ANGOR.	÷MANNA ON CENT. WL 203.	Manna.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
83	÷EADPA RD RE	÷ELEREARD ON CENTN WL 165.	Elward?
84	÷EADPAR RD RE	÷ELRED: ON CENTN WL 195.	Elred.
85	÷EADPAR RD RE	÷ELRED: ON CENTPA WL 192.	
86	÷EADPAR RD RE	÷EADPARD ON CENT: WL 210.	Eadward.
87	" " "	÷ELFRIE: ON CENTN WL 188.	Elfric.
88	÷EADPA RD RE	÷EVLDEPINE ON CENT: WL 202.	Guldewine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
89	†EADPAR RD RE	†LIOFWTAN ON C/ENT: Wt. 21.5	Liofstan.
90	" " "	†LIOFPINE ON C/ENTN Wt. 18.5.	Liofwine.
91	" " "	" " E/ENT Wt. 21.3.	
92	†EADPAR RD RE	†MANNE ON C/ENT: Wt. 20.4.	Manne (Manna).
93	†EADPAR. RD RE	†MANNE ON C/ENTNE Wt. 20.2	
94	†EADPAR RD RE	†WÆCOLF ON CANT. Wt. 19.0.	Sæcolf.
95	†EADPAR RD RE	†PVLFPINE ON CANTC Wt. 22.0.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
96	EADPARD REX	†ÆDRIC ON CANTV Wt. 14.8.	Ædric.
97	EADPARD REX.	†GILDEPINE ON CA Wt. 17.4.	Gildewino (Gyldewine).
98	•EADPRD RE:X•	†LEOFFNE ON CAN Wt. 18.0.	Leofwine.
99	•EAD[P]RD RE:X•	†LEOFFINE " " (Broken.)	
100	•EADPARD RE	†MAN ON CANTVR Wt. 15.9.	Man.
101	•EADPRD REX•	†SIREO ON CANTV Wt. 15.0.	Sired.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
102	EVDPRVD EX	†ÆLFPEARD ON KEN Wt. 20.0.	Ælfweard.
103	EADPARD REX	†MANA ON CANT Wt. 20.0.	Man.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	CICESTRIE. [Chichester.]		
	Type II.		
101	✠EDPE RD R.	✠EDPI ON CICESI Wt. 113.	Edwig.
	Type V.		
103	✠EDPHE RD RE	✠ELFPINE ON CICEST Wt. 172.	Ælfwine.
106	✠EDPE RD RE	" " CICLST Wt. 168.	
107	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ELFPINE ON CICESTR: Wt. 200.	
108	" " REX:	✠ELPINE ON CICESTR: Wt. 257.	
	[Pl. XXII. 14.]		
	Type VII.		
109	✠EDPE D RE:X.	✠ELFPINE ON CICEIE. Wt. 200.	Ælfwine.
110	✠EDPER D RE.	" " CICEOT Wt. 203.	
	[Pl. XXIII. 1.]		
111	✠EDPE D RE:X.	✠ELFPINE ON ENCEIE. Wt. 200.	
112	✠EDPER D REX	✠EODPINE DN CICE: Wt. 205.	Godwine.
113	" " RE.	" " CICEOT Wt. 207.	
114	✠EDPER D REX. <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</i>	✠PVLFRIC ON CICEST Wt. 203.	Wulfric.
115	✠EDPA ID REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</i>	" " CICEOT Wt. 204.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
116	EADPARD REX. " ANGLO	†ÆLFINE ON CICES. Wt. 20 7.	Ælfwine.
117	" " ANGLO	†ÆLFINE: ON CICEOT. Wt. 20 5.	
118	" " "	†GODPINE ON CICE. Wt. 20 2.	Godwine.
119	EADPPRD R:† " ANGLO RV	†GODPINE. ON CICEOT. Wt. 20 0	
120	" " "	†GODPINE ON CICEOTN Wt. 20 3	
121	EADPARD REX ANG.	†PVLFRIC ON CICES. Wt. 20 3	Wulfrie.
122	EADPEARD REX " ANGLO [Pl. XXIII. 2]	" ON CICEOT. Wt. 20 4.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
123	†EADPAR RD RE	†ÆLFINE ON CICEA. Wt. 20 3	Ælfwine.
124	" " " [Pl. XXIII. 3]	†ÆLFINE ON CICE. Wt. 20 7	
125	" " "	†ÆLFINE ON CICEST Wt. 20 0.	
126	†EADPAR " "	†GODPINE ON CICEIT. Wt. 20 5	Godwine.
127	" " "	†GODPINE ON CICEOT Wt. 20 5.	
128	" " "	†PVLFRIC ON CICEIT Wt. 20 4.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
129	EADPARD REX A	†ÆLFINE ON CICE. Wt. 17 5.	Ælfwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Signific.
130	EADPARD REX A [PL XXIII. 4.]	✠PVLFRIC ON CIE WL 170	Wulfric.
131	" "	" " WL 180	
Type xv.			
132	EADPARD REX	✠ÆLFINE DN CICEOS WL 204	Ælfwine.
133	" "	" " CICEOT WL 210.	
134	" "	✠ÆLFINE DN CICES WL 202.	
135	" "	✠PVLDRIC ON CIE WL 145.	Wulfic (=Wulfic?)
136	" "	✠PVLFRIC DN CICEST WL 212.	Wulfic.
COLECEASTRE. [Colechester.]			
Type vi.			
137	✠EDPE · RD REX	✠BRVNHYSE ON COLA (Twice pierced.)	Branhysc.
138	✠EDPER RD RE	✠ÆLEFINE ON COLI WL 157.	Ælfwine.
139	✠EDPE · RD REX	✠LEOFARD DN COLE WL 165.	Leofward.
140	✠EDPER · D REX.	✠PVLFPINE ON COLAÆ WL 172.	Wulfwine.
Type vii.			
141	✠EDPEA · D REX.	✠BRIMTRIC ON COLECE: WL 152.	Briltric.
142	✠EDPER D RD R. <i>For scriptio termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</i>	✠BRVNNEGE DN COLEC WL 210.	Brunnesc (cf. Brun- 150c.)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
113	✠EDPER D REX	✠DEORMAN ON COLECE Wt. 20 0.	Deorman.
114	✠EDPER D REX	✠LEOFPOD ON COLEEE Wt. 16 7.	Leofword.
115	✠EDPER D REX	✠STANMÆR ON COL Wt. 20 0.	Stanner.
116	✠EDPE: D REX	✠PVLFPINE ON COLEET Wt. 19 8.	Wulfwine.
117	EADPARD EX ANGOL	Type ix. ✠PVLFPINE ON COLEET: Wt. 20 7.	Wulfwine.
118	✠EADPARD RD RE	Type xi. ✠EODPINE ON COLECE: Wt. 21 3.	Godwine.
119	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GOLDMAN ON COLECE Wt. 21 0.	Goldman.
150	✠EADPARD REX [Pl. XXIII. 5]	Type xv. ✠PVLFPINE ON COLECE Wt. 19 0.	Wulfwine.
	CROCGELADE, CROCGELADE, Etc. [Cricklade]		
151	✠EDPE: RD REX: [Pl. XXIII. 6]	Type v. ✠ÆILPINF ON CRECELA Wt. 20 5.	Ædwine (Ægclwine)
152	✠EDPER D REX	Type vii. ✠ÆIELPINE ON CREC: Wt. 19 6.	Ægelwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
153	✠EDPAR·D REX [Pl. XXIII. 7.]	✠LEOFREO ON CROC: WL 20 7.	Leofred.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
154	EADPARO REX ANGL·	✠ÆGELPI: ON CREECELAD· WL 19 6.	Ægelw[ne]
155	EDPARO REX AGORVM	✠LEOFREO ON CREECA WL 21 3.	Leofred.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
156	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIDFRED ON CRECEL WL 20 6.	Liofred (Leofred)
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
157	EADPARD REX [Pl. XXIII. 8.]	✠LEDFRED ON CREELA WL 20 0.	Leofred.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
158	EADPARD REX	✠LEOFRED DN CRECLA WL 19 8.	Leofred.
OEORABY. [Derly.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
159	✠EDPE RD R	✠FROM ON DEOR WL 16 9.	Fron (Froma).
<i>Type iii.</i>			
160	✠EDPER·D REX· [Pl. XXIII. 9.]	✠SPATIC ON DERBH: WL 18 0.	Swatic.
<i>Type v.</i>			
161	✠EDPE:·RD REX.	✠FROME ON DEORBE WL 21 7.	Frothe.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
162	†EDPE RD REX	†LEDPINE ON DEOR: Wt. 22 2.	Leofwine.
163	†EDPE: RD REX [Pl. XXIII. 10]	†SPERTINE ON DEORB Wt. 27 7.	Swertino.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
164	†EDPE RD RE	†FROME ON DDREBI (Broken.)	Frome.
165	†EDPE RD R	†SPRTINE ON DORB Wt. 21 0.	Swertino.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
166	†EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXIII. 11.]	†FROMA ON DOR Wt. 22 0.	Froma.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
167	†EADPARD REX	†COLBIN ON DREB Wt. 17 9.	Colbin.
DOFERAN or DOFEREN. [Dover.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
168	†EDPER DREX	†BOLA ONDOFRAN: Wt. 18 5.	Boga.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
169	†EDPA RD R. [Pl. XXIII. 12]	†CINSTAN ONDOF Wt. 18 2.	Cinstan.
170	†EDR RD RE	†PINZ TAN ON DOFR Wt. 12 0.	Winstan.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
171	†EDPA RD REX: [Pl. XXIII. 13]	†CINSTAN ON DOIRI Wt. 17 3.	Cinstan.
172	†EDPNR D RE	†ETSIKE ON DOFRR: Wt. 16 6.	Etsige (Eadsige) 2 A

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
Type v.			
173	✠E00A RD REX	✠EINSTAN ON DOF: WL 208.	Cinstan.
174	✠EDP: RD REX:	✠ENSTAN ON DOFER WL 170.	
Type vi.			
175	✠EDPR O REX A	✠CILPI: ON DOFEREN (Broken)	Cili (= Coolwi).
176	✠EDPER O REX	✠ENSTAN ON DOFER WL 124.	Cinstan.
177	✠EOPER D REX <i>For Sceptre termi- nating in con- dela</i>	✠ENSTAN ON DOFER: WL 174.	
178	" O REX <i>For Sceptre termi- nating in con- dela</i>	" " WL 184.	
179	" " RE	✠ENSTAN ON DOFERE WL 192.	
180	✠EDPER D REX	" " DOFERER WL 200.	
181	✠EDPR D REX	✠GODPINE DN DOFER: WL 197.	Godwin.
182	✠EDPER D REX	" " DOFERE WL 196.	
Type ix.			
183	EADPADD RX ANG	✠CILPI. ON DOFEREN WL 198.	Cili (= Coolwi).
184	EADPERD RAX ANORY	✠ENSTAN: ON DOFERE WL 203.	Cinstan.
185	EADPEAR D REX ANGLO	✠GODPINE DN DOFER WL 210.	Godwin.
Type x.			
186	✠CADPAR RD PE	✠CILPI ON DOFERE WL 201.	Cili (= Coolwi).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
187	EADPARO ANGL	✠ GOOPINE: ON OOFER: Wt. 20.3.	Godwine.
Type xiii.			
188	✠ EADPARD RE	✠ CINTAN ON DOFE Wt. 15.7.	Cinstan.
189	✠ EADPARD RE AN	✠ MANPINE ON DOFR. Wt. 18.0.	Manwine.
190	" " "	" " " (Broken.)	
191	EADPARO PEX [Pl. XXIII. 11.]	✠ PVL-FPVRO ON DO Wt. 16.6.	Wulfward.
Type xv.			
192	EADPARO REX	✠ CEOLPI ON OOFERE Wt. 20.0.	Coolwi (cf. Ciliwi)
193	" "	✠ MANPINE ON OOFER: Wt. 18.6.	Manwine.
OORCEASTRE. [Dorchester.]			
Type ii.			
194	✠ EOPE-RO RE:	✠ PVLSTAN ON OOR Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 17.0.	Wulstan.
Type iv.			
195	✠ ENREDR O RE	✠ BLACAMAN DOR Wt. 16.5.	Blacaman.
Type v.			
196	✠ EDPE: RD REX [Pl. XXIV. 1.]	✠ HPATEMAN ON DORC Wt. 23.6.	Hwateman.
Type xi.			
197	✠ EADPAR RO RE	✠ BLAREMAN ONDOR Wt. 20.1.	Blareman (= Blacaman?) 2 A 2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monger.
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xiii.</i></p>		
198	EADPARD REX:	†BLACAMON ON DO WL 170.	Blacaman.
199	EADPARD REX AN	†BLAREMAN ON DORE Var. Two crosses saltire in field. WL 164.	Blareman (= Blacaman?)
	<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXIV. 2]</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">DYRHAM or DEORHAM,* [Derham.]</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type II</i></p>		
200	†ÆDA RD R	PVLEAR O DYR. WL 112	Wulgar (Wulfgar)
	<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXIV. 3]</p>		
201	" " "	" " " WL 02	
202	†EODE RD R.	" " " WL 104.	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EADMUNDSBYRIG. [St. Edmundsbury.]</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type v.</i></p>		
203	†EDPER D REEX:	†MORCERE ON EDMVN WL 250.	Morcere.
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xi.</i></p>		
201	†EADPARD RD RE	†MORCRE ON EADMVN Wt 193.	Morcere.
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xii.</i></p>		
203	†EADPARD REX.	†MARCERE ON EAD WL 176.	Marcere (Morcere).

* See Introduction.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
ECXECEASTER or EXCESTER. [Exeter.]			
Type i.			
206	†EDPER RE·X A·	†EDMÆR ON EXCEST Wt. 18 0.	Edmar.
Type ii.			
207	†EDPE RD REX	†PVLMAR ONEEX Wt. 17·3.	Wulmar.
Type iii.			
208	†EDPE RD RE	†PVLMAER ON ECXE· Wt. 19 0.	Wulmar.
Type iv.			
209	†EDPER D REX·	†LE·OFF·INC O EC Wt. 17 0	Leofwine.
Type v.			
210	†EDPE· RD REX:	†EDSIE ON EXCESTR· Wt. 20·2.	Eðsie.
211	" " "	†EDPII ON EX·CEEST· Wt. 20 8.	Eðwi(g).
212	" " "	†HYNEPINE ON EXC: Wt. 20 8.	Hunewine.
213	†EDPRE· RD REX:	†Sƿ·PINE ON EXSCÆX: Wt. 17 0.	Sæwine.
214	†EDPA· RD RE	†PVLMAER ON EXSCÆX Wt. 17 0.	Wulmar.
Type vii.			
215	†EDPER· D REI· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†ÆLFRIE ON EXCES Wt. 21 0.	Ælfrie.
216	†EDPER D REX·	†CEPINE ON EXCEOT Wt. 20 0.	Cewine.
217	†EDPAR D REX	†ERFRIE ON EXCESTR Wt. 17·3.	Erfrie (cf. Ælfrie)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
218	†EDPER·D REI Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†LIFINE ON EXECESTR WL 20-6.	Lifine.
219	†EDPER D REX.	†W/EPINE ON EXECEW WL 18-1.	Sewine.
220	" " "	†PVLMER ON EXECEW WL 20-6.	Wulmar.
221	†EDPER·D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	" " EXECEW WL 20-8.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
222	EAOPARD REX ANGLOV	†ÆL·FRIC OMN EX·EC· WL 20-2.	Ælfrie.
223	" " "	†ÆLFRIC ON EXECES WL 20-0.	
224	" " ANGLOR	†LIF·H·IC OMN EXECES: WL 20-6.	Lifine.
225	" " ANGL.	†PVLN/ER OMN EXC: WL 20-4.	Wulme
<i>Type xi.</i>			
226	†EADPAR RD RE A	†ÆLFRIC·ON EXCEEW WL 18-7	Ælfrie.
227	†EADPARD RD RE	†ÆL·FRIC ON EXECEW T WL 22-4.	
228	†EADPAR RD RE A	†ÆL·FRIC ON EXECEW TE: WL 20-0.	
229	†EADPAR RD RE	†LIFINE ON EXECEW T WL 20-0.	Lifine.
230	" " "	†PICINE ON EXECEW T: WL 21-3	Wicing.
[Pl. XXIV. 1.]			
231	" " REI	†PVLN/ER ON EXECEW T WL 20-0	Wulmar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
232	EAOPARO RE:	†EADPARD ON E Wt. 18 0.	Eadward.
233	" REX:	†LIFING ON EXECE Wt. 16 0.	Lifing
<i>Type xv.</i>			
234	EAOPARO REX:	†SIEPINE ON EXEEE Wt. 22 6	Sæwine.
235	" REX:	†PVLFFINE ON E†ECE Wt. 18 4.	Wulfwine.
236	" REX A	" " Wt. 19 0.	
EOFERPIC. [York.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
237	†OPA P REX A	†ODNINE ON EOFE: Wt. 16 0.	Osinne (Osin).
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
238	EOPR O RE† A	†ELFPINE ON EOFE Wt. 16 6.	Ælfwine.
239	†EOPR P RE† A	†ARBETEL " Wt. 16 2.	Arbetel (= Arncetel?).
240	†EDP: P RE†:	†ARNCETEL ON EOFERPIC Wt. 15 7.	Arncetel.
241	†FOOER O RE† A	†ARNCETEL " Wt. 15 7.	
[Pl. XXIV. 5.]			
242	†OPER P REX A	†ARNGRIN ON EOF Wt. 16 5.	Arngrim.
243	†PPE P REX A	†ELEPINE ON EOFEP Wt. 16 3.	Elewine.
244	†EOPER O RE† A	†IOLANA OH EOFE Wt. 15 7.	Iolana.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
215	†OPER P REX A	†ODIN ONN EOEFRIC Wt. 164.	Odin.
216	†EDPER O RE†:	†RÆFEN ON EOFER. Wt. 162.	Ræfen.
217	†OPER R RE† A	" " Wt. 117.	
218	†PPER P RE† A	†RÆFN ON EOEI Wt. 163.	
219	†OPER O RE† A	†SÆFVHEL ON EOF: Wt. 132.	Sæfnhel (= Saefugl?)
220	†PIER P REX A	†SEFVEL ON EOFER Wt. 153.	
221	†EDPER O REX A	†SEVLN ONN EOEER Wt. 160.	Seula.
222	" " "	†SEVLAA ONN EOEFR Wt. 158	
223	†EOPE: P RE†:	†STIREOLL ON EOE. Wt. 150.	Stireol.
224	†EDPER: O RE†	" " Wt. 160.	
225	EDPER P RE† A	†VLFEETEL ON EOF. Wt. 165.	Ulfætel.
226	†EDPE P REX A	†VNOLF ON EOFER. Wt. 161	Unolf.
227	†EDPAR O REX	†DVRIM ON EOF. Wt. 163	Durim (Dutger m.)
Type II			
228	†ERI RO RE	†L CI ON EIOER Wt. 112.	Lif. (= Lifre?)
229	" " "	" " " Wt. 110	
230	†EDPI RO RE	†LIFICE ON EOF. Wt. 120	
Hæthman			
231	" " "	" " " Wt. 120	

Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>		
✠EDPI RD RE	✠ÆLFER ONEOF: Wt. 17.5	Ælfere.
✠EDPE RD RE	✠ARNCEL ONEOFE Wt. 18 0.	Arncel (Arncetel)
[PL XXIV. 6.]		
" " "	✠ARNCRIM ON ED Wt. 16 7.	Arngrim.
✠EDPA RD RE	" ONEDF Wt. 17 4.	
✠EDP RD RE✠	✠ELFERE ON ECR Wt. 17.8	Elfero (Ælfere).
✠EDPE RD RE	✠ELFPINE ONEDFI Wt. 16 8	Elfwine.
✠EDPER RD RE	✠EOLA ON EOFR Wt. 16.9	Eola.
✠EDPI RD RE	✠IVELTEL ON EOF Wt. 17.2	Iugblet (= Iugotel? cf Iocetel).
✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEDFNOO ONEO Wt. 19.3.	Leofnoð
✠EDP RD RE	✠ÆFVCEP ONEO Wt. 17.3	Sæfcef (= Sæfagel?)
✠EDPA RD R	" " Wt. 16 6	
✠EDPA RD R	✠ÆVLA DN EOF: Wt. 17.3	Scula
✠EDPI RD RE	✠DOR ON EOFR Wt. 16.7.	Por.
<i>Type iii.</i>		
✠EADPE REX	✠ÆLFNERC ON EDPR Wt. 14 4	Ælfhere.
✠EDPER D REX.	✠ELFPINE OIEOF: Wt. 16.7.	Ælfwine
✠EDPE RD REX.	✠ELFPINE ON EOF Wt. 16.0.	
✠EDPER D REX	✠ÆLFDINE ON EONR Wt. 17 1	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
279	✠EDPER D REX✠	✠ÆRNGRIM DN EDFERP WL 187.	Ærgrim.
280	✠EDP✠ ERD ERX	✠ELTAN DN EDFEERI WL 175.	Eltan.
281	✠EDPE RD RE✠	" " " " WL 177.	
282	✠EDPER D RE✠	✠ELTAN DN EDFRPI WL 154.	
283	" " "	✠ERMCIL DN EOFR WL 156.	Erncil (Erncetyl).
284	" " REX	✠ERNCEYTEL ON EOF WL 182.	Erncetyl.
285	✠EDPE✠ D RE✠	✠IVRELEL DN EDFER WL 164.	Iurelel? (=Iacetyl?).
286	✠EDP✠ E RE✠X	✠RÆFEN DN EONED WL 180.	Ræfen.
287	✠EDPER ERX.	✠SÆFVHEL DN EDFR WL 140.	Sæfuhel (=Sæfugel?).
288	✠EDPE D REX✠	✠SEVLA ON EOFR WL 173.	Seula.
289	✠EDP D REX	✠DOOR DN EOFEERPI WL 162.	Doer.
290	✠EDPE RD RE✠X	✠DVRGRIM ON EDFE WL 166.	Dargrim.
291	✠EDPE D RE✠	✠DVRGRIM ON EDF WL 165.	
292	..... PER R...	HALSTENT. ✠ERN..... OFER WL 177.	Ærgrim? (Ærgrim).
293	✠EDP ERD REX A [Pl. XXIV. 7.]	Type III. var. b. ✠ODEN ON EFRPPIC WL 160.	Dien
294	✠EDP RD RE✠	Type v. var. a. ✠ELFPINEC ON EOFERI WL 178.	Ælfelac
		[Pl. XXIV. *]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
95	†EDPAR D RECX: Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†ARCYTEL ON EOFERPI Wt. 26.2	Arncytel.
96	†EDPAR ·D RECX·	†ARNGRIM ON EOF Wt. 17.0.	Arngrim or Erngrim.
97	" " RECX· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	" " EOF Wt. 17.0.	
98	" D RECX· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	" " EDER: Wt. 21.7.	
99	†EDPER ·D REEX	†ARNGRIM ON EOFER Wt. 27.2	
100	†EDPERN RD REX:	†ARNGRIM ON EOFERPI Wt. 27.0.	
101	†EDPAR D RECX	†ARNGRIM OA ONEO Wt. 18.0.	
102	†EDRER ·D REEX:	†ERNGRIM DN EDER: Wt. 26.8.	
103	†EDPR RD REX:	†ERNGRIM ON EDFERPI: Wt. 26.5.	
104	†EDPAR ·D RECX·	†GEOLA ON EOFERPI Wt. 18.0.	Geola.
105	†EDPR RD REX:	†IOLA ON EOFERPIC: Wt. 22.5.	Iola.
106	†EDPE: ·RD REX.	†LEOFENOD ON EOFE: Wt. 23.3.	Leofnoð.
107	†EDP̄AR D RE·X: Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†GEVLA ON EOFERI Wt. 26.4.	Scula.
108	†EDPAR ·D RECX.	†SEVLA ON EOFERP Wt. 18.5.	
109	†EDP̄AR ·DRD RE	" " EOFERP. Wt. 18.0.	
110	†DPEI ·RD RE†:	†GEVLA ON EDERPIC Wt. 26.0	

No.	Observed.	Reverse.	Monogram.
311	†EDPAR ·D REX.	†STYRCOL ON EOFR WL 165	Styrcol.
312	†EDP: RD REX:	†LTYRCOL ON EOFRP. WL 273.	
313	†EDPAR ·REX <i>Var. Key to termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	†SPERTCOL ONEOF WL 175.	Swertcol
314	†EDPA ·RD RE	†VLFCIL ON EOFR. WL 170.	Ulfcil (Ulfcetel).
315	†EDPAR D REX	†VLFCIL ·ON EOFRPI WL 183.	
316	†EOPA: ·RD REX	†PINTEFVHEL ONEO WL 173	Winterfuht (Winter- fugt).
317	†EOPA RD RE	†PINTERFVHL ONEOF WL 173.	
318	†EDPAR ·O REX.	†DORN ON EOFRPIE WL 187.	Dorr.
319	†EDPER ·D REX	<i>Type vi.</i> †GOOPINE ON EOFR· (Broken.)	Godwine.
320	†EDPAR ·O RE·	<i>Type vii var. a.</i> †ARNCEL ON EOFR· WL 212.	Arncetel.
321	†EDPA ·RD R·	†ARNTEL ·ON EOFE WL 207.	
322	" " "	" " EOFR· WL 217.	
323	†EDPER D REX	†ARNGRIM ON EOEE WL 203	Arngrim.
324	†EDPA ·RD R·	" " EOFR WL 210.	
325	†EDPAR ·D RE·	" " EOFR· WL 217	
326	†EDP RD E·	†ARNGRIM ON EOFRPIE WL 215	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
327	✠EDPAR D RE	✠IOL·E ON EOFRPIC Wt. 21·7.	Iole.
328	✠EDPA RD DX	✠LEOFENOD O·NEOF Wt. 22·0.	Leofnoð.
329	✠EDPERD REX	" ON EOFE Wt. 21·7.	
330	✠EDPER· D RX	✠RAFEN ON EOFRP Wt. 21·0.	Rafen.
331	✠EDPAE· RD RX	✠R·AFEN ON EOFRPI Wt. 20·2.	
332	✠EDPAR· D R	✠SCVLE ON EOFRIC Wt. 19·8.	Scule (Scula)
333	✠EDPAR· D REX	✠SCVLE ON EOFRPI Wt. 21·7.	
334	✠EDRER· D REI	✠STIREOL ON EOFR Wt. 21·3.	Stireol.
335	✠EDP·E D RD	✠STIREOL ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20·2.	
336	✠EDPER D REX	" " EOFRP Wt. 18·5.	
337	✠EDP· ARD X	✠SPARTCOL ON EOFR Wt. 21·0.	Swartcol.
[PL XXIV. 9]			
338	✠EDPER· D REX	✠SPARTCOL ON EOER Wt. 21·0.	
339	✠EDPA· RD R	✠VLFCETEL ON EOFR Wt. 20·7.	Ulfætel.
340	✠EDPEA· RD X	✠VLFCETEL ON EOFRPIC Wt. 22·1.	
341	✠EDPER· D REI	✠PINTERFV6EL ON EO Wt. 21·3.	Winterfugel.
342	✠EDPAR· D RI	✠PINTERFV6L ON EOF Wt. 20·3.	
343	✠EDPER· D REX	✠DORR ON EOFRPI Wt. 19·2.	Dorr.

No	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
314	EADVEARDVS REX AN	✠ ARNGRIM ON EOFR. Wt. 14.5.	Arngrim.
315	EDPAD RX ANGORA.	✠ ARNGRIM ON EOFR. Wt. 22.5.	
316	EADPARD REX ANGORV	✠ IOLA ON EOFR. Wt. 22.0.	Iola.
317	EADPARD REX ANGL.	✠ SEVLA ON EOFRPIC Wt. 21.5.	Seula.
318	" REX ANG.	✠ SNEABYRN ON EOFE Wt. 21.0.	Sneaburn (Sneaborn).
<i>Type ix. var. a.</i>			
319	EDPARD X ACOLORO.	✠ IOKETEL ON EOFE Wt. 20.4.	Ioketel (Iocetel)
320	EDPR RX ANGLOP	✠ ODERIM ON EFRPI Wt. 21.0.	Oðgrim.
321	EDPAD X AN[GL]ORA.	✠ VLFEETL ON EOFRP Wt. 21.7.	Ulfcetel.
322	" RX ANGLOP	✠ VLFCIL ON EDRPIC. Wt. 20.5.	Ulf-ell (Ulfcetel)
323	EDPAO RX ANGLOP	✠ DORR ONN EOFRPC Wt. 19.7.	Dorr
[PL XXIV. 10.]			
324	EADPARD REX ANGL.	" ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20.7.	
325	EDPAO RX ANGLOP	" ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20.7.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
326	✠ EADPAR RD RE.	✠ ODERIM ON EDPI Wt. 19.2.	Oðgrim
<i>Type xi. var. a.</i>			
327	✠ EDPARO REX	✠ ARCTEL ON EOFRP Wt. 20.2.	Arncetel.
328	✠ EDPAER. D R	✠ ARNCTEL ON EOFR Wt. 19.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
359	✠EDPAR D RE	✠ARNGRIM ON EOFR Wt. 18-0.	Arngrim.
360	✠EDPARD D RE	✠IOLITEL ON EOFRP Wt. 20-0.	Iocitel.
361	✠EADPA RD RE	✠IOLTEL ON EOFR Wt. 20-6.	
362	✠EADPR D RE	✠OBBERN ON EOFR Wt. 20-4.	Oßbern.
363	✠EADPRD D RE	✠OBBORN ON EOFR Wt. 21-2.	
364	✠EDPAED D RE	✠OßGRIM ON EOFR Wt. 20-4.	Oßgrim.
365	✠EDPAR D RE	✠SEVLA ON EOFRPICE Wt. 20-3.	Scula.
366	✠EADPAR D RE	✠SEVLAE ON EOFRPI Wt. 21-7.	
[PL XXIV. 11.]			
367	✠EDPAR D RE	✠SNEBORN ON EOF Wt. 21-7.	Sneborn
368	✠EADPAR D RE	✠SPARTCOL ON EO Wt. 21-0.	Swartool.
369	✠EDPARD D RE	✠VLFE TEL ON EOFR Wt. 20-0.	Ulfeetel.
370	✠EDPARD "	" " EOFRP Wt. 20-6.	
371	" "	" " EOFRP Wt. 20-6.	
372	✠EDPARI D RE	✠DORR ON EOFRPI Wt. 21-3.	Dorr.
373	✠EDPARD D RE	" " EOFRPIC Wt. 20-3.	
Type xii. var. a			
374	✠EDPARDE REX	✠ARCEL ON EOFRPI Wt. 17-8.	Arce (= Arncetel?).
375	" "	ARCIL ON EOFRP Wt. 18-7.	
376	" "	✠ARNCTEL ONEOF Wt. 20-0.	Arncetel.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
377	†EADPARED RE	†ARNERIM ON E WL 18 l.	Arngrim.
378	†EADPARD RE	" " EDI WL 18-0.	
379	†EDPARDE REX	†IOCTEL ON EOFR Wt 17 0.	Locetel.
380	" "	" " EOFRP WL 17-6	
[Pl. XXIV. 12]			
381	†EADPARD RE†	" " EORP WL 18-4.	
382	†EADPARD RE	†OVDOLF ON EOFR WL 15 3	Onulf or O'ulf.
383	†EDPARD REX AN	†ODOLF ON EDFER WL 18 0.	
384	EADPARD RE† AN	†OOBEN ON EOFRI Wt 17 0	O'beorn
385	" " "	†OOBEORN DN EDFR WL 15-0	
386	•EDPARD REX•	†OOBOREN ON EO WL 17-2.	
387	†EADPARD REX	†ODGRIM ON EOF WL 16-2.	O'grim.
388	•EADPARD REX AN•	" " EOFR WL 18 1.	
389	" " "	" " EOFR WL 16 6.	
390	†EAD[PA]RD REX	" [DN] EOFRP (broken.)	
391	†EADPARD RE† A	†SEVLA ON EOF WL 16 8.	Seula.
392	EADPARD " "	" " EOFRP WL 18-0	
393	†EDPARDE REX•	" " EOFRP WL 18-0.	
394	†EDPARED REX	†SNEBORN ON EOF WL 19-6.	Snebora.
395	" "	†SNEBORN WL 13 4	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
396	†EADPARD REX A	†SNEBORN ON EOFR Wt. 159.	
397	†EDPARDE REX A	†SPARTEOL ON EOF Wt. 163.	Swarteol.
398	†EADPARD RE† A	" " EOFR Wt. 140.	
399	" REX	†SPRTEOL ONEOFR Wt. 176.	
400	·EADPARD REX A	†VLFEIL ON EOFR· Wt. 120.	Ulfel (Ulfetel).
401	ÆADPARD REX A†	†VLFETEL ON EOFR Wt. 155.	Ulfetel.
402	†EADPARD REH†	" " Wt. 186	
403	" REX	†DORR ON EOFR· Wt. 180.	Dorr.
404	·EADPARD RE† A·	" " EOFRP Wt. 180.	
405	ÆADPARD REX AN:	" " EDFRP Wt. 175	
<i>Type 21 var a</i>			
406	EADPARD REX	†ALEIF ON EOFRPICE Wt. 198.	Aleof.
407	" REX	†ALEOF ON EOFRP Wt. 200.	
408	" REX	†EAREIL ON EOFRP Wt. 200.	Eareil.
409	" "	" " Wt. 225.	
410	" "	" " EOFRPIC Wt. 208.	
[Pl. XXIV. 13.]			
411	" "	†IOCCETEL ON EOFE Wt. 207.	Iocetel.
412	" "	" " Wt. 212.	
413	" "	†OVDBEARN ON EO Wt. 211.	Ondbearn, Osborn, &c 2 u

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musey.
414	EALOPARD REX	†OVOBORN ON EOFR Wt 19-0.	
415	" "	†OOBORN ON EOFR Wt 20-0.	
416	EORROI "	†OVOGRIM ON EOF Wt 22-0.	Ongrim.
417	EALPARO "	†OVDVLF ON EOFEI Wt 21-0	Onvil.
418	" RX	†OVODVLF ON EOFE Wt 22-0.	
419	" REX	†SCVLA ON EOFR Wt 22-2	Scula.
420	" RX	" " EOFR Wt 22-0.	
421	" REX	†SENEBRN ON EOFR Wt 21-0.	Snebearn (Sneaborn).
422	" "	†SNEBEARN ON EO Wt 23-2	
423	" "	†SNEBRN ON EOFRPIC Wt 20-2	
424	" X	†SPEARTEOL ON EO Wt 20-8.	Sweartool (Swartool)
425	" REX	" " EOF Wt 21-0.	
426	" RX	†VLFCETL ON EOFR Wt 19-5.	Ulfoetel.
427	" REX	†DOR ON EOFRPIC Wt 19-8.	Dor or Dorr.
428	" "	†DORR ON EOFRPIC Wt 20-0.	
429	EADPARD REX	†SENEBRN ON EOFR Wt 21-0.	Snebearn (Sneaborn).

Type xvii.

[Pl. XXIV. 11.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	GIFELCEASTER. [Wichester.]		
	Type iii.		
130	†ED[PE] ARD R	†L·EOFFINE ON GIF... (Broken)	Leafwine.
	Type v.		
431	†EDPE : RD REX :	†OSPARD ON GIFELC : Wt. 25·5.	Oswald.
	Type vii.		
432	†EDPER REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†GODRIC ON GIFELC : Var. A straight line across one limb of cross. Wt. 20·6	Godric.
	Type xi		
433	†EADPARD RD RE	†GODRIC ON GIEELC Var. A straight line across one limb of cross. Wt 20 5	Godric.
434	" " "	" " GIEELC Var. A straight line across one limb of cross. Wt 20 0	
	Type xiii.		
435	†EADPARD RE·X AN	†ÆGLPINE ON GIFEL Var. A straight line above and below cross Wt. 16 4.	Ægelwine
	GIPESPIC. [Ipswich]		
	Type i.		
436	†EDPER D REX ·A·	†LEOFSTAN ON LIPE : Wt 17·7.	Leafstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
		<i>Type ii.</i>	
437	✠EDPE RD RE	✠BYNINE ON EIP Wt 17½.	Bruninc.
438	" " R.	✠EDPI ON GIPESI Wt 133	Edwi[g]
439	" " RE	✠P.VL-SIE ON EIP Wt 173	Wulsie.
		<i>Type v.</i>	
440	✠.EDPE RD REX: [Pl. XXV. 1.]	✠LIFIC ONO GIPESPIIC: Wt 270.	Lifo (Lifinc)
		<i>Type xi.</i>	
441	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠BRVMAN ONCIPEOP Wt 207.	Bruman.
		<i>Type xiii.</i>	
442	EDPARD RX	✠ELFPINE ON GIPPE Wt 200.	Elfwine.
443	•EADPARD RE.	✠BRINTRIC ON GIPP Wt 150.	Brintric.
444	EADPARD REX	✠BRINTRIC ON GIPE For. Crescent in field. Wt 150.	
445	•EADPARD RX	✠BRVM ON GIPPES	Brum(an).
446	•EADPARD RE.	✠BRVNINE ON GIPPE Wt 100	Brunino.
447	" " "	✠LEOFOLD " " Wt 103	Leofwold.
		<i>Type xv.</i>	
448	EADPARD REX	✠ELFPINE ON GIPP Wt 200.	Elfwine.
449	EAPARD REX E	" " Wt 180.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
450	✠EDPE RD REX	✠PVL·FPERO ON GLEP Wt. 17·2.	Wulfwerd.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
451	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEOFNOD ON GLE Wt. 17·0.	Leofnoð.
452	✠EDP·ARD·	✠PVLPIG ON Wt. 14·0.	Wulwig.
<i>Type v.</i>			
453	✠EDP RD RE	✠ÆIELRIC ON GLEPE Wt. 17·4	Ægelric
454	✠EDPE·RD REX:	✠EAPVLF ON GLEPECE: Wt. 24·4.	Eawulf.
455	✠EDPE·RD REX	✠LEOFN ON GLEACE Wt. 16·0.	Leofn.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
456	✠EDPA·RD RE	✠ÆILRIC ON GLE·PECE: Wt. 20·7.	Ælric (Ægelric).
457	✠EDPAR·D REX	✠ÆELSHIE ON GLEPEE Wt. 20·0.	Ælfsige (cf. Ælfsige).
458	✠EDPA·RD RE·	✠GODRIC ON GLEPE: Wt. 21·3.	Godric.
459	✠EDPE D RE· Far Pellet behind bust.	✠IYLFERD O GL·EP: Wt. 21·0.	Iulferð.
460	(Double struck.)	✠PVLFGET DN GLEPE· Wt. 20·2.	Wulfget.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
461	EADVEARDVS REX ANGL	✠GODPINE ON GLEPECEST Wt. 16·3	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
462	EADY·RD REX [AN]·CLOKX	✠LEOFSTAN DN CLEP Wt. 18·8	Leofstan.
463	EADPEARD REX AN·	✠SELCPINE ON GLEPEC Wt. 19·7.	Selewine.
464	EADPEARD REX ANGLO·	✠SILAC ON CLEPL Wt. 20·0	Silac.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
465	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRIHTNONO ON CLEP: (Pierced.)	Brihtnoð?
466	✠EADPARD· RD RE	✠GVOLFPINE ON CLEPC: Wt. 20·6.	Gnolfwine.
467	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFPINE ON GLEPECE Wt. 20·2	Liofwine.
468	✠EADP RD RE	✠PVLFARD ON CLEPECC Wt. 20·6.	Wolfward.
[Pl. XXV. 2]			
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
469	EADPARD RE·	✠SILAC· ON GLEPE Wt. 17·0.	Silac.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
470	EADPARD RE	✠SIL·AC ON GLEPE Wt. 18·4.	Silac.
GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
471	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ETSTAN ON GRA Wt. 18·0.	Eistan (Eilstan).
<i>Type iii.</i>			
472	✠EDPER·D REX	✠ELFPINE ONC ONC· Wt. 16·8	Eilfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
473	†EDPER ·D REEX: (Double struck.)	†ELFPINON GRANTE. WL 26g.	Elfwine.
474	†EDPE: ·RD REX:	†COTSVNV ON GRANTE. WL 267.	Goldanu.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
475	†EDPER D REX [Pl. XXV. 3.]	†EODPINE ON GRANT WL 183.	Goldwino.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
476	EADPARD REX ANELLO	†ÆLFPIE ONM ERA WL 20g.	Ælfalg.
477	EADPRD REX ANCOR	†EODPINE ON GRANT: WL 203.	Goldwino.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
478	†EDPAR ·RD REX	†EADITERD ONCRAN WL 198.	Eadwerd.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
479	EADPARD REX AD	†GODLAMB ONCRA: WL 162.	Godlamb.
480	" RE	†SÆCOL ON GRANIV WL 160.	Sæcol.
481	" REX A	†PIBEARN ONCRA WL 152.	Wilbearn.
GULDEFORDA on GILDEFORDA. [Gulldford.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
482	†EDP RD R·	†ELFPINE ON GV. WL 169.	Elfwine.
<i>Type v.</i>			
483	†EDPA ·RD RE:	†BLACEMAN ON GYL WL 180.	Blaceman.
484	†EDPE ·RD RE	†BLACEMAN ON EYL WL 160.	

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
		<i>Type vii.</i>	
453	✠EDPNR O REX.	✠BLACMAN ON CYLO: WL 193.	Blacman (Blaceman).
456	" " "	✠BLACMAN ON CYLD. WL 202.	
		<i>Type ix.</i>	
457	EADYVERDYS REX ANGLO	✠BLACMAN ON GIL WL 210.	Blacman.
488	" " "	" GYLDEOR WL 193.	
		<i>Type xi.</i>	
490	✠EADPA· RO RE	✠ÆLFRIE· ON GILLDEFOR WL 194.	Ælfrie.
490	✠EADPAR· RO RE	" " WL 201.	
	[Pl. XXV. 4.]		
491	✠EADPAR· RO RE	✠BLAEEMAN ON GLDE WL 195.	Blaceman.
		<i>Type xiii.</i>	
492	✠EADPARD REX.	✠ÆLFRIE· ON GILDE WL 107.	Ælfrie.
493	✠ " REX AN	✠OJEDJID NO DIBJLEA· WL 140.	
	HÆSTINGA or HESTINGPORT. [Hastings.]		
		<i>Type ii.</i>	
494	✠EDPAR D RE	✠BRID ON HÆSTI WL 175.	Brīd (cf. Brand).
		<i>Type iii.</i>	
495	EDPNDR R DEX	✠BRID· ON HESTST· WL 213	Brīd.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
496	†EDPE: RD RE†:	†BRID ON HÆTINPD: Wt. 159.	Brid.
497	†EDPNER: D RE	" " HESTINPOR Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 180.	
498	†EDDE . . RE	†LEOFFINE ON HÆS Wt. 260.	Leafwine or Lufwine.
499	†EDPN: RD RE	†LEOFFINE ON HÆSTC Wt. 174.	
500	†EDPE: RD RE	†LEOFFINE ON HÆSTICE Wt. 170.	
501	†EDPE: RD REX	†LIFFINE ON HÆT: Wt. 174.	
<i>Type vii</i>			
502	†EDPER: D REX	†BRID: O:N HÆTIE Wt. 173.	Brid.
503	" " "	" " " Wt. 198.	
504	†EDPE: RD REX Var Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	†BRID ON HÆSTINC: Wt. 180.	
505	" " RE: Var Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	" " HÆSTINC Wt. 196	
506	†EDPER: D REX	†DVINNE ON HÆTIE Wt. 214.	Daninc.
507	†EDPE: " "	" " HÆSTIN Wt. 195	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
508	EADPARD REX ANGL	BRID ON HÆSDIN: Wt. 207.	Brid.
509	" " "	" " " Wt. 202.	

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Monogram.
510	EADPRD RIX ANEORV	✠BRND ON HÆƿTIEN: WL 20-6	Brand (cf. Brid).
511	EADPARD REX ANLEOX	✠DVNNINE DMN HÆS WL 20-0.	Dunning.
Type xi.			
512	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRID. ON HÆƿTI WL 19-6	Brid.
513	✠EADRA : DD RE	✠BRND ON NEOSTIEN WL 19-0.	Brand.
* [Pl. XXV. 5.]			
514	EADPA: RD REX	✠DVNNINE ON HÆƿTIEN: WL 19-0.	Dunning.
515	✠EADPAR RD RE	" For. HÆƿT Pellet in field WL 20-6.	.
516	✠EADPA RD RE	✠DVNNINE DN HÆƿ WL 19-0.	"
517	✠EADPAP RD RE	✠PVLFRIC ON HÆƿTI WL 20-0.	Wulfic.
Type xii.			
518	✠EADPARD REX ANG:	✠EOLSPÆGEN ON HÆS For. Four wedge- shaped pellets at- tached to inner circle WL 16-4.	Colewægn.
519	EADPARD REX	✠DVNNINE ON HÆ WL 17-4.	Dunning.
520	" RE	✠DVNNOC ON HEST WL 17-4.	
521	✠EADPARD REX AN-	✠DREODRED ON HÆS For. Two pellets in field WL 14-4.	Preodred (Foodred).
522	EADPARD RE	✠DREODRED ON H For. Two pellets in field WL 17-3	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
HAMTUNE. [Southampton]			
Type I.			
523	†EOPERER D REX R	†LEOFFINE ON HAMTV (Pierced.)	Leofwine.
Type III.			
521	†EODE: RD REX	†ÆLFINE ON HAM Wt 17.1.	Ælfwine.
Type vii.			
525	†EDPAR D REX	†LEOFRIC ON HAMTV Wt 21.0.	Leofric.
Type vii. var. a.			
526	†EDE RD RE Var. Sceptre termi- nating in three pellets.	†ÆLFINE ON HR Wt 21.0	Ælfwine
Type ix.			
527	EADPARD REX ANGLO	†PVLNDD ON HAM Wt 20.3	Wulfnoð (Wulfnoð).
528	" " ANGL	†PVLNOD ON HAM Wt 21.2.	
Type xi			
529	†EADPARD RD RE	†ÆLFINE ON HAMTV Wt. 22.2	Sæwino.
Type xi. var. b			
530	†EADPAR RD RE [Pl XXV 6.]	†PVLFNDD ON HAMTV Wt. 19.7.	Wulfnoð.
HEORTFORD. [Hertford]			
Type I.			
531	†EDPNRD. REC	†DEORSIE ON IEON* Wt. 14.6.	Deorsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mmayer.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
532	†EDPA RD R·E	†ÆLFINE ON HERTF Wt. 110.	Ælfwine
533	†EDPE· RD REX	†EODMAN ON HEOR Wt. 160.	Godman.
534	†EDPNE RER·†:	†EODPINE ON HIR· Wt. 145.	Godwine.
535	†EDPND D RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in Bour- delia</i>	†EOLOPINE ON HEOR Wt. 137.	Goldwine.
536	†EDPE RD RE	†RÆDVL·F ON HER· Wt. 102.	Rædulf
	<i>PARTING</i>		
537	... P.E· ...	† ... HIR. Wt. 40.	
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
538	†EDPER D REX	†PILTRND ON HEORT: Wt. 172.	Willrand (pos. Wilfrid).
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
539	†EADPAF RD RE	†WÆM·ER ON HERTFO Wt. 105	Sæmer
	<i>Type xii. var. b.</i>		
540	EADPARD RE· [Pl. XXV. 7]	†PILÆGRIP· ON HEOR Wt. 172.	Wilægrip or Wilgrip.
541	" "	†PILGIRP ON HIRT Wt. 156	
	HEREFORD. [Hereford.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
	†EDPE RD RE	†ERNON ON HERE Wt. 171.	Earnw.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
513	<p>✠EDPE: RD REX-</p> <p>Type iii.</p>	<p>✠EIEL·RIC ON HERE Wt. 167.</p>	Ælric.
514	<p>✠EDPRD·D REX-</p> <p>Type vii.⁷</p> <p>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</p>	<p>✠PVLFPINE ON HER Wt. 214</p>	Wulfwine
515	<p>✠EDPE RD R·EX</p> <p>Type vii var. b.</p> <p>Var Sceptre termi- nating in three pallies.</p> <p>[Pl. XXV. 8]</p>	<p>✠ERNPI ON HERE· Wt. 200.</p>	Earnwī
516	<p>EADPEARD REX ANGL</p> <p>Type ix.</p>	<p>✠LEFENOD ON HEREFO Wt. 210.</p>	Liefnoð.
517	<p>EADPERD REX</p> <p>Type xi</p> <p>Var. Inscription begins behind bust.</p>	<p>✠ÆLFPI ON HEREFOR Wt. 197</p>	Ælfwīg.
518	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠EAPPI· ON HEREFODE Wt. 205.	Earnwī.
519	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠EARNPI: ON HERE Wt. 190.	
520	" " "	" " HEREFO Wt. 204.	
521	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ELRIE: ON HL·RELOE Wt. 198.	Elric (cf. Ælric)
522	✠EADPAR· RD RE	✠LIOFENOD ON HEREFO Wt. 200.	Liofnoð.
	[Pl. XXV. 9.]		
523	<p>✠EADPARD RE·</p> <p>Type xiii</p>	<p>✠ÆLFPI ON HERE Wt. 160.</p>	Ælfwīg.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
	<p>HORNINDUNA. [Hornndon.]</p> <p>Type ix.</p>		
551	✠EADVVRD RAX ANGDRV:	✠DVDINC DN HORNIDVNE: Wt 199	Dudine.
	[Pl XXV. 10]		
	<p>HUNTENDUNE. [Huntingdon]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
553	✠EDPA RD REX	✠PVLFPIC ON HVNT: Wt 167.	Wulfwig
	Type ii.		
556	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ÆLFPINE ON HV Wt 171.	Ælfwine.
557	✠EDPA D RE	✠VLFACTL DN HVNT Wt 97.	Ulfactel
	Type iii.		
558	... PE . . .	✠ HV Wt 42	
	Type iii.		
559	✠EDPERD REX A	✠ÆLFPINE ON HVNTE Far Pellet in two angles of cross. Wt 172	Ælfwine
	Type iv.		
560	✠EDPA RD REX	✠P.V.LFPINE O HVN Wt 162	Wulfwine.
	Type v.		
561	✠EDPER D REX:	✠ÆLFPINE ON HVNT-EN: Wt 254	Ælfwine
562	" " "	✠GODRIC ON HVNTEN Wt 254.	Godric

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
563	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXV. 11.]	✠GODPINE ON HVNTE Wt. 20 6.	Godwine
564	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFRIC ON HVNTE: Wt. 21 1	Liofric
565	" " "	✠LIOFPINE ON MVNT Wt. 20 0.	Liofwine
	<i>Type xii.</i>		
566	EADPARD RE:	✠GODPINE ON HVNT Wt. 16 7.	Godwine.
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
567	EADPARD REX	✠SÆPINE ON HVN Far Pyramid in one angle of cross terminates in three pellets Wt. 20 7.	Sæwine.
	HYDE. [Hythe.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
568	✠EDP. ARD RE	✠LIOFUINE ONLY* Wt. 11 1.	Liofwine.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
569	✠EDPR D REX	✠GVDRED ON HYDE Wt. 19 7.	Gudred.
570	✠EDPER D RE	✠GVDRED ON HYDE: Wt. 19 9.	
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
571	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GOLDPINE ON HEDE Wt. 18 5.	Goldwine.

* Possibly Huntingdon.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
	<p>LÆFES. [Lewes.]</p> <p>Type ii.</p>		
572	✠EDPE D RE V [Pl. XXV. 12.]	✠EADPIC ON LÆPEN Wt. 96.	Endwig.
573	✠EDPE ND RE	✠EDPINE ON LÆY Wt. 154.	Edwine
574	✠EDPA RD RE	✠LEFMAN D LÆPE Wt. 122	Leofman.
575	✠EDI RD RX.	✠LEOFPI DN LÆP Wt. 132	Leofwi (= Leofwig?)
576	✠EDPI RD RE	✠PIRINE ON LÆPENEN Wt. 136	Wine
	Type iii.		
577	✠EDPE RD REX.	✠GODRIC ON LEPEE: Wt. 155.	Godric.
578	(Type effaced.)	✠OSHVND DNN LEPE: Wt. 180.	Osmond.
	Type v.		
579	✠EDPNE RD RE [Pl. XXV. 13.]	✠ÆLFðIE DN LÆPEE: Wt. 173	Ælfie
580	✠EDPE RD REX.	✠ÆLFSIE DNN LÆPEE: Wt. 203.	
581	✠EDPE RD RE	✠EDPERD DN LÆPEE: Wt. 175.	Edward
582	✠EDPE RD REX:	ONN LÆPE: Wt. 237.	
583	✠EDP RD REX	✠GODPINE ON LÆ Far Limbs of cross united by the circle only. Wt. 170	Golwine
584	✠EDPA RD REX	✠GDDPINE ON LÆPE: Wt. 167.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
585	✠EDPER D REX. Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠EOPARD ON L/EPE: Wt. 20 2.	Edward.
586	" " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠EADPARD ON L/EPE: Wt. 20 2.	Edward.
587	" " REX	✠EOPINE ON L/EPE Wt. 21 8.	Edwine.
588	✠EDPE D RE. Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	" " L/EPEE: Wt. 20 3.	
589	✠EDPER D REX	✠GODPINE ON L/EPI Wt. 20 8.	Godwine.
590	" " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠OSPOLD ON L/EPE Wt. 20 4.	Oswold.
591	✠EOPA D REX	✠OSPOLD ON L/EPEE: Wt. 21 3.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
592	EAPPARP REX ANGL.	✠EADPARD ON L/EPE Wt. 20 4.	Edward.
593	" " "	" ON L/EPE: Wt. 20 7.	
594	EADPARO REX ANGLOV	✠EADPINE ON L/EPE: Wt. 20 7	Edwine.
595	" " "	✠EADPINE ON L/EPE Wt. 20 7.	
596	EAPPARO REX ANGL	✠GODPINE ON L/EPE Wt. 20 7.	Godwine.
597	EADPRD RX ANGLOR.	✠OSPOLD ON L/EPE: Wt. 20 7.	Oswold.
598	EADPARD REX ANGL.	✠OSPOLD ON L/EPE Wt. 21 0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
599	†EADPAR RO RE	†COOPINE ON LÆPE. Wt. 20.9.	Godwine.
600	†EADPAR RD RE	†LIOFPÆRD ON LÆPE Wt. 20.6.	Liofweard.
601	†ADPAR RD RE	†DæPOLO: ON LÆPE. Wt. 20.4.	Oswold.
602	†EADPAR RD RE	†PVLFPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 20.4.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
603	†EADPARD RE	†GODFINE DN LÆPE Wt. 17.6.	Godwine.
[Pl. XXV. 14.]			
604	†OREOPOCOO RIA	†LEOFFDRO ON LÆ Var. Three pellets in field. Wt. 17.3.	Leofword (= Leofweard?).
605	EADPARO RE†	†OSPOLO ON LÆPE Wt. 18.0.	Oswold.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
606	EADPARO REX	†GODFINE ON LÆP Wt. 21.0.	Godwine.
607	" "	†LEOFFORD ON LÆP. Wt. 20.3.	Leofword (= Leofweard?).
608	ODPARD . . . ÆEIFDI	†OæPOLD ON LÆPE Wt. 20.7.	Oswold.
LANGPORT. [Langport.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
609	†EDPEX D REX	†EILPINE ON LANCP Wt. 26.0.	Eilwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.]		
	Type i.		
610	✠EPDER D REX A	✠PVLFRIC ON LEHR- Wt. 17.3.	Wulfrie.
	Type ii.		
611	✠EDPE RD RE	✠GODRIE ON LEHER Wt. 18.2.	Godrie.
	Type v.		
612	✠IDRIPA I RI	✠EDPNE ON LE:RICDII Wt. 21.0	Edwino.
	Type vi.		
613	EDPA RD RE Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠GILDEPINE ON LEH: Wt. 18.0.	Gildewino.
614	✠EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠GODRIE ON LEHER Wt. 21.3.	Godrie.
	[Pl. XXVI 1.]		
615	✠E[D]PEI D RE	✠PVL[E]NNDD ON LEH (Broken)	Wulennod or Wulnath (Wulfuod).
616	✠EDPARD REX. Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠[PV]L ENOID ON LE Wt. 18.5.	
617	✠EDPAR O RE Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠PVLNAD ON LEGR Wt. 21.0.	
	Type ix.		
618	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠ÆGELRIC ON LEH Wt. 20.1.	Ægelric.
619	" " "	" " " Wt. 21.3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Notes.
620	EADPAR EX ANGL.	✠ÆGLPINE ON LEGR WL 184.	Ægelwine.
621	" " ANGL	✠LEOPFINE ON LEH WL 200.	Leafwine.
Type xi.			
622	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLRIC ON LEHRECE WL 200	Ælric (Ælfric).
623	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODRIC ON L'EHRECE WL 197.	Godric.
624	(Illegible.)	✠LIOFRIC ON LEHREC WL 190.	Liofric.
Type xii.			
625	EADPAR RD REX [Pl. XXVI. 2.]	✠ÆGLRIC ON LEHR WL 186.	Ægelric.
Type xiii.			
626	✠EADPARD REX	✠ÆGLRIC ON LEHR WL 167.	Ægelric.
627	" "	✠GODRIC " " WL 163.	Godric.
LEIGECEASTER, Etc. [Chester]			
Type ii.			
628	✠EDPE RD RE	✠AFTSIE DN IEH: WL 168	Alfara (cf. Elfsie).
629	✠EDPA RD R:	✠LEOPFINE ON LEI: WL 154.	Leafwine.
630	✠EDPER D REX	✠WIRYIN ON LEICEI (Pierced.)	Wiryn.
Type iii.			
631	✠EDPE RD REX	✠COLBRAND DN LIC WL 168	Colbrand.
632	" RD REX	✠ELFSIE ON LEICEST WL 164	Elfsie.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
		FARTHING.	
633	†E.... ..X	| ... .. ON LE Wt. 45.	
		Type iv.	
634	†EDPER D REX.	| †LEFPI ON LECECSR Wt. 160.	Lefwi (= Leofwine?).
		FARTHING.	
635	..... RE ..	| ..... N LE Wt. 33.	
		Type v.	
636	†EDPI RD REX	| †ELFSIE ON LEICEST Wt. 174.	Elfsie.
637	†EDPE: RD REX:	| †FARGRIM ON LEIC.E. Wt. 154.	Fargrim.
638	†EDPER D REX.	| †LEOPFIE ON LEICE Wt. 154.	Leofwine.
		Type vii.	
639	†EDPAR D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in three pellets.	| †ÆLFAR ON LEICE. (Broken.)	Ælfar.
640	†EDPAR D REX: Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	| †BRVNIN DNLEICE Wt. 192.	Bruninc.
641	†EDPA.R D RE. Var. Sceptre termi- nating in three pellets.	| †BRVNNIC ON LEIC Wt. 206.	
642	†EDPAR D REX	| †COLBRAND DN Wt. 198.	Colbrand.
643	†EDPAR D RE. Var. Sceptre termi- nating in three pellets.	| †HVSCAR DN LEIC. Wt. 197.	Huscarl.
644	" " REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	| †HVSCARL DNLEICE Wt. 206	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
615	✠NDE RXIX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-ls. [PL XXVI. 3]	✠EDLBRAND DN LEI WL 202	Colbrand.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
616	EADPAR RX ANGLO	✠ELFSIC DNW LEICE Var. Annulets on the limbs of cross. WL 203.	Elfsig.
617	EADPRD REX ANGLO [PL XXVI. 4.]	✠BR·YNNIC DN LEC· WL 192.	Brunninc.
618	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠BRYNNIC DN·N· LEIC· WL 210.	
619	" " ANG·	✠EDLBRAND ON LEI (Pierced.)	Colbrand.
620	EADPRD RX ANGDR	✠DVNNIC ON LECECES WL 182.	Dunninc.
621	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠EODRIC ON LECA WL 216.	Godric.
622	" " ANG·	✠LEDFYDD DN LEIC WL 196.	Leofnoth.
623	" " "	✠SPEARTCOL DN LEI· WL 205.	Sweartool.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
624	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠ELFIC ON LECECE WL 202.	Elfsig?
625	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BR·YNNIC ON LECECC WL 192.	Brunninc (Brunninc).
[PL XXVI. 5.]			
626	✠EADPAR " "	✠OVNNIC ON LECECE WL 196.	Dunninc (Dunninc).
627	✠EADPAR " "	✠HVEALR O·LECECC WL 160.	Hæst.
628	✠EADPAR " "	✠LIOFENOP ON LECECC WL 190.	Leofnoth.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xlii.</i>			
659	EADPARD RE	†BRVNNVSEL O LE Wt. 18.2.	Brunnusel (= Brunhusel?).
<i>Type xv.</i>			
660	†EADPA RD RE	†ÆLFS ON LEGEÆÆÆÆ. Wt. 20.8.	Ælfsig.
661	EADPARD REX	†ALXXI ON LEGEÆÆÆÆ Wt. 21.0.	Alxxi (Ælfsig?)
662	" "	†HVSCARL ON LEGE Wt. 21.0.	Huscarl.
[Pl. XXVI 6.]			
663	" " A	†HVORALR ON LEGE Wt. 19.6.	
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
664	†EPDAREC ECX	†ÆLFNOD ON LINEDL Wt. 15.0.	Ælfnod.
665	†EDPER D REX:	†COLGRIM ON LINC Wt. 16.0.	Colgrim.
666	†EADPAR ECCX	†EDDRIC ON LICE Wt. 12.8.	Godric.
667	†EDPER D REX	†OSEFRD ON LINCOL: Wt. 17.5.	Osferð.
668	†EDPE RD REX	†VLFF ONN LINC: Wt. 16.6.	Ulf.
HALFSTENT.			
669	†EDPE .. EX:	†EORI. ... E Wt. 67.	Edric.
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
670	†EADRD ECCX	†DOORIC ON LWEL Wt. 14.0.	Dodric.

No	Obverse	Reverse	Monayer.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
671	✠EOPA RO RE	✠BRITHRIC O L. WL 12-8.	Brithric.
672	✠EDPI RO RE	✠BRITHRIC ON LI WL 15-0.	
673	✠EDPE RO RE	✠EDRIC ON LIN. WL 18-5.	Edric.
674	✠EDP RO RX	✠GODRIC ON LI Far. Pellet in field. WL 17-0.	Godric.
675	✠EOPA RO RX	" " LIN WL 17-0	
676	✠EDP RO RE	✠GODRIN ON LIN WL 13-6.	Oggrim.
<i>FABRINS.</i>			
677	✠EO... ..	✠..... .. COL WL 14-0.	
<i>Type iii.</i>			
678	✠EOPER O REX:	✠EORICE ON LINEOLE: WL 15-0.	Edric.
679	✠EDPE: RO R:	✠BRITHRIC ON LINCOL WL 15-3.	Brithric.
680	✠EDPEI: RD REX:	✠EDLERIM DN L: HED WL 16-7.	Colgrim.
681	" " "	" ON LINCOL WL 16-2.	
682	✠EDPE RD REX:	✠GODRIC DN L: HCOL WL 16-6.	Godric.
683	✠EOPE: RD REEX	" " LINCOLN WL 17-6	
684	" " RE:	✠GODRICE DN LINCOL WL 17-4.	
685	✠EDP: ED REX:	✠LEFPINE DN LINEOLE WL 17-4	Leafwinc.
686	✠EOPERI D RE:	✠LEDFPINE DN L: H WL 16-0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
687	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠OSFERÐ ON LINCOL Wt. 17.3.	Osferð.
688	✠EDPE RD REX:	✠VLFF ON LINCOLLEI Wt. 16.6.	Ulf (cf. Wulf).
689	✠EDPER D REX:	✠PVLF ON LINCOLLEI Wt. 15.7.	Wulf.
690	✠EDPE RD REX	✠PVL F ONN LINC DL N Wt. 18.0.	
691	✠EDPE RD REX	✠PVLEAR ON LINC Wt. 11.5.	Wulgar.
692	✠EDPER D REX	✠ÐVRLERIM ON LIN Wt. 16.4.	Dargrim.
693	✠EDPE D REX:	✠ÐVRLERIM ON LINC Wt. 15.8.	
HALFPENNY.			
694	✠EDPE .. . X	✠BRIHTRIC ON L... Wt. 8.0.	Brihtic.
FARTHING.			
695	✠EDPA .. .	✠.... .. INCO Wt. 4.0.	
Type iv.			
696	✠EDPA REC✠	✠GODRVC ON LINC Wt. 18.0.	Godric.
697	✠EDPA "	✠OSFERÐ ON LINC Wt. 17.3.	Osferð.
698	✠EDPA P REE	✠VL F ON LINC DLINA Wt. 16.2.	Ulf
Type iv. var. a.			
699	✠EDPERD REX N.	✠CILLII ON LNC DLN: Var. P A X X in angles of cross. Wt. 16.0.	Cillinf
Type v.			
700	✠EDPE RD REX	✠COLGRM ON LINC Wt. 26.0.	Colgrim.
[Pl. XXVI. 7.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
701	†EDP RO R·EX	†EORIC ON LINC: Wt. 25 4.	Godric.
702	†EOPE RO REX	" " LINCOL Wt. 27·2.	
703	†EOPAR O REX	†OÐGRIM ON LINC Wt. 15 0.	Oðbern.
704	†EOPE RO REX:	†VLF ON LINCOLNE: Wt. 25 3.	Vlf.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
705	†EDPE RD R	†ASEFERÐ ON LINC Wt. 22·0.	Aseferð (cf. Osferð).
706	†EDP ·ERD †	†COLGRIM ON LIN Wt. 21 2.	Colgrim.
707	†EOP RD X	†ELFNOD ON LINC Wt. 20 8.	Elfnod.
708	†EDPER O REI <i>Var Sceptre termin- ating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	†EORIC ON LINC: Wt. 22 2.	Godric.
709	†EDPE· RO R	†EORIC ON LINCOL Wt. 18 8.	
710	" " R·†	MANNÆ ON LINCOL Wt. 21·3	Manna.
711	†EDP· ·ERD·	†OSFERÐ ON LINC Wt. 18 5.	Osferð.
712	†EOPAR D REI· <i>Var Sceptre termin- ating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	†OÐBEORN ON LINC Wt. 21 6.	Oðbeorn.
713	†EOPA RO RX	†OÐBERN ON LINC Wt. 21 3.	
714	†EDP ERO †	†OÐGRIM ON LINC Wt. 21·0.	Oðgrim.
715	†EDPER· O REI· <i>Var Sceptre termin- ating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	" " LINC Wt. 16·7.	
<i>Type vii. var. a.</i>			
716	†EDPER· D REI· <i>Var. Sceptre termin- ating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	†OÐGRIM ON LINCOL Wt. 21·0.	Oðgrim.

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
717	EADPA ^R RX ANGLOR	†ELFNOD ON LINCO Wt. 20 0.	Elfnod.
718	EDPAR DX ANGO	†EODRIC ON LINCO Wt. 20 5.	Godric.
719	EADPARD REX ANG	†MANNA " Wt. 19 0.	Manna.
720	EADPAD REX ANGLO	†ODGRIM ON LINCO Wt. 20 0.	Oðgrim.
721	EDPARD X. ANGLO	†PVLBEREN ON LIN Wt. 18 5.	Wulbeorn.
722	EADPARD X "	†PVLFRIC ON LINCO Wt. 21 2.	Wulfic.
	<i>Type x.</i>		
723	EDPAD X ANGLOR	†ELFNOD ON LINCO Wt. 20 4.	Elfnod.
	[PL XXVI 8]		
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
724	†EDPARD REX	†AVTI ON LINCOLNN Wt. 22 3	Auti?
725	†EADPAR D RE	†ELFNOD ON LINCO Wt. 20 8.	Elfnod.
726	†EDPAR D RE:	†GIFE ON LINCOLL Wt. 17 0.	Gife.
727	†EADPAR RD RE	†EODRE ON LINCOL Wt. 20 3.	Godric.
728	†EDPARD REI	†ODGRIM ON LINCO Wt. 20 8.	Oðgrim.
729	†EADPAR RD RE	†OðOLAC ON LINCO (Broken.)	Oðslac (Oðlac).
730	†EADPAR RD RE	†VLF ON LINCOLNE Wt. 22 0.	Ulf.
731	" " "	†PVLBEORN ON LINCOL Wt. 21 3.	Wulbeorn.
732	" " "	" " Wt. 21 0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
733	†EDPAR D R.	†PVLFRIC DN LIN (Broken.)	Wulfric.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
734	†EADPAD RE † ANG.	†EDRIC DN LINCO Wt. 17.6.	Edric.
735	†EADPARED REX.	†GARFIN ON LINCOL. Wt. 17.3.	Garfin.
736	†EADPARE D R † Var. Frontal-band of crown omitted.	†ODGRIM ON LINE Wt. 16.5.	Oðgrim.
737	†EADPARD RX.	†VLF ON LINC DL Var. Four pellets on inner circle. Wt. 17.5.	Ulf.
738	†EADPARD REX Var. Frontal-band of crown omitted.	†PVL BRN DN LINE Wt. 17.7.	Walbeorn.
<i>Type xiii. var. a.</i>			
739	†EADPARD REX Var. Frontal-band of crown omitted. [Pl. XXVI. 9]	†PVL BRN ON LINC DL Wt. 17.5.	Walbeorn.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
740	EADPARD REX	†HEFGEHT ON LIN Wt. 21.8.	Ælfgeht?
741	" " A	†HELFGEHT ON LINE Wt. 22.0.	
742	" "	†AGAMYND ON LINE Wt. 20.8.	Agamund.
743	EADARD REX ID	†EDRIC ON LINCOL. Wt. 21.2.	Edric.
744	EADPARD "	†LEOFOLD ON LINE Wt. 20.2.	Leofold.
745	" RE	†PVLGHR ON LNI Wt. 16.3.	Wulgar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
LUNDENE. [London.]			
Type I.			
746	†EDPE: RD REX:	†ÆLFRED ON LVNDE Wt. 16.0.	Alfred
747	†EDPER D REX A:	†ÆLFPERD " " Wt. 16.7.	Ælfward.
748	†EDPNRD D REC	†DRIHTMÆR ON LVD Wt. 12.5.	Brihtmar.
749	†EDPER D REX.:	†DUDINE ONN LVN Wt. 15.0.	Dudine.
750	†EDPNR. REC.	†EADPOLO ON LVN Wt. 16.5.	Eadwold.
751	†EDDE: RD REX:	†FDIII DIIN LVHDE: Wt. 18.0.	Edin?
752	†EDPER: D REX	†ESTHER DN LVND: Wt. 14.0.	Ester.
753	†EDPA: REC: †A:	†GODESVNE DN LVD: Wt. 15.0.	Godesuno.
754	†EDPNRD REI:	†GODPINE ON LVD Wt. 11.3	Godwine.
755	†EDPER: D REX.	†GODPINE DN LVND: Wt. 17.3.	
[Pl. XXVI. 10.]			
756	†EOPER: D REX.:	†LEDFREO ONN LVNO Wt. 14.0.	Leofred.
757	†E[OP]ER D REX:	†LEOFSTA[N] ON LVN (Broken.)	Leofstan
758	" " REX A:	†LEOFSTAN ON LVND Wt. 16.6	
759	†EOPAR O REX.:	†PVLFRED ON LVND Wt. 14.9.	Wulfred.
760	†VEDNRO. O RE	†PVLSE ON LVDE Wt. 12.6.	Wulsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
HALF PENNIES.			
761	✠EDPNR	✠BRIHTM ND WL 63.	Brihtmar.
762	✠EADPN.	✠EODPI ND: WL 73.	Godwine.
763	... PNRD	✠S. N LVND: WL 73.	"
764	✠EDPN.	✠. NE ON LV.. WL 58.	"
Type II.			
765	✠EDEA RD RE	✠ÆCELIC ON LVN WL 127.	Ægelwig
766	✠EDPA " "	" " WL 113.	"
767	✠EDNA RDE	✠ÆELPI ON LVN. WL 153.	"
768	✠EDPA D RE	✠ÆELPIC ON LVN WL 117.	"
769	✠EDPA RD RE	✠ÆLFET ON LVN WL 110.	Ælfet (Ælfeth)
770	✠EDPE " "	" " WL 102.	"
771	" " "	✠ÆLFRED ON LVND WL 130.	Ælfred
772	✠EDP RD R	✠ÆLFP ON LVND: WL 153.	Ælf (=Ælfwald or Ælfwig).
773	✠EDPN RDE	" " LVNDE: WL 90.	"
774	✠EPD RD REX	✠ÆLFPALD ON LV WL 137.	Ælfwald
775	✠EDPA RD RE	✠ÆLFPIC ON LVN WL 173.	Ælfwig.
776	" " "	" " WL 178.	"
777	✠EDPA RD RE	✠ÆLFPIC ON LVN WL 113.	"

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
778	†EDPA RD R	†ÆL·P·IC ON LVN Wt. 9.5.	
779	†EDPN: RDE†:	†ÆEFPINE " " Wt. 11.3.	Ælfwine.
780	†EDPA RD R	†ÆELFPINE ON LVND Wt. 17.5.	
781	†EDP RD RE	†ÆL·PINE ON LVN: Wt. 11.5.	
782	†EDPV RPD	†ELFPINE ON LVD Wt. 9.6.	
783	†EDHP: RDE	" O LVN Wt. 14.8.	
784	†EPA RD R:	" ON LVND Wt. 11.2.	
785	†EDPA· RDE	†ÆELFPOND ON LWD Wt. 16.8.	Ælfwond? (cf. Ælfwald).
786	†EPD RD RE·X	†ALDEAR DN LV Wt. 12.0.	Aldgar.
787	†EPDI RD REX	" " LVN Wt. 10.2.	
788	†EDPN· RDE	†NLDEAR DN LVN: Wt. 12.0.	
789	†EDP· E REEX	†BINRED ON LVN Wt. 14.5.	Binred (= Wined or Brihtred).
790	" "	" " " Wt. 14.8.	
791	†ED PAR R	†BRINTRED DN LV Wt. 11.2.	Brihtred.
792	†EDPE RD· R·	†BRINTRED ON LVN Wt. 13.0.	
793	†EDRA RD RX	†BYRHREI OH LVN Wt. 15.0.	Burnhero?
794	†EPA·R· D REX	†CINENÆR ON LV Wt. 10.4.	Cinemær.
795	" " "	" " " Wt. 10.0.	
796	†EDPA· D RE	†DEOHEN ON LVN Wt. 10.5.	Deohen (Deorhan).
797	†EDPA RD RE	†DEORHAN ON LV Wt. 17.2.	Deorhan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
798	✠EDPA D RE	✠OEO RHAN ON LV WL 150.	
799	✠EDPH RDE	✠DIREMA ON LVN WL 142.	Direma(n).
800	✠EDPA RD R	" " LV WL 94.	
801	✠EDPER D REC	" " " WL 131.	
802	✠EDPE RD RE	✠DVLPE ON LVND WL 170.	Dulwic? (cf. Wulfric).
803	✠EDPN RDE	✠DVRREB ON LVN WL 144.	Durrob?
[PL XXVI 11.]			
804	✠EDP RD R E	✠EADPIC ON LVN WL 92.	Endwig.
805	✠EDPA RD REX	✠EDPALD ON LVND WL 116.	Elwall.
806	✠EDPI RD RE	✠EDPINE ON LV; WL 107.	Edwine.
807	✠EDP RD R	" ON LVND; WL 157.	
808	✠TIRIPI EDI	✠EDPINNE ON LVNI WL 135.	
809	✠EDPA RD E;	✠EGLRIC ON LVN WL 130.	Eglic (Ægelric).
810	✠EDPN RD E	" " LVND; WL 153.	
811	✠ED RD RE	✠EGLPIC ON LV WL 121.	Egelwig (Ægelwig).
812	✠EDPER D REX	✠ELFRIC ONN LVD; WL 174.	Elfric.
813	✠EDP ARI	✠ELFSTAN ON L-D; WL 110.	Elfstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
817	✠EPD RD REX	✠EODPINE ON LV Wt. 14 G.	
818	✠EDPE RD RE	" " LVN Wt. 16 G.	
819	✠EDPH· RD E	✠EODPINE ON LVND Wt. 12 G.	
820	✠EDPN· RD E	✠EOLDSIE ON LVN Wt. 14 G.	Goldale.
821	" " "	" " Wt. 11 G.	
822	" RD E	✠EOLDSI ON LVND Wt. 12 G.	
823	✠EDPE· RD R·	✠EOLTSINE ON LV Wt. 9 G.	Goltsine (= Goltsige?).
824	✠EDPA RD E	✠L·EOCNO·EI ON LV· Wt. 12 G.	Leofnoð?
825	" " "	" " Wt. 8 G.	
826	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEOEPL· ON LVND Wt. 15 G.	Leofwi?
827	✠EPD RD REX	✠LIEFEC ON LVNI· Wt. 13 G.	Lifne?
828	✠VD: REEPR	" " LVND· Wt. 10 G.	
829	✠EP RD RE·	✠LIECI ON LVND· Wt. 14 G.	
830	✠EDPA· RD RE	✠LIFINE ON LVND· Wt. 9 G.	Lifne.
831	✠EDPA " "	" " Wt. 14 G.	
832	" " "	" " Wt. 14 G.	
833	✠EDPE D REX	" " LINDI Wt. 14 G.	
834	✠EDPN· R DEX·	✠LIFINEC ON LVN Wt. 12 G.	
835	✠EPI RD REX	✠L·IFRED ON LVN Wt. 11 G.	Liofred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
836	†EDPN· RDE	†LIDFRED DN LVN Wt. 15.2.	
837	†EDPNA· D RE	†PIREMA DN LVN Wt. 12.0.	Wirema.
838	" "	" " Wt. 10.7.	
839	†EDPHR· D RE	†PVLCRED DN LVND Wt. 15.2.	Wulcred (= Wulfred?)
840	†EDPH· RD E	" " LVN Wt. 14.2.	
841	†ED·E RD RE·	†PVLFRIE DN LVE Wt. 15.3.	Wulfrie.
842	†EDPN· D RE	†PVLSI DN LVND Wt. 13.8.	Wulfsig?
843	†EDPNA· D RE	†PVLPINE DN LVN Wt. 14.8.	Walwine (= Wulfwine).
844	†EDPNR· RD E	†PVRREB " Wt. 13.5.	Wurreb (= Purreb?)
845	†EDPI RD RE	†DOR ON LVNDI Wt. 10.0.	Dor.
HALFPENNIES.			
846	..... RD RE·	†BRI..... N LV Wt. 5.8.	Brihtmar.
847	....A RD ..	†EL... .. LVN Wt. 5.5.	Elfrie?
848	†EFD ...X	†.....E ON LV Wt. 7.0.	Godwine?
849	†EDPE RD E	†GOL.... .. VND: Wt. 8.8.	Goltsig?
850	†EDP· D E	...LSI ON LV.. Wt. 6.5	Wulsig (= Wulfsig).
851	†EDPA ...	†.... ON LVN Wt. 7.2.	
852	...ER . .	†.... ON LVN Wt. 7.2.	
853	†EDP: ...	†.... .. LVND: Wt. 4.7.	
854	†EDPEI· ...	..... N LVND Wt. 4.8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>FARTHING.</i>		
855	..... ·D ...	... ·DN LV Wt. 4·2.	
	<i>Type III.</i>		
856	✠EDPE: R ERX·	✠ÆEELPI ON LVNDE Wt. 13·7.	Ægelwig?
857	✠EDPND: D ER·	✠ÆEELPI DN LVNDE: Wt. 15·5.	Ægelwig.
858	✠EDPNR ·D RE·	✠ÆEL·PI·. ON LVND Wt. 14·3.	
859	✠EDPNER·. RD E	✠ÆEEL·PIE DN LVND Wt. 15·0.	
860	✠EDPN RD EX A	✠ÆEELPIE DN LVND Wt. 13·0.	
861	✠EDPHED: RD E	✠ÆELESISE DN LVND: (Chipped.)	Æelga.
862	✠EDPE ·D REX	✠ÆELFAR ON LVNDE Wt. 14·0.	Æelgar.
863	✠EDPNR· RDE	✠ÆELFRED DN LVND Wt. 14·2.	Æelfred.
864	✠EDPE·. RD REX	✠ÆELFRED DN LVND· Wt. 17·0.	
865	✠EDPN: RD EX V	✠ÆELFPI: ON LVNDE· Wt. 13·0.	Æelfwig.
866	✠EDP ERD RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆEL·FPIC ON LVND Wt. 16·0.	
867	✠EDPE: ·RD REX	✠ÆELFPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 16·3.	Æelfwine.
868	✠EDPED· ·D REX	✠ÆELFPINE ON LVND Wt. 15·5.	
869	✠EDPIIR: D RE·	✠ÆELFPN ON LVNDE: Wt. 14·5.	Æelfwino?
870	✠EDPN· RD EX A	✠ÆALRIC ON LVNDE Wt. 16·0.	Ælric.
871	✠EDPER RD RE·	✠BRINTRED ON LVND Wt. 13·2.	Brilfred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
836	†EDPN· RDE	†LIOFRED ON LVN WL 152.	
837	†EDPNA· D RE	†PIREMA ON LVN WL 120.	Wirema.
838	" "	" " WL 107.	
839	†EDPHR· D RE	†PVLRED ON LVND WL 152.	Wulcred (= Wulfred?)
840	†EDPH· RD E	" " " LW WL 142.	
841	†ED·E RD RE·	†PVLFRIC ON LVE WL 153.	Wulfrie.
842	†EDPN· D RE	†PVLost ON LVND WL 138.	Walsige?
843	†EDPNA· D RE	†PVLFINE ON LVN WL 148.	Wulwine (= Wulfwine).
844	†EDPNR· RD E	†PVRREB " " WL 135.	Wurreb (= Durreb?)
845	†EDPI RD RE	†DOR ON LVND WL 100.	Dor.
HALFPENNIES.			
846	..... RD RE·	†BRI..... N LV WL 58.	Drihtmaer.
847	....A RD ..	†EL... .. LVN WL 55.	Elfric?
848	†EFD ...X	†.....E ON LV WL 70.	Godwine?
849	†EDPE RD E	†GOL.... .. VND: Wt 88	Goltsige?
850	†EDP· D E	...LSI ON LV.. WL 65.	Wulsig (= Wulfsig).
851	†EDPA ...	†.... ON LVN Wt 72.	
852	...ER . .	†... ON LVN WL 72.	
853	†EDP: ...	†.... .. LVND: Wt 47.	
854	†EDPEI· ...	..... N LVND WL 48.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
836	†EDPN· RDE	†LIOFRED ON LVN Wt. 15.2.	
837	†EDPNA· D RE	†PIREMA ON LVN Wt. 12.0.	Wirema.
838	" "	" " Wt. 10.7.	
839	†EDPHR· D RE	†PVLIERED ON LVND Wt. 15.2.	Watered (= Wulfred?)
840	†EDPH· RD E	" " " LW Wt. 14.2.	
841	†ED·E RD RE·	†PVLFRIC ON LVE Wt. 15.3.	Wulfria.
842	†EDPN· O RE	†PVLwi ON LVND Wt. 13.8.	Wul-ige?
843	†EDPNA· D RE	†PVLFINE ON LVN Wt. 14.8.	Wulwine (= Wulfwine)
844	†EDPNR· RD E	†PYRREB " Wt. 13.5.	Warreb (= Durreb?)
845	†EDPI RD RE	†DOR ON LVNDI Wt. 10.0.	Dor.
HALFTENIER			
846	..... RD RE·	†BRI..... N LV Wt. 5.8.	Drihtmar.
847	....A RD ..	†EL... .. LVN Wt. 5.5.	Elfric?
848	†EPD ...X	†.....E ON LV Wt. 7.0.	Goldwine?
849	†EDPE RD E	†COL.... .. VND: Wt. 8.8.	Goldsig?
850	†EDP· D E	...LSI ON LV.. Wt. 6.5.	Wulsig (= Wulfsig)
851	†EDPA ...	†.... ON LVN Wt. 7.2.	
852	...ER . .	†... ON LVN Wt. 7.2.	
853	†EDP: ...	†.... .. LVND: Wt. 4.7.	
854	†EDPEI· ...	..... A LVND Wt. 4.8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type iv.</i>		
906	✠EDP·RD RE·	✠ÆL:ELPARD ON LVN Wt. 12.5.	Ægelward.
907	✠EDPAD·D REX	✠ED:POLD ONLVNDE Wt. 11.0.	Edwold.
908	✠EDPER D REX:	✠LEOFRIC ONLVNDE Wt. 14.0.	Leofric.
	[Pl. XXVI. 14.]		
909	✠EDPERD REX A·	✠ORLAF ON LVND: Wt. 15.0.	Orlaf.
	<i>HALFTENNY.</i>		
910	·EDPER	· ONLVNDE Wt. 7.3.	
	<i>Type iv. var. a.</i> <i>HALFTENNY.</i>		
911	✠E D REX:	· IC ONN LVND Wt. 7.3.	
	<i>Type v.</i>		
912	✠EDPE:RD REX	✠ÆLFRED ON LVNDEN: Wt. 14.2.	Ælfred.
913	✠EDPND RDEX V	✠ÆLFRED ON LVNDENE: Wt. 16.0.	
914	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ÆLREDD ON LVND: Wt. 16.5.	
915	✠EDPE·RD REX	✠ÆLFINE ON LVND Wt. 25.7.	Ælfwine.
916	✠EDPE:RD REEX:	✠ÆLFINE ON LVNDENE: Wt. 23.8.	
917	✠EDPE·RD REX:	✠BRICSIE ON LVND: Wt. 27.0.	Bricsige.
918	✠EDPER D REX:	✠BRICSIE ON LVND: Wt. 23.7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
919	†EDPER · D REEX ·	†BRIXSIE ON LVNDENE Wt. 25·7.	
920	†EDPE RD RE	†BRINTRED DN LVND Wt. 18·7.	Brintred.
921	†EDPE · RD R:EX	†BVRED ON LVND · <i>Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only.</i> Wt. 23·7.	Bured.
922	" " REX	†DVDINE ON LVNDE · Wt. 17·0.	Dudinc.
923	†EDP · RD RE †	†EADMVND DN LVD Wt. 14·8.	Eadmund.
924	†EDPER · D REEX ·	†EDRED ON LVNDE · Wt. 26·7.	Edred.
925	†EDPER · D R:EX ·	†EPII ONM LVNDNDNE · Wt. 23·4.	Edwino?
926	†EDPE · RD REX	†EDPINE DN LVNDE · Wt. 17·4.	Edwino.
927	†EDP · ED REC ·	†ELFSICE ON LVNDEN · Wt. 16·5.	Elfsige.
928	†EDPE RD · RE	†ELFSIE DN LVNDENE · Wt. 15·6.	
929	†EDPR · RD REX	†ETSE ONN LVNDE · Wt. 15·5.	Etalge (Eadsige).
930	†EDPE RD REX	†ETSICE ON LVND · <i>Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only.</i> Wt. 21·0.	
931	†EDP · RD REX ·	†ETSE DNN LVNDE · Wt. 16·1.	
932	†EDP · RD RX.	†GODRIC ON LVNDEE · Wt. 26·2.	Godric.
933	†EDPE · RD REX ·	†GODPINE ON LVN · Wt. 26·7.	Godwino.
934	" R.D REX	" " LVND · Wt. 25·7.	
935	†EDP " "	" " LVNDE Wt. 18·2	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
936	✠EDD ·RD REX:	✠CDDINE DN LVNEI: Wt. 24.0.	
937	✠EDP ·RD "	✠GOLTSNE DN LVNDE: (Broken.)	Goldwine
938	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠LEDFRED DN LVN: Wt. 26.3.	Leofred.
939	✠EDPE: ·RD REEX	" " LVNDE Wt. 24.8.	
[Pl. XXVII. 1.]			
940	✠EDPER: ·D REEX	✠LEDFSIE DN LVND: Wt. 27.4.	Leofsie (Leofsige).
941	✠EDP ·R·D R·EX·	✠LIFINCE ONN LVNDEN; Far. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 23.4.	Lifine.
942	✠EDP RD REX·	✠LIFIND DN LVNDE: Wt. 14.0.	
943	✠EDPER RD REEX	✠LIOFPINE DN LVND Wt. 21.0.	Liofwine.
944	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠SPRAEELINE DN LVND: Wt. 25.5.	Sprageline.
945	✠EDP ·RD R·EX	✠PVLERDD DN LVNDE: Wt. 16.3.	Wulfred.
946	✠EDPI RD REX	✠bVLERED DN LVND: Wt. 17.7.	
947	✠EDPE " "	✠PVLFPINE DN LVNDEN Wt. 13.7.	Wulfwine.
948	✠EDP ·RD REX	✠P.VL·INEE ON LVND Wt. 17.2.	
Type v. var. a.			
949	✠EDPE ·RD REX	✠GODPINE ONN LVND Far. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 21.0.	Godwine
[Pl. XXVII. 2.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
964	†EODER D REX	†BRVNGAR ON LVNDE: WL 21-4.	
965	†EODER " "	†EADPOLO ON LVND: WL 19-2.	Eadwold.
966	†EADPE RD RE[X]	†EALOVLF ON LVNDENE WL 16-2.	Ealdulf.
967	†EODER D REX	†ECPIC ONN LVNDENE: WL 19-9.	Ecwig.
968	†EOPE O REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†EDREO ON LVNDE: WL 20-5.	Edred.
969	†EODER D REX	†EDRIC ONN LVNDENE: WL 14-7.	Edric.
970	†EODER D REX	†EDPINE ON LVNDE: WL 21-0.	Edwina.
971	EADPE RD REX	†ESTMVND ON LVNE WL 20-5.	Estmund.
972	†EXP ERD Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†GLIFFINE ON LVNDE: WL 16-7.	Glifwinc.
973	†EODER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†GODERE " WL 20-7.	Golere.
[PL XXVII. 3.]			
974	" Var. " Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†GODMAN ON LVN WL 20-7.	Golman.
975	" " "	†GODMAN ON LVND: WL 20-1.	
976	†EODPE O R[EX]	†GODRIC ON LVNDENE: WL 18-7.	Goltic.
977	†EODER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†GODPINE ON LVND WL 21-5.	Golwinc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
978	†EDPER· D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in three pickets.	†EODPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 19 5.	
979	" " " " " " " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†GOLDSIE " " " " " " Wt. 20 2.	Goldsig.
980	†EDRER· D REI· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†LEOFRED ON LVND: Wt. 19 7.	Leafred or Liofred.
981	†EDPER· " " " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	" " " " " " " " LVNI: Wt. 21 0.	
982	†EDPER· D REX· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†LIOFRED ON LVNDEN Wt. 15 2.	
983	†EDPE· D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†L·EORIE ON L·VNDE Wt. 16 0.	Leafrie.
984	†EDPER· D REI· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†LEOPINE ON LVND Wt. 21 2.	Leafwine.
985	" " " " " " " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†LEOPINE ON LVND Wt. 20 5.	
986	EADPE RD REX	†DMVND ON LVNDEI Wt. 17 4.	Omund (Osmund).
987	†EDPER D " "	" " " " " " " " ONN L·VNDE Wt. 17 0.	
988	EADPE RD REX	†SIREDE ON LVNDEN Wt. 19 6.	Sired.
989	" " " " " " " "	†SIREDE ON LVNDENE Wt. 18 0.	
990	†EADP: ERD RE Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†SPETMAN DN LVN Wt. 20 7.	Swetman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
991	✠EADPE RD RE	✠PVLFPINE ON LVNDENE Wt. 19 8	Wulfwine.
992	" " REX	✠PVLEXR: ON LVNDEN Wt. 19 7.	Wulgar.
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
993	✠EADPE ·XR·D REX	✠EADPOLD ON LVND· Wt. 18 3	Endwold.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
994	EADPARD REX AGORV	✠ÆELPER ON LVND· Wt. 19 4.	Ægelwer (cf. Ægelward).
995	EADVVEARDV REX ANGLO	✠ÆELFRED ON LVND· Wt. 21 3.	Ælfred.
996	EADVVERDVS REX ANGLO	✠ÆELFSIDE ON LVNDEN Wt. 21 3.	Ælfsige.
997	EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠ÆELFPERO ON LVND Wt. 20 3.	Ælfwerd.
998	EADPPRD RAX ANGORV	✠ÆELPERD ON LVND· Wt. 20 3.	
999	EADPA REX ANGLO	✠DEORMAN " " (Broken.)	Deorman.
1000	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	" " LVNDE: Wt. 17 4.	
1001	EADPPRD RAE:X ANGOR	✠DIREMAN ON LVNDENLDE Wt. 18 7.	Direman.
1002	EADPARD R·X ANGLOR	✠EALDGAR ON LVNDE Wt. 17 3.	Ealdgar.
1003	✠EADRPARD REX ANLOR	" " " LVNDEI Wt. 17 4.	
1004	ENDPARD REX ANGLO	✠EDPI ON LVNDENEN· Wt. 21 0.	Edwig.
1005	EDPARD RE ANGLDRVM	✠GDDRIC ON LVND Wt. 20 3.	Godric.
1006	EADPA REX ANGLO·	" " LVNDE Wt. 19 3	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1007	EADPEARD REX ANGLO..	†GODRIC ON LVNDEN Wt. 20 0.	
1008	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	†GODPINE ON LVND Wt. 20 3.	Godwine.
1009	EADWARD REX ANGLO RV	†GODPNE " Wt. 21 0.	.
1010	EADPARD RX ANGLO	†LEFPINE ON LVND Wt. 18 4.	Lefwine (Leofwine).
1011	EADPPEARD SEX ANGLO	†LIFIND: ON LVNDEEN. Wt. 20 7.	Lifine or Liofine.
1012	EADPARD REX ANGLOE	†LIOFING ON LVNDEN Wt. 16 2.	
1013	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL	†OMYND OM LVND: Wt. 21 3.	Omynd (cf. Osmund).
1014	EADPPRD RIX ANGLO RV	†OMYND: ON LVNDNED Wt. 21 5.	
1015	EAPPRD REX ANGLO VM	†PVLGAR ON LVND Wt. 21 2.	Wulfgar or Wulgar.
1016	EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	†PVLGAR " Wt. 21 1.	
1017	EADPEA REX ANGLO	†PVLGAR ON LVNDE Wt. 19 8.	
1018	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	†PVLGAR " Wt. 17 7.	
1019	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	†PVLGAR ON LVNDENE Wt. 17 1.	
1020	EADPRD. R. ANGLO RV	†PVLFRED ON LVND Wt. 22 1.	Wulfred.
1021	EADPARD RX ANGLO RV	†PVLFRED ON LVNDE. Wt. 18 4.	
[PL XXVII 4.]			
1022	†DREDND PENDREDRE	†RVLFRIX ON LVNIII Wt. 18 3.	Wulfrie.
1023	EADPRD R. ANGLO	†PVLFPINE ON LVND Wt. 19 0.	Wulfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1021	EADPARD REX ANGORV	✠PVLFPINE ON LYNDEN WL 208.	
1025	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠PVLFPINE ON LYNDENE WL 106.	
Type xi.			
1026	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠ÆDEAR ON LVNDE: WL 160.	Ædgar.
1027	✠EADPAR " "	✠ÆLFREO " " WL 196.	Ælfred.
1029	✠EADRAR " "	✠ÆLFWICE ON LVNDE WL 210.	Ælfsiga.
1029	✠EADPAR " "	✠ÆÆLF PARD ON LVND WL 195.	Ælfward.
1030	✠EADARD RD RE	✠ÆLFPEARD ON LVND WL 153.	
1031	✠EADPAR " "	✠ÆLFPINE ON LVND: WL 197.	Ælfwine.
1032	" " "	" " " LVNDE: (Chipped.)	
1033	✠EADPARD " "	" " " LVNDEN. WL 172.	
1031	✠EADPAR " "	✠ÆLFPINE ON LVND. WL 172.	
1035	" " REX A	✠ÆLPINE ON LVNDEN WL 150.	
1036	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠DVRIC: ON LVNDE: WL 200.	Durinc.
1037	" " "	✠DVRINC: ON LVNDE: WL 212.	
1038	✠EADPAR " "	✠EDPINE ON LVNDE WL 220.	Edwine.
1039	✠EADPAR " "	✠GODRIC ON LVND: WL 170.	Godric.
1040	✠EADPAR " "	" " " LVNDE: WL 168.	
1041	✠EADPAR " "	✠GDDPINE ON LVND: WL 205.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1012	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODPINE ON LVNDE WL 158.	
1013	✠EADD " "	✠OMMVND ON LVNDE WL 178.	Osmund.
1014	✠EADPAR " "	✠O:SMVND " WL 188.	
1015	✠EADPARD " "	✠PVLFEAR ON LVND: WL 180.	Wulfgar.
1016	✠EADPARD " "	✠PVLFEAR ON LVNDE WL 206.	
1017	✠EDPERD :RECEX	✠PVLFLER ON LVNDENE WL 207.	
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1018	✠EADPARD REX A . .	✠ÆCELPI ON LVND WL 176.	Ægelwino.
1019	EADPARD " ANG	" " LVNDE WL 173.	
1050	✠ " " A :	✠ÆGLPI ON LVNDEN WL 153.	
1051	" " "	✠ÆGLPIN ON LVNDE WL 122.	
1052	EADPARD REX A :	✠ÆLFFARD N " WL 154.	Ælfward.
1053	:EADPARD REX A	✠ÆLFDARD ON LVND WL 148.	
1054	EADPARD REX A . .	✠EADPINE ON LVND: WL 176.	Æadwino or Edwino.
1055	EADPARD REX ANG . .	✠EDPINE ON LVND WL 160.	
1056	✠EADPARD REX AG	✠EDPINE ON LVNDE WL 166.	
1057	EADPARD REX :	✠EDPINE O LVNDE WL 176.	
1058	✠EADPARD REX A	✠GODRIC ON LVND WL 158.	Godric.
1059	" " ANGL	✠OPETMAN ON LVN: WL 176.	Swetman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mosley.
1060	✠EADPARD REX A	✠PFTMAN ON LVN Wt 17.2	
1061	EADPARD REX A	✠PVLFGAR ON LVND Wt 11.2	Wulfgar.
1062	EADPARD REX :	✠PVLGAR " Wt 15.6	
1063	" REX A	✠PVLGAR ON LVNDE Var. Four crescents in field. Wt 16.9.	
1064	✠EADPARD REX AN:	✠OVLFWI ON LVNDE Wt 18.0.	Wulfega.
1065	✠EADRARD REX A	✠OVLFDARD ON LVND Wt 17.0.	Wulfward.
[PL XXVII 5.]			
1066	" " "	" Wt 16.6.	
1067	EADRARD REX A	" ON LV Wt 15.2	
HALFPENNY.			
1068	.....RD REX A	....PINE ON LV Wt 8.3.	Eadwine?
Type xv.			
1069	EADPARD REX A	✠ELFSI ON LVNDE :: Wt 20.0.	Ælfsiga.
1070	EADRARD "	✠GODRIC ON LVND Wt 20.3.	Godric.
1071	EADPARD REX A	✠PVLFFARD ON LVN Wt 19.5.	Wulfward.
[PL XXVII 6.]			
1072	EADPARD " "	✠PVLGAR ON LVN Wt 20.1.	Wulfgar.
Type xv. var. b.			
1073	✠ERDR D AC	✠PFTMAN ON LVI Wt 17.0.	Sweetman.
[PL XXVII 7.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>MÆLOUNE. [Maldon.]</p> <p>Type II.</p>		
1074	†EDPAR O REX [PL XXVII. 8.]	†O/EININT ON MÆL Wt. 109.	Dæinint.
	<p>HALFETENN.</p>		
1075	†..... O REX	†D/EI... .. MÆL Wt. 85.	Dæinint.
	<p>Type VII.</p>		
1076	†EDPE A RE	†GOORIC ON MÆLD: Wt. 196.	Godric.
1077	†EDPER O R[EX]	†GODPINE ON MEL. Wt. 197.	Godwine.
	<p>Type IX.</p>		
1078	EADPEARO REX ANGLOR	†GODPINE ON MÆLDVN Wt. 213.	Godwine.
1079	EADPARD REX ANGL.	†SPETRIC DN MEL Wt. 193.	Swetric.
	<p>Type XI.</p>		
1080	†EADPAR RD RE	†GDDPINE DN MÆLDVN Wt. 190.	Godwine.
	<p>Type XII.</p>		
1081	EADPARD REX AN:	†GDDPINE ON MÆLDV: Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 176.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
MEALMESBYRID. [Malmesbury.]			
Type vii.			
1092	✠EDPAR D REI	✠EAL·DPIC ON MEAL· WL 190.	Ealdwig
1093	✠EDPE· D. REX	✠EAL·DPI DN MEAL·D WL 194.	
1094	✠EDPAR D REI	✠EAL·DPIC DN MEALM· WL 193.	
Type xi.			
1083	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRIHPI ON MELME Var. In opposite angles of cross, l and crescent. WL 200.	Drihtwine?
[Pl XXVII 9.]			
1086	✠E·DR· RDE	✠BRIHPI DN MELME Var. In opposite angles of cross, l and crescent. WL 203.	
NIFEPORTE. [Newport.]			
Type vii.			
1087	✠EADPE RD RE	✠SIREDD ON NIFEPORTE· WL 192.	Sired.
[Pl XXVII 10.]			
1088	✠EDPE· D RE	✠SIREDD ON NIFEPPD WL 160.	
NDRØPIC. [Norwich.]			
Type i.			
1090	✠EDDER D RE·	✠L·EODINE DN NOR· WL 114.	Leofwine.
[Pl XXVII 11.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1090	†EDPER D REX † R.	†OSMVNDD D NDRD; Wt. 17 G.	Osmund
		<i>Type ii.</i>	
1091	†EDPE RD RE	†LEOPIE DN NOR Wt 17 2.	Leafwic.
		<i>Type iii.</i>	
1092	†EDPE RD RE †	†LEDFPINE ON NORD Wt 17 3.	Leafwine.
		<i>Type iv.</i>	
1093	†EEDDI ID PXII	†OS·MVID DN NOR Wt. 14·3.	Osmund.
1094	†EDPERD ·REX R	†RINVL Var. P A C S Wt 17·7.	Rhaulf.
	(Pl. XXVII. 12.)		
		<i>Type v</i>	
1095	†EDPE RD REX	†ECNELM DN NDRD Wt 25 7.	Cenelm.
1096	†EDPER: ·D REX:	†L·EDFPINE DN NDRD; Wt 25·0.	Leafwine.
1097	†EDP· ERD R†	†DORFRD D NDRDP Wt 25 3.	Dorferð.
1098	†EOPE ·RO RE:	†DVREVERD DN NOR Wt. 25 1.	Durnerð (= Dorferð?).
		<i>Type vii.</i>	
1099	†EOPER O REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†HLANGVLV ON NOR Wt. 20·4.	Hlangulf?
1100	†EDPR D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†DORSTAN O NORDP Wt 18 0.	Dorstan.
1101	†EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†DVRFYD ON NORD Wt 19 7.	Durferð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1102	✠EADPAR RO RE	✠ELFPINE DN NORD(P) Wt. 17 1/2.	Elfwine.
1103	✠EOPARO O RE	✠LEFFINE D NORDPI Wt. 17 1/2.	Leofwine or Loofwine.
1104	✠EADPA RD RE	✠LIOFPINE ON NORD Wt. 20 1/2.	
1105	✠EADPAR RD R	✠LIDFRIE ON NORPP Wt. 19 8.	Liofrie.
1106	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠PVLFOI: DN NORPPIC Wt. 19 0.	Wulfai (Wulfaiige).
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1107	EADPARO RE	✠EDPINE DN NORD Wt. 14 3.	Edwine.
1108	EADPARO REX	✠EODPINE D NOR Wt. 12 3.	Godwine.
[Pl. XXVII. 13]			
1109	" "	✠PRICE D NDRO Wt. 14 0.	Price.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1110	EADPARO RX	✠DVRGRIM ONNORD Wt. 14 3.	Dargrim.
1111	" [D R]E	✠DVRSTAN ON NOR Wt. 19 6.	Durstan.
OXENAFORD. [Oxford.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1112	✠EOPE RO RE	✠GLPIN ON OEX Wt. 17 3	Gilpin.
<i>Type ii. var. b.</i>			
1113	✠EOPE RE C	✠LEOPFINE OXF Wt. 17 2.	Leofwine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
1114	✠EDDE D REX.	✠BRIMPOLD OM OXE: Wt. 177.	Brinwold.
	[Pl. XXVII. 11.]		
<i>Type v.</i>			
1115	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠EIELPINE ON OXENE: Wt. 233.	Elfwino.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1116	✠EDPER D REX	✠ÆLFPIG ON OXENE: Wt. 212.	Ælfwig.
1117	✠EDPER . . . Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ÆLPIC ON OXENAF Wt. 202.	
1118	✠EDPAR O REI Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	✠ÆLPIN ON OXENEF Wt. 201.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1119	EADPEARD REX ANGO	✠ÆLFPIG ON OX: Wt. 206.	Ælfwig.
1120	EADPARD REX ANGLOV	✠EADPINE OM OXNE: Wt. 214.	Eadwino.
	[Pl. XXVIII. 1.]		
1121	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠ELPINE OM OXNE: Wt. 204.	Elwine.
1122	" " ANGL	✠HÆRGOD ON OXNE: Wt. 211.	Hærgod (cf. Hæregod).
1123	EAOARD REX ANGLOV	✠SETMAN ON OXEN: Wt. 214.	Swetman.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1124	✠EADPARD RO RE	✠ÆELPINE ON OXENEX: Wt. 215	Ægelwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. mayer.
1125	✠EADPAR RD DE	✠ÆLFPIG OMH OXNE WL 20-6.	Ælfwig.
1126	✠EADPARD " "	✠ÆLFPI: ON OXENEXFO WL 20-0. [Pl. XXVIII 2.]	
1127	✠EADPAR " "	" ON OXENEX WL 20-2.	
1128	✠EADPARD " "	✠BRIHTRED ON OXENE WL 19-2.	Brihtred.
1129	✠EADPAR " "	✠HAREDD ON OXENEX WL 21-0.	Haregod.
Type xiii			
1130	✠EADPARD REX ANG	✠ÆVLFTI ON OXENE WL 16-2.	Wulfwine?
RICYEBYRIG. [Richborough.]			
Type ix.			
1131	EADPARD REX ANGLO.	✠LEDSTAN ON RIC WL 21-0.	Leofstan.
1132	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO.	✠SPETRIC DN RIC WL 19-8.	Swetric.
ROFECEASTER. [Cochester.]			
Type i.			
1133	✠EDPNR D PEC	✠EDPINE DN ROFE. WL 14-2.	Edwine.
Type bi.			
1134	✠EDPE: RD REX.	✠EDPINE ON ROFE. WL 15-6.	Edwine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1135	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠EODPINE ON ROFE Wt. 167.	Godwine.
1136	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠PVLFRIC ON ROF Wt. 133.	Wulfrio.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1137	✠EDPERD RECX	✠EODPINE ON RO Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 130.	Godwine.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1138	✠EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠EDPINE ONN ROF: Wt. 196.	Edwine.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1139	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXVIII. 3]	✠LIFFINE: ON ROFE: Wt. 217.	Lifwine.
1140	" " "	✠LIFFINE HORN ON ROF Wt. 217.	Lifwine and Horn.
RUMENEA. [Romney]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1141	✠EDPERD REX A	✠BRVNEAR ON RV Wt. 155.	Brungar.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1142	✠EDRE RD RE	✠EoTIN ON RHV Wt. 110.	Eetan.
1143	✠EDPE " "	✠PVLHED ON RVM Wt. 145.	Wulhed.
HALF PENNY.			
1144	✠.... D RE	✠.... ED ONRV Wt. 65.	Wulhed?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1145	✠EDDER: D REX:.	✠PVLMAER ON RVM Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 11.4.	Wulmar.
[Pl. XXVIII 4.]			
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1146	✠EDRED D RE. Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LEDFRE ON RVM: Wt. 21.0.	Leofric.
1147	✠EDPE: D RE. Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠PVLMAER ON RVMEE. Wt. 19.5	Wulmar.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1148	EADPARD EX ANGLO.	✠PVLMAER ON RVM Wt. 22.0.	Wulmar.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1149	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠PVLMAER ON RVMED Wt. 21.5	Wulmar.
SANDPIC. [Sandwich.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1150	✠EDPNR: REC:	✠LEOFFINE ON SAND Wt. 15.0	Liofwine.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1151	✠EDPE RD RE	✠FAREHIR ON SA Wt. 11.5	Farehir.
1152	✠EDP ERD R:	✠LEFPINE ON SA Wt. 12.4.	Liofwine, Leofwine, &c.
1153	✠EDP ARD:	✠LEOFDINE ON SA Wt. 10.5	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1154	†EDPE RD RE	†LEOPINE ON SA Wt. 15 6.	
1155	†EDP ARD.	†LIFPINE ON SAN Wt. 12 4.	
1156	†EDPE RD RE	" " SAN Wt. 11 2.	
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
1157	†EDPE RD EX V	†LIOEPINE DN SAN Wt. 15 9.	Liofwine.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1158	†EDPER D RE E	†LIFPINE DN WANE! Wt. 18 7.	Lifwine.
1159	†EDPR D RE	" " SANDP Wt. 16 0.	
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1160	†EADPA RD RE	†LIDFPINE DN SA: Wt. 16 0.	Liofwine.
	[Pl. XXVIII. 5.]		
1161	†EADPARD RD RE	" " WANCE Wt. 16 9.	
	SOEAFTEŠBYRIG on SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
1162	†EDP D RE †:	†ÆLPERD N SCEFT: Wt. 15 2.	Ælfwerd.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1163	†EDACE DLT RIECX	†CEDEMANDI OIL SCEECE* Wt. 12 3	Cedeman.

* The points of the cross on the reverse are not expanded; but as it is a blundered coin it has not been made into a new type.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1161	†EÐPE RD REX	†GOESBRAND ON SC For Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt 175	Godesbrand.
1165	†EÐPE: RD REX	†PVLFRIC ON SCFTE: Wt. 250.	Wulfric.
1166	†EÐPAR D REX	Type vii. †DVOÐOC ON SCFTE Wt. 210.	Duducol?
1167	" " "	" " Wt 202.	
1168	†EADP RD REX AN	Type vii. var. b. †P.VLFRIE ON SCFTE Wt. 192	Wulfria
1169	†EDP ED RE: [Pl. XXVIII 6.]	Type viii †PVLFRIC ON SCFTE Wt 192.	Wulfrio.
1170	†EADPEARD REX ANGLO	Type ix †PVLFRIC ON SCFTE Wt 202.	Wulfrio.
1171	†EADPAR RD RE	Type xi. †ÆLFPEARD ON SCÆTE Wt 202	Ælfweard
1172	" " "	" " Wt. 202.	
1173	" " "	†GOESBRAND ON SC Wt. 200.	Godesbrand.
1174	EADPARD RE	Type xv. †GODRIC ON SCÆTE Wt. 200.	Godric.
1175	EADPARD REX [Pl. XXVIII 7.]	Type xvi. †GOESBRAND ON SC Wt 200.	Godesbrand.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SCRBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]			
Type v.			
1176	✠EDPE ·RD REX·	✠ÆLFEB ON SCREOBE Wt. 25·2.	Ælfel.
1177	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠LEOFSTAN ON SCRED Wt. 23 0.	Leofstan.
1178	✠EDRE: ·RD REX:	✠LEOFFINE DN SCREO: Wt. 25 0.	Leofwine.
Type v. var. b.			
1179	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠PVLMAER ON SCREOB: Wt. 19 6.	Wulmar.
			
Type vii			
1180	✠EDPE D RE·	✠LEOFSTAN DN ∞CRO Wt. 16 0	Leofstan.
Type ix.			
1181	EADPARD REX ANGL·	✠LEOFSTAN ON SCRD Wt. 20 8.	Leofstan.
Type xl			
1182	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GDDPINE DN ∞CRD Wt. 22 0.	Godwine.
1183	✠EADPAR· " "	✠PVDEMAN DN[∞]COB (Pierced.)	Wudeman.
1184	" " "	" " ∞EDB Wt. 18 0.	
1185	" " "	" " " Wt. 20 2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1186	†EADPAR RD RE	†PVLMAER ON ω LOBE Wt. 20 G.	Wulmar.
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
1187	EAPARO REX [Pl. XXVIII 8.]	†EARNPI ON SRGP Wt. 20 1/2.	Earnwig?
	SEREBYRIG, Etc. [Salisbury.]		
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
1188	EADEARD REX ANGLO	†GOORIC ON IERBIRGE: Wt. 18 1/2.	Goderic or Godric.
1189	" " "	" " (Broken.)	
1190	EADPARO REX ANGLO	" SERBIRGE Wt. 20 2.	
1191	" " "	" " Wt. 20 1/2.	
1192	ELOWEARDYS EX NGLO	†GOORIC ON SEARBIR Wt. 16 1/2.	
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1193	†EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXVIII 9.]	†GOORIC ON ω ERBY Wt. 19 5/8.	Godric.
1194	" " "	†GODRIC: ON ω ERBYR: Wt. 19 0.	
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
1195	EAPARD REX	†SIEBODE ON SEAI Wt. 17 0.	Siegebode.
1196	" REX:	" " SERB: Wt. 16 3/4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p style="text-align: center;">SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]</p>			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1197	✠EDPR RD RE [Pl. XXVIII 10.]	✠ALHHVND A SNO Wt. 129.	Alhmund.
1198	✠EDD: " "	✠æNOTER ON æN Wt. 166.	Snoter.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1199	✠EDPE O RE✠:	✠BLÆCMAN DN SNDT Wt. 162.	Blacman.
1200	✠EDPER " " Var. Pellet before head.	✠BLACMAN ON SNDTH Wt. 175.	
<i>Type v.</i>			
1201	✠EDPER D REE-X: [Pl. XXVIII 11.]	✠HALDENE DN SNOT: Wt. 205.	Haldene.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1202	✠EAOPA[RD] RE	✠ARNERI[M] ON BN (Broken.)	Arngrim.
1203	" REX A	✠FORMAN ON SNO Wt. 160.	Forman.
<p style="text-align: center;">STÆFFOROA. [Stafford.]</p>			
<i>Type v.</i>			
1204	✠EDPE: RO REX: [Pl. XXVIII 12.]	✠ELFRIC ON STÆFORDE Wt. 175.	Elfric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musey.
	STÆNIG. [Steyning.]		
	Type v.		
1205	†EDPE RD REX	†PVLFEET ON STÆN Wt. 250.	Wulfst.
1206	†EDPNR RD RE	†PVLLET ON STÆN Wt. 167.	
	Type vii.		
1207	†EDPA D REX	†PVFERIC ON STÆN Wt. 187.	Wulfrie.
1208	†EDREI D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	†PVLFRIC ON STÆ Wt. 205	
1209	†EDPR DER	" ON STÆN Wt. 204.	
	Type ix.		
1210	EADPARD REX ANGLO [Pl XXVIII 13.]	†PVLFRIC ON STÆ Wt. 204.	Wulfrie
1211	" " "	" " Wt. 204.	
1212	EADPRO EX ANGOR	" ON STÆN Wt. 180.	
	Type xi.		
1213	EADPAR RD RE A [Pl XXVIII 14.]	†DIORMAN ON STÆNIG Wt. 190.	Diorman.
1214	" " "	" " Wt. 182.	
	Type xiii.		
	EADPARD RE	†DERMON ON STÆ Wt. 162	Dermon

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Messenger.
1216	†EΛORARARD RE† Λ	†OIORMAN O.N 6T/E Wt 16.7.	Diorman.
1217	EADPARO REX Λ [Pl. XXIX. 1.]	Type xv. †OERMON ON ST/EN Wt. 19 0.	Dermom.
1218	" RE	†GOOPINE ON ST/E Wt. 20 1.	Godwine.
STANFORO. [Stamford]			
1219	†EOPE RD RE	Type ii. †ARFRA ON STA: Wt. 15 4.	Arfra (=Ærfara?)
1220	†EDE. " "	†GODDINE ON S. Wt. 14 0.	Godwine.
1221	†EOPI " "	†GODPINE ON S: Wt. 15.7.	
1222	†EOP " "	†LEFPINE ON STA: Wt. 13.7.	Leofwine.
1223	†EDPE " "	†LEOFFINE ON STA Wt. 15.7.	
1224	†EDPER D REX	Type iii. †SRVPINE DN STA Wt. 14 0.	Brunwine.
1225	†EDPE: O REX	†EDPIN DN STANFDR Wt 14.5	Edwine.
1226	†EDPER: D RE†	†LEDERINE ON STANF: Wt 17 3.	Leofwine.
1227	†EDRER " "	†LEDFINE ON STANF Wt. 13 6.	
1228	†EDPE: RD RE†	†WXRIN OH STAN Wt 17.2	Marcin or Harcin (Martin)
[Pl. XXIX. 2.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1229	✠EDPE RD RE✠	✠PILCRIF ON STANF: Wt. 14.0.	Wilerif.
		HALFTENNY.	
1230	✠EDPER:	✠. N STAN:NI: Wt. 6.0.	
		Type iv.	
1231	✠EPD ·PPNXXC	✠PVL·NO Ð ON STAI: Wt. 14.7.	Wulnoð.
		Type v.	
1232	✠EDPE ·RD REX	✠ERFRE ON STANFOR: Wt. 27.7.	Ætfræ (cf. Aelfra).
1233	✠EDPER ·D REEX·	✠FERGRIN ON STANEFO Wt. 26.5.	Færgrim.
		Type vii.	
1234	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptro termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRVPINE ON STA Wt. 21.5	Brunwine.
		Type ix.	
1235	EADPARD REX ANGLOV	✠GOOPINE ON STANF Wt. 20.9	Godwine.
1236	EADPARD " "	✠LEOFRIC ON STANF: Wt. 22.0.	Leofric.
		Type xi.	
1237	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠OWPARD ON STAN Wt. 19.4.	Osward.
		Type xv.	
1238	EADPARP REX	✠BRVPINE ON ST: Wt. 21.4.	Brunwine.
1239	EADPARD " "	" " STA Wt. 20.0	
1240	" " "	✠GOOPINE ON STA Wt. 21.5	Godwine.
1241	" " "	✠SPARCOLF ON ST: Wt. 19.2	Swarcolf (= Swarsteel?).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>SUDBYRIG. [Sudbury.]</p> <p>Type xi.</p>		
1212	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠FOLCPINE DN ωVPBVL Wt. 19 0.	Polwine.
	<p>SUDGEPEORC. [Southwark.]</p> <p>Type ii.</p>		
1213	✠EDPN: RD E✠:	✠ELFPINE DN SVDE Wt. 14 7.	Elfwine.
1214	✠EDPA RD E	✠LIDFPINE DN SVÐ Wt. 11 7.	Liofwine (Leofwine).
	<p>Type iii.</p>		
1215	✠EDPAR D RE✠	✠LEOFFINE DN SVÐ: Wt. 14 5.	Leofwine.
	<p>Type v.</p>		
1216	✠EDPR RD R E✠	✠LIDFRED ON ωVDE: Wt. 14 2.	Liofred (Leofred).
	<p>Type vii.</p>		
1217	✠EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LEOFRED DN SVDE: Wt. 21 0.	Leofred.
1218	✠EDPE D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠O.ωMVND ON SVDE: Wt. 18 0.	Osmund.
[Pl. XXIX. 3.]			
1219	✠EDPAR D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠O.ωMVND ON SVDE: Wt. 19 5.	
1250	" " "	" " " Wt. 20 3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. Meyer.
1251	†EOPER O RE.	†SPETMAN DN SVDS WL 20 G.	Swetman.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1252	EADPEARO REX ANGLOX	†CDDMAN DN SVDI WL 17 G.	Golman.
1253	EADPAR REX ANGLOX.	†OSMYND DN SVDS: WL 20 G.	Dammal.
<i>Type xl.</i>			
1254	†EDDRO D. D.E	†OΩMAND DN EIDI WL 20-2.	Osmund.
1255	†EADPAR RD RE	†ΩPETMAN DN ΩVDS: WL 20-1.	Swetman.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1256	EADRD RD RE.	†GODRIC DN SVDP WL 16 G.	Dodric.
1257	†EADPARD REX A.	†OΩMYND DN ΩVDE: WL 14 G.	Dammal.
TAMPEDRO. [Tamworth.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
1258	†EOP.E RD RE.	†EELPINE ON TAMP WL 20-9.	Egelwine.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1259	†EDPAR D RE.	†COLINE DN TAM WL 20-9.	Coline.
[PL XXIX. 4.]			
<i>Type xii.</i>			
1260	EADPARD RE	†BRVNINE DN TX WL 14-0	Brunice.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	TANTUNE. [Taunton.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
1261	✠EDPE RD RE:	✠BOGA DN TANT. Wt. 16.0.	Boga.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
1262	✠EDPER ·D RE:X; [Pl. XXIX. 5.]	✠BDIA ON TANTVNE Wt. 17.6.	Boga.
	<i>Type iv var. a.</i>		
1263	✠EDPAR D RECX	✠ELLECRIST OIH TAN Var. PAXX Wt. 14.3.	Collecrist.
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
1264	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	✠BRITRIC ON TANTVNE Wt. 20.3.	Brittric.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1265	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRITRIC ON TANT: Wt. 20.3.	Brittric.
	PÆRINCPIG. [Warwick.]		
	<i>Type I.</i>		
1266	✠EDPER D REX: [Pl. XXIX. 6.]	✠WELFSIE DN PÆRINC Wt. 16.8.	Ælfsie.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1267	✠EDPRD RE·X	✠LEOFRICIDC O PER Var. Pellet in angle of cross. Wt. 18.0.	Leofric.
1268	✠EDPE ·RD RE·X	✠LVEINC ON PÆRIN Var. Pellet in angle of cross. Wt. 21.0.	Lucine (Loving)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	<i>Type xl.</i>		
1269	✠EADPAR RO RE	✠AOWTAN: ON PERINI: Wt. 20.5.	Asian (cf. Estan).
1270	✠EADPA[R] RD RE	✠DVRWTA[N ON PÆ]RI (Broken)	Pur-tan.
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
1271	✠EADPARO REX	✠DEODRIC ON PÆR Wt. 19.5.	Deodric.
	PALINGAFORD. (Wallingford.)		
	<i>Type lii.</i>		
1272	✠EOPE: RO REX	✠BRIHTRIC ON PELIN Wt. 26.8.	Brithric.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1273	✠EDPER O REEX:	✠ÆILPH ON PALINGE: Wt. 24.8.	Edwig?
	[Pl. XXIX. 7.]		
1274	" " "	✠BRIHTRIC ON PAL Wt. 25.2.	Brithric.
1275	✠EDPE RD REX:	✠BRYNPINE ON PÆ Wt. 26.5	Brumwine.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1276	✠EDPER O REX. <i>For. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRAND ON PALING Wt. 21.0.	Brand.
1277	✠EDPR O REX <i>For. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRAND ON PELING: Wt. 20.5	
1278	✠EDPA RD REI	✠BRIHTRIC ON PALI Wt. 21.0.	Brithric.
1279	✠EDPR O REX <i>For. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRIHPINE ON PALI Wt. 20.2	Brithwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1304	✠EADR· RD REI· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠SIDEMAN ON PERI Wt. 19 3.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1305	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠SIDEMAN ON PARN Wt. 20 S.	Sideman.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1306	✠EADPAR· RD RE	✠BIORN· ON PERHAM Wt. 20 S.	Biorn.
1307	✠EADPAR " "	✠BIORN ON PERHAM: Var. In two angles of cross A X. Wt. 18 0.	
1308	✠EADPAR· " "	✠CODEMAN ON PERH Wt. 17 3.	Godeman.
1309	✠EADPAR " "	✠SIDEMAN ON PERHA Wt. 20 0.	Sideman.
[Pl. XXIX. 12]			
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1310	✠EADRARD RC II	✠SIDEMAN PERHA Wt. 15 2.	Sideman.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1311	EADPARD REX	✠SIDEMAN ON PER: Wt. 20 0.	Sideman.
1312	" "	" " PER Wt. 17 7	
PIHRACEASTER on PIHRACEASTER. [Warcester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1313	✠EPDER· D REX·A·	✠LEOFSTAN ON PIHR· Wt. 18 2.	Leofstan.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1314	✠EDPA RD RE	✠GDDPINE D PIHE· Wt. 12 2.	Golwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1315	✠EDPAR· D REI <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠CARVLF ON DIHEREC Wt. 20 2	Garulf.
[Pl. XXIX. 13]			
1316	✠EDPARD· REX· <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠PIICINNE ON PIHER· Wt. 20 2	Wicing.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1317	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠ÆLEPINE ON PIER Wt. 20 6.	Ægelwine.
1318	" " "	" " " Wt. 21 4.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1319	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLEPNE ONPIHREC Wt. 21 2.	Ægelwine.
1320	" " "	✠LIOFOTAN ON PIHRE Wt. 20 4.	Liofstan.
[Pl. XXIX. 14]			
1321	" " "	✠PICING ON PIHREE Wt. 20 1.	Wicing.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
1322	✠EADPARD REX A	✠ÆLFPINE ON PIHR Wt. 16 0	Ælfwine.
1323	" RE:	✠EASTMÆR ON PIH· Wt. 16 0	Eastmæ.
FILTUNE. [Wilton]			
<i>Type L</i>			
1324	✠EPDER D REX·A·	✠LIFINEE ON PILTVN Wt. 16 8	Lifine.
[Pl. XXX. 1]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
		<i>Type iii.</i>	
1325	✠EDPE: RD RE.X	✠ELFSTAN ON PILTV: Wt. 17.0.	Elfstān.
1326	✠EDPE: RD RE: X	✠LIFINCE ON PILTVN Wt. 17.6.	Lifinc.
		<i>Type v.</i>	
1327	✠EDPE: RD REX.	✠ÆLFINE DN PILT Var. G in on angle of cross. Wt. 17.2.	Ælfwine.
		<i>Type vii.</i>	
1328	✠EDPE D REX	✠ÆLFPI-N-E ON PILT Wt. 19.8.	Ælfwine.
1329	" " "	✠ÆLFPI-N-E ON PIL-TE: Wt. 19.8.	
1330	✠EDPAR D REI	✠ALFPOLD ON PILTVN Wt. 19.8.	Alfwold.
1331	" " "	" " PILTVNE Wt. 19.8.	
1332	" " " Var Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis	✠DVRCIL " Wt. 20.5.	Purcil.
1333	✠EDPE D RE	✠DVRCIL ON PILT Wt. 20.0.	
		<i>Type ix.</i>	
1334	EADPARD REX ANGLOV	✠ÆLFPI-N-E ON PILT Wt. 19.8.	Ælfwine.
1335	EADPEARD REX ANGLOV	✠ÆLFPI-N-E ON PILTVNEIC Wt. 14.0.	
1336	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL	✠ÆLFPI-N-E ON DILTVNEN Wt. 16.4.	
1337	EADPARD REX ANGLOV: [Pl. XXX. 2]	✠ALFPOLD ON PILT Wt. 20.2.	Alfwold.
1338	EADPEARD REX ANGLOV	" " PILTVNE: Wt. 18.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1339	EDAYE[RD] RAE ANGORV	†HÆRR[E]D ON PILTV WL 199	Harred.
1340	EADPARD REX ANGLO	†HÆRRED: ON PILTVN: WL 193	
1341	" " ANGL	†HÆRREO: ON PILTVNE WL 197.	
1342	EADPEARD " "	†SÆPINE ON PILT WL 197.	Sæwine.
1343	" EX ANGLO	†SÆPINE: ON PILTVNE (Broken.)	
1344	EADVVEARD[VS] REX ANGLO	†SPETRIC ON PILT: WL 204.	Swetric.
1345	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	" " WL 199.	
1346	EADVVEARD[VS] REX ANGLO	†SPETRIC ON PILTV WL 201.	
1347	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	†ÐVREIL ON PIL WL 201.	Þurell.
1348	" " ANGLO	†ÐVREILI: ON PILTVNE WL 178.	
1349	" " "	" " WL 187.	
Type 11.			
1350	†EADPA RD RE	†ÆLFPOLO ON PILTV: WL 191	Ælfwold or Alfwold.
1351	EADPEARD REX	†ALFPOD ON PILT: WL 194	
[Pl. XXX 2]			
1352	†EADPAR RD RE	†ALFPOLD ON PILTVNE WL 182	
1353	†EADPARD " "	†BRIXI: ON PILTVNE: WL 186.	Brixl.
1354	" " "	†HÆRRD: ON PILTVN: WL 194.	Harred.
1355	†EADPAR " "	†HÆRRED: ON PILTVND WL 189	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1356	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠DVRIL ON PILTVNE Wt. 19 1.	Pureil.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1357	✠EADPARD REX	✠ALPOLD ON PILTI Wt. 14 1.	Alfwold.
1358	EDPARD RE[X]	✠EL[F]PINE ON PILT Wt. 15 0.	Elfwin.
1359	✠EADPARD RE	✠HERRED ON PILT Wt. 16 3.	Herred (Hærræd).
1360	✠EADPARD "	" " PILTV Wt. 16 0	
1361	✠EADPARD REX	✠LEOFFINE ON PILV Wt. 14 6	Leofwin.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1362	EADPARD RE ✠ A	✠ALFPOLD ON PILTV Wt. 19 5.	Alfwold.
1363	" RE	✠CENTPINE ON PIL Wt. 15 6.	Centwine.
1364	" RE:	" " PIL Wt. 17 6	
1365	" "	✠PINVS ON PILTVN. Wt. 18 5	Winus.
1366	" REX	" " PILTVNE Wt. 18 7.	
PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1367	✠EDPER: D REX:	✠GODRIC ON PINCE Wt. 16 4	Godric.
1368	✠EDPERD REX AN	✠LADMÆR ON PINCE: Wt. 17 2.	Ladmær.
1369	✠EDPÆ RD REX	✠LEOFSTAN ON PI Wt. 15 0	Leofstan.
1370	✠EPDER D REX.	✠LFINE ONN PINCES: Wt. 17 4	Lifine.
1371	✠EDPER D RE·X:	✠LIFINE ON PINCE Wt. 17 0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1372	†EDPN RD E	†ÆSTAN ON PIN: Wt. 10.9.	Æstan.
1373	†EDPA D RE	†BRVN ON DINC: Wt. 12.2.	Brun.
1374	†EDPA RD RE	†EDPIE ON PIN Wt. 12.0	Edwie.
1375	†EDPER RD RE:	†ELFSTAN ON PIN Wt. 17.4.	Elfstan.
1376	†EDPA " "	†LEOPINE ON PIN Wt. 11.4.	Leofwine.
1377	†EDPEI RD RE	" " PI Wt. 11.2.	
1378	†EDP " "	†IFINE ON PIN: Wt. 15.0	Lifine.
1379	(Legend barbarous.)	†LIFINE ON PIN Wt. 12.1.	
<i>HALF PENNIES</i>			
1380	.... E RD ...	†LOC ... NE Wt. 6.5	Loc.
1381	†...., RD RE:	.... IN ON PIN Wt. 7.3	
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1382	†EDPER D REX:	†EODPINE ON PINE Wt. 17.0	Godwine.
1383	" " REX:	†LIFINE ON PINE Wt. 15.8	Lifine.
[Pl. XXX. 4]			
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1384	†EDPERD REX ANG	†ELPINE ON PINE: Wt. 16.4	Elfwine.
<i>Type v.</i>			
1385	†EDP RD REX	†ELPINE ON PINE: Wt. 25.0	Elfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1386	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠ÆSTAN ON PINE: Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 170.	Æstan or Estan.
1387	✠EDPR RD RE✠	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCEST Wt 158.	
1388	✠EDPI RD REX	✠ÆSTANN LOC DN PI Wt. 168.	Æstan and Loc
1389	✠EDPER: D REEX	✠BRAND ON PINCESTR Wt 264.	Brand.
1390	" " "	" " Wt 260.	
1391	✠EDRE R I D REX:	✠BRIHTPOLD ON PINCE: Wt 250.	Brihtwold.
[Pl. XXX. 5.]			
1392	✠EDPER RD REX Var Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠GODPINE ON PINE Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 170.	Godwine.
1393	✠EDPR RD REX	✠LEOFPINE ON PINE Var Pellet in one angle of cross. (Broken.)	Leofwine.
1394	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠LIFINE ON PINCES: Wt 158.	Lifine.
1395	✠EDPER D REX	✠LIDFINE ON PINCEOT Wt 168.	
1396	✠EDPER D REX	✠LDC ON PINCEST Var Limbs of cross united by one circle only and pellet in one angle. Wt. 168.	Loc.
1397	✠EPPE. RD REX	✠LDC DN PINCEOT: Wt 170	
1398	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠LOC DN PINCESTR Var Limbs of cross united by one circle only Wt 218	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1333	✠EADP: ARD RE	✠PIDICA ON PINCEST: WL 170.	Widica.
1400	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠PYNSTAN ON PINCEST: WL 261.	Wynstan.
Type vii.			
1401	✠EDPER· D REI· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLFPINE ON PINCEST WL 200.	Ælfwine.
1402	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLFPINE ON PINCEST: WL 207.	
1403	" " RE·	" " PNCEST WL 205.	
1404	✠EDPER· D REX	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCEST WL 200.	Æstan.
1405	" " RE· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCEST WL 205.	
1406	✠ " " REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCEST WL 198.	
1407	✠EDPER D RE· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆOESTAN ON PINCEST WL 208.	Ætstan.
1408	✠EDPER· " "	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PINCE WL 211.	Brihtmar.
1409	✠EDPE· " "	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PIN WL 184.	
1410	✠EDPER· D REX	✠ERTAN ON PINCE WL 184	Etan?
1411	✠EDPER· " "	✠ERTAN ON PINCE WL 212	
1412	✠E PER· D REX·	" " WL 173.	
1413	✠E	✠GODMAN ON PINCE WL 156	Godman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1414	✠EDRDE D RE✠ Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠GODMAN ON PINEE Wt. 20 2.	
1415	✠EDPAR D REX. Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠GODMANN ON PINCE Wt. 20 2.	
1416	✠ " " Var. " Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠GODMANN ON PINC-ES. Wt. 20 2.	
1417	✠EDPE· D REX	✠GODN·A·N ON PI Wt. 16 8	
1418	✠EDPE D RIX	" " PNC Wt. 20 2.	
1419	✠EDPERV D REX·	✠GODPIDIA O PINI Wt. 20 0.	Godwine and Widia.
1420	✠EDPE· D RE·	✠GODPI·D·I·A O· PINI Wt. 20 7.	
1421	✠EDPE· D REX·	✠GODPIDIA O PIN·II· Wt. 20 2.	
1422	✠EDPERV " "	" " Wt. 20 0.	
1423	" " "	" " Wt. 20 0	
1424	✠EDPE· D RE·	✠GDDPINE ON PINE· Wt. 20 1.	Godwine.
1425	✠EADPE RD REX	✠GODDINE ON DINCY Wt. 20 2.	
1426	✠EDPER· D REI·	✠GDDPINE PIDIA ONPIN Wt. 19 4	Godwine and Widia.
1427	" " REI Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	" " Wt. 19 6.	
1428	✠EDPERV D REX·	✠GDDPINE PIDIA ON PINC Wt. 20 0	
(Pl. XXX. G.)			
1429	✠EDPER· D REI Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	✠LADM·ER ON PINE Wt. 20 1	Ladmar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monyer
1430	✠EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠L·ADMÆR ON PINCE: WL 207.	
1431	✠EDPERD REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LIFINE ON PINCES WL 202.	Lifine.
1432	EDDER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LICINE ON PINCEOT: WL 198.	
1433	✠EDPE " "	✠LIFINE ON PINCEST. WL 181.	
1434	✠EDPAR D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LIFINE ON PINCESTR WL 200.	
1435	✠EDPER " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LIFIND ON PINCEOT WL 200.	
1436	✠EDPE D RE Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠PIDX ON PINCESI: WL 205.	Widia.
1437	" " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠PIDX ON PINCESI: WL 207.	
1438	✠EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠PIDIX ON PINCESTI WL 194.	
<i>Type vii. var b</i>			
1439	✠EADPE RD REX AN [Pl. XXX. 7.]	✠GARVLF ON PINCRE: WL 200.	Garulf.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1440	EADPEARD REX ANGL:	✠ÆLFPINE ON PINCE WL 198.	Ælfwine.
1441	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	" " PINCES WL 214.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1442	EADPEARD REX ANGL:	✠ÆLFPINE ON PINES: Wt. 177.	
1443	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL	✠ÆESTAN ON PINCES Wt. 212.	Æstan.
1444	" " ANGLO	✠ÆEDESTAN ON PINES Wt. 210.	Ædestan.
1445	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ANDERBOD ON PIN Wt. 214.	Anderboda.
1446	" " "	✠ANDERBODA: ON PI: Wt. 200.	
1447	" " ANG	✠ANDERBODA ON PINC Wt. 188.	
1448	" " ANGL	✠ANDERODA DN PINC Wt. 198.	
1449	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PINC Wt. 200	Brihtmar.
1450	" " ANGLO	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PINC Wt. 210.	
1451	" REX:	✠BRIHTMEHR ON PINCES Wt. 187	
1452	EADPARD EX HNGL	✠GODPINE ON PINC: Wt. 198	Godwin.
1453	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ONIN NO ENIPQDQD Wt. 190	
1454	EADRPARD REX AN	✠GODPINE DN PINC: Wt. 200	
1455	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠GODPINE! DN PINC: Wt. 184	
1456	EADVVEARDVS REX VELO [Pl. XXX. 8]	✠GODPINE ON PINCES Wt. 210.	
1457	" " ANGL	✠LIFINE DNN PINC Wt. 210	Lifine.
1458	" " "	✠LIFINC ON PINCEST Wt. 214	
1459	" " "	✠SPRÆCELINC DN PINC: Wt. 216	Spræceline.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
Type xi.			
1460	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLFINE ON PINCE Wt. 18.8.	Ælfwin.
1461	" " "	" " ON PINCE Wt. 20.1.	
1462	" " "	" ON PINCE Wt. 19.6.	
1463	" " "	" " PINE Wt. 20.0	
1464	✠EADPARD " "	✠ANDERBODA ON PIN Wt. 19.4.	Andersboda.
1465	✠EADPAR " "	✠ANDERBODE ON PINCE Wt. 18.2.	
1466	✠EADPAR " "	" ON PINCE Wt. 20.4.	
1467	" " "	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PINCE Wt. 20.4	Brihtmar.
1468	" " "	✠GODPINE ON PINCE Wt. 20.4.	Godwine.
1469	" " "	✠GODPINE ON PINCE Wt. 19.2.	
1470	" " "	✠GODPINE ON PINE Wt. 20.4	
1471	" " "	" " " Wt. 20.0	
1472	LEADPA RD REX	✠LEDFOLD ON PINCE Wt. 19.8.	Leafwold or Liofwold.
1473	EADPEARD REX ANG. <i>Var. Inscription con- tinuous from left to right.</i>	" " PINE Wt. 19.8	
1474	✠EDPAR RD RE	✠LEOPOLD ON PINCE Wt. 20.0	
1475	✠EADPA " "	✠LIDFOLD ON PINCE Wt. 19.2	
1476	EADPARDE RD R	" ON PINCE Wt. 19.0	
1477	✠EADPAR RD RE	" ON PINCE Wt. 19.4	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1478	EADPEARD REX ANG. <i>Var. Inscription continuous from left to right.</i>	✠LIOFPOLD ON PINCEWIT Wt. 194.	
1479	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠OPRARELINE DN PINCE: Wt. 194.	Spraceline or Spraceling.
1480	✠EADPAR " "	✠OPRACELINE DN PINCE: Wt. 197.	
1481	✠EADPARD " "	✠OPRAELINE DN PINCE: Wt. 190.	
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1482	EADPARD RE	✠ELFPINE ON PI: Wt. 167	Elfwine.
1483	✠EADPARD REX D	✠ANDERBODA DN P Wt. 158	Anderboda
1484	EADPARD RE:	✠ANDERBODE ON PI Wt. 177	
1485	" "	" " Wt. 174	
1486	" RE	✠HEDEPYLF DN PIC Wt. 164	Heðewulf.
1487	✠ " REX.	✠LEOFPOLD DN PIN Wt. 164	Leofwold
1488	" "	" " PN Wt. 179	
1489	EADPARD REX A.	✠LIFING DN PINCE Wt. 163	Lifing or Lifinc.
1490	" REX	✠LIFNE " PINCE Wt. 162	
1491	EADPARD RE✠	✠LIFNE DN PINCES Wt. 172	
[Pl. XXX. 2.]			
1492	" RE	✠SPRACALNG DN PI Wt. 166	Spraceling or Spraceline.
1493	" REX	✠SPRACELINE ON P Wt. 153	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1494	†EALOPARD REX A	†SPRACLEIN ON PIN Wt 167.	
1495	†EAPPARD RE	†SPRARELAC ON PIN Wt 138.	
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1496	EALPARO RE	†HELFFINE ON PIN Wt 150	Ilfwine.
1497	" "	" " PIN Wt 170.	
1498	" RE	" " PINE Wt 173	
1499	" REX	" " " Wt 193	
1500	" "	†ANDERBOON ON PIN Wt 171.	Andersloda.
1501	" "	†ANDERBODE ON Wt 175	
1502	" RE	†ANDERBODE ON P Wt 153	
1503	" REX	" " PI Wt 190	
1504	EALPARO RE	†ANORBOOE ON I Wt 188	
1505	EALOPARD RE	†LEOFFOLO ON PI Wt 188.	Leafwell
1506	" "	†LEOFFOLD ON PEN Wt 188.	
1507	EAPARD REX	†LEOFFOLO ON PI Wt 175	
1508	EAPDARD R	" " Wt 177	
1509	EALPARO RE	†LEOFFOLLO ON PIN Wt 183.	
1510	EAPARD REX A	†LEOFFOLOON PINE; Wt 193.	
1511	EADPARO RE	†LFINE ON PINE; Wt 175	Lifene.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1512	EADPARD RE	✠LIFINE ON PINCE: Wt. 161.	
1513	" RE.	" " Wt 180	
1514	" RE	" " PINPI Wt. 180.	
1515	" R	✠SPRAELINE ON P Wt. 180	Spraecline.
1516	" "	✠SPRAELING ON: Wt 191	
1517	" "	✠SPRAELING ON PI Wt. 191	
1518	" "	" " PIN Wt. 195.	
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
1519	EADPARD RE	✠SPEARTING ON PI Wt 185.	Swearting
PINCELSA. [Winchelsea.]			
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1520	✠EADPAR D RE	✠GOLDPINE ON PINCELE Wt 202.	Goldwine.
[Pl. XXX. 11.]			
DEODFORD [Thetford]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1521	✠EDPER D REX A.	✠ELSHE ONN DEO Wt 143.	Elfsie?
[Pl. XXX. 12.]			
1522	" " " A	✠ESTMVND ON DEO. Wt 170	Estmund.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1523	✠E·DPE RD RI	✠ELFRIC ON DE Wt. 166	Elfric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1539	✠EDPER ·D REX·	✠ÆILSIE ON ÐEODFO: Wt. 21.9.	Ælsie.
1540	✠EDPE ·RD REX:	✠ESTMYND ON ÐEO Wt. 26.8.	Estmund
1541	" " "	✠EꝛMYND ON ÐEO Wt. 25.8	
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
1542	✠EDPER ·D REEX:	✠GODELEOF ON ÐEOT Wt. 17.8	Godeleof
	[Pl. XXX. 14.]		
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1543	✠ED[P]ER D RE	✠BL·ARERE ON ÐITFOR Wt. 17.0	Blarere (cf. Blacer).
1544	✠EDPE ·D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠CODELEOF ON ÐEOT Wt. 20.7.	Godeleof
1545	✠EDPER ·D RE· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	✠LEOFFINE ON ÐEOT Wt. 20.2	Leofwine or Lifwine.
1546	✠EDDER D RE	✠LIFPINE ON ÐIDFOR Wt. 19.6	
	<i>Type xi</i>		
1547	✠EADPER RD RE	✠ATWERE ON PIDDFOI Wt. 19.6	Atwero.
1548	✠EDPAI D RE·	✠BLACER ON ÐETFO Wt. 19.1.	Blacer.
1549	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠FOLCERD ON ÐATFOR: Wt. 19.2	Folcerd
1550	✠EDPARD ERE	✠GDELIC: ON PIDDFOI Wt. 17.5.	Gwelo (= Godelif?).
1551	✠EADPAR RD REX	✠SVMERLIDE ON PIDDFO Wt. 21.0.	Samerleda.
1552	✠EDPARD RD RE	✠SVMRED ON ÐET Wt. 19.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
1553	†EAD PAR RD RE	†SVMRLED ON ðET: Wt 132.	
1554	†EADPAR RD REX	†PVRFVRP ON PIODFD Wt 199.	Wurfard (cf. Purfard).
<i>Type xiii</i>			
1555	†EADPARED REX	†ÆLFINE ON ðETF Wt 183	Ælfwine.
1556	EADPARD REX	†ATSER ON ðETF Wt. 160	Atser.
1557	†EADPARED REX	†GODRIC ON ðETFO Wt 160	Godric.
1558	†EADPARD REX†	†SVMRD ON ðETFOR Wt. 177	Sumerleda
<i>Type xv</i>			
1559	EADPARD REX	†GODPI ON ðETFORDI Wt. 185.	Godwine
UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1560	†DERE RD RE	†ELEIPRENPHIO Wt 125.	Uncertain.
1561	†EDPE RD RE	†HORCEP ON ED Var. Point in one angle of cross Wt. 150	Uncertain.
1562	†EDPA RD E	†PIDRED DN RTF: Wt 104	Wadred.
<i>Type lv.</i>			
1563	†EDPER D REX	†LIFINE ON SPES* Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 156.	Lifine.
<i>Type v.</i>			
1564	†EDPE RD REX:	†HLIMHHOCHFHIII* Wt 180	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1565	✠EDPER· D REX	✠ÆLFINE DN HTIME: Wt. 20 l.	Ælfwine.
1566	✠ÆDP DREI	" " HTIMN Wt. 19 7.	
1567	✠EDPE· D RE·	✠GDDPINECC DDN Wt. 19 0.	Godwine.
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
1568	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠EADPEARD O IENE Wt. 19 1.	Eadweard.
1569	" " "	" " "Wt. 21 0	
1570	EADPAD X ANGDR:	" O IENENE: Wt. 20 0.	
1571	EADRND ·EX IIIO·	✠EILNOD ON CINE Wt. 17 0.	Eilnoð.
	HALFPENNIES.		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
1572	. DPERD . . .	. . . IHTRED D . . . Wt. 5 2.	Driltred?
1573	✠EDP . . . REC·	. PLFSICE D . . . Wt. 6 3.	Wulfsga.
1574	. . . PER· D . . .	. . . VLSICE ON . . . Wt. 6 8.	
	<i>Type ii</i>		
1575	. . . P ER . . .	✠ÆLFRE . . . Wt. 6 3.	Ælfred.
1576	✠ED· . . . D RE·	✠BRIHTRE . . . Wt. 6 0	Brihtred.
1577	✠EDP . . . RDE	✠DIREME . . . Wt. 7 2	Direme.
1578	. . . PE RD . .	✠EDPAR . . . Wt. 8 6.	Edward.
1579	✠EDP . . . D RE	✠LEOFPI . . . Wt. 7 5	Leofwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Measure.
1580	†EDPE . . . .	... OFFINE ON Wt 72	
1581	†EDPE . . . .	... PINE ON Wt 55	
1582	†EDP . . D RE	†LIFINE Wt 60	Life.
<i>Type iii</i>			
1583	..... RD REX:	†ÆLFELAR Wt 70.	Ælfgar.
1584	[†]EDPNER	†LOOZVNE Wt 55	Golsune.
1585	†..... RE R†	†HARCIN ON Wt 63	Harvin or Marcia.
1586	..... RD REX:	... EFFINE ON Wt 85	Lefwine.
1587	†EDPE	†PVLCPIN Wt 75.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type iv</i>			
1588	†EDPAR	†BVRNR Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. - Wt 87.	Burnard.
1589	[†]EDPER: . . . .	..... FPIENE O: Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt 77.	Leafwine?
FARTHING.			
<i>Type ii</i>			
1590	..... D RE .	†E N Wt 20	
1591	†ED . . . . .	... NA Wt 12.	
1592	†EDP . . . . .	... REC Wt 30.	
1593	.....	... RIN Wt 30.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1591	✠ED . . . . .	. . . SBR Wt. 30.	
		<i>Type iii.</i>	
1593	[✠]EDPE	✠PVL Wt. 40.	Wulfwine.
1596	. . . . . RE . . .	. . . . . INE Wt. 30.	
1597	. . . . . E . . . . .	. . . . . PINE Wt. 27.	
1598	. . . . . AR . . . . .	. . . . . NE ON Wt. 30.	
1599	✠ED . . . . .	. . . . . E ON M Wt. 50.	
1600	. . . . . RD . . .	. . . . . E ON N Wt. 30.	

HAROLD II.

SUCC. A.D. 6 JAN. 1066; DIED A.D. 14 OCT. 1066.

Moneyers

- Ægelwine (Hch., Lole., Thetf.).
 Ælfwine [= Ælfwine] (Thetf.).
 Ælfgeat (Line.).
 Ælfrød [= "Cael" = Chelsea?] (Oxf).
 Ælfwald (Oxf).
 Ælfwine or Ælfwine (Brist., Cant., Chich., Ipsw., Winchester).
 Ælfwold or Alfwold (Wilt.).
 Ælger [cf. Aldgar] (Lond.).
 Agamund.
 Aldgar (Lond.).
 Aleof (York).
 Alfried.
 Alf. *see also* Ælf.
 Almer [= Ulmer? of Wulmer] (Line.).
 Alxsi [= Ælfslg?] (Chest.).
 Andorboda (Winchest.).
 Blaceman.
 Brihtmar (Wallingf.).
 Brihtnōð (Glouc.).
 Brihtic (Exet., Taunt.).
 Brihtluf [= Brihtwine].
 Brihtwold (Oxf).
 Brunmon (Ipsw.).
 Brunwine (Stamf.).
 Burgwine (Wallingf.).
 Centwine or Cuentwine (Wilt.).
 Cearl (Brist.).
 Cinstan (Dover).
 Colman.
 Colric.
 Derman [= Derman?] (Steyn).
 Ladward.
 Easner (Winchest.).
 Eðric (Heref.).
 Ealwine (Cant., Heref., Lond.).
 Elfric [= Eilwig or Eilwine] (Heref.).
 Eilwine, *see* Ælfwine.
 Eofred.
 Erneotel [= Arneotel] (York).
 Folric.
 Froma (Nott.).
 Forð.
 Iron [= Froma?] (Derby).
 Gerefin.
 Godestrand.
 Godric (Lond., Shaft., Thetf.).
 Godwine (Chich., Hunt., Lewes, Mald., Norw.).
 Goldman.
 Goldwine (Winchest.).
 Heafawi (Winchest.).
 Liff (Oxf).
 Ioccel or Iocitel (York).
 Iocwine [= Iocwine?] (York).
 Iocfric (Worc.).
 Iocsi [= Iocsi?] (Lond.).
 Iocstan (Roch., Southamp.).
 Iocward (Lewes).
 Iocwine (Brist., Exet., Roch., Stamf.).
 Iocwold (Guild., Winchester).
 Lufine or Lufine (Exet., Warw., Winchester).
 Manna (Nott.).
 Orðric (Glouc.).
 Oswald (Lond., Southw.).
 Oswald (Lewes).
 Oudbearn (York).
 Oudgrim (York).
 Outulf (York).
 Rentwine [= Kentwine or Centwine?] (Wilt.).
 Roscel (York).
 Sewino (Southamp.).
 Sentwine, *see* Centwine.
 Sigod (Bedf.).
 Smeborn or Smeborn (Colch., York).
 Spracling (Winchest.).
 Sueman [*see also* Suetman] (Lond.).
 Sutores (York).
 Swearting, *see* Swearting.
 Sweartol or Sweartol (York).
 Swearting, Sweartling, &c. (Wallingf., Winchester).
 Suetman or Suetman (Lond., Southamp., Warw.).
 Ulfcel (York).
 Urstan, *see* Purstan.
 Waleman (Worc.).
 Winne.
 Winne (Wilt.).
 Wulfgeat (Glouc.).
 Wulf or Wulfwi [= Wulfwig or Wulfwine] (Cambr., Colch.).
 Wulfmar, Wulfmar, &c. (Line., Romn., Shrews.).
 Wulfred (Cant.).
 Wulfward (Dover, Lond.).
 Wulgar [Wulfgar] (Lond.).
 Wulfmar, *see* Wulfmar.
 Penfred (Hast.).
 Derman [= Derman?] (Steyn).
 Purcil.
 Purgod (Thetf.).
 Purstan (Norw.).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type i.</i>	
Head l, wearing arched crown from which depend two fillets; in front, sceptre, pommée. Around, inscription: outer circle.	Across field and between two lines, P A X. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XXXI. 1.]	

Type i. var. a.

Similar: no sceptre.

{ Same.

[Cf. Pl. XXXI. 4.]

Type i., var. b

Similar; head r; in front, sceptre, pommée

{ Similar; inscription in field, retrograde.

[Cf. Pl. XXXII. 5.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monger.
	BEDEFORD. [Bedford.]		
	<i>Type i</i>		
1	✠HARDL'D REX ANGL	✠SIGOD ON BEDEFORD Wt 21.0.	Signal.
	[Pl. XXXI. 1.]		
	BRICGSTOF. [Bristol]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
2	✠HARDLO REX ANG.	✠LEDFPINE ON BRI Wt 20.5	Leafwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
	<p>CÆNTFARABYRIG. [Canterbury]</p>		
	<p>Type i</p>		
3	<p>✠ HAROLD REX ANGLO [Pl. XXXI. 2]</p>	<p>✠ ELPINE ON CANTI Wt. 20.8</p>	Edwine.
4	<p>" " ANG:</p>	<p>✠ ELPINE ON CAN: Wt. 21.7.</p>	Elfwine
	<p>CICESTRIE. [Chichester]</p>		
	<p>Type i</p>		
5	<p>✠ HAROLD REX RNC Far No fillets to crown [Pl. XXXI. 3]</p>	<p>✠ ELPINE ON CICEI Wt. 20.8</p>	Elfwine.
6	<p>" " AI</p>	<p>✠ GODPINE ON CICEI Wt. 21.7.</p>	Godwine.
	<p>COLECEASTRE. [Colchester]</p>		
	<p>Type i. var. a</p>		
7	<p>✠ HAROLD REX ANGL</p>	<p>✠ WLFPI ON COLEE Wt. 20.2</p>	Wulfpi (Wulfwig or Wulfwine).
8	<p>" " "</p>	<p>" " COLEICST Wt. 19.5.</p>	
	<p>DEORABY. [Dorset]</p>		
	<p>Type i</p>		
9	<p>✠ HAROLD REX AL.</p>	<p>✠ FRON ON DEORBI Wt. 21.0</p>	Fron (= Frithwald?)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
DOFERAN. [Dover]			
Type I. var. a			
10	✠ HAROLD REX ANGLORVI Var. Inner circle around bust.	✠ CINSTAN ON OOFI Wt. 20 8.	Cinstan.
11	✠ HAROLO REX ANGL	✠ PVLFPVRD ON DO Var X N 9 Wt. 20 3	Wulfward.
[Pl. XXXI 4]			
EOFERPIC. [York]			
Type I.			
12	✠ HAROLD REX ANGI	✠ ALEOF ON EOFR Wt. 17 5	Aleof.
13	" " ANGL	✠ ERNCETEL ON EOF Wt. 20 3.	Erncetel (= Arncetel)
14	" " ANGI	✠ IOCETEL ON EOFR Wt. 21 5.	Iocetel.
15	" " ANGL	✠ IOCETL ON EOFR Wt. 22 7.	
16	" " "	✠ LEISINE ON EOFRI Wt. 21 5.	Leisino (= Leofinc?)
[Pl. XXXI 5]			
17	✠ HAROLD REX ANG	✠ OVDGRIM ON EOF Wt. 22 0.	On*grim.
18	✠ HAROLD REXI [AN]GL	✠ OVDVLF ON EOFRP Wt. 21 2.	On*ulf.
19	" " ANGL	✠ SNÆBEORN ON EON Wt. 20 2	Snæbeorn
20	" " "	" " Wt. 21 5	
21	" " ANGLO	✠ SUTERE ON EOFR Wt. 21 2	Sutere.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. money.
22	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ SVTERE ON EOFR Wt. 21.2.	,
23	" " ANGL	✠ 2PEARTEOL ON EO Wt. 20.7.	Sæcartel
24	" " ANG	✠ VLFEETEL ON EOF Wt. 20.0	Ul'cartel
EXECESTER. [Exeter]			
Type i.			
25	✠ HAROLO REX AN.	✠ LEOFÖINE ON EXEC Wt. 21.0.	Leofwine.
Type i. var. a.			
26	✠ HAROLO REX ANGL.	✠ BRITHRIC ON EXE Wt. 20.0	Brithric.
27	" " ANGL	✠ LIFINE ON EXECESTR Wt. 20.5.	Lifine.
GIFELCEASTER. [Pchester]			
Type i.			
28	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ ÆGLPINE ON GIFEL Wt. 20.0.	Ægelwine.
29	✠ HAROLD REX AG	✠ ILGLPINE ON GIF Wt. 20.0	
Type i. var. a.			
30	✠ HAROLO REX ANGL [Pl. XXXI 6.]	✠ ÆGLPINE ON GIFE: Wt. 20.2.	Ægelwine.
GILDEFOROA. [Guildford.]			
Type i.			
31	✠ HAROLOE ANGL. [Pl. XXXI 7.]	✠ LEOFPOLD ON GILD Wt. 19.2.	Leofwold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p style="text-align: center;">GIPESPIC. [Ipswich]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p>			
32	†HAROLD REX ANG	†ÆLFINE DN GIPPE Wt 20 0.	Ælfwine.
33	†HAROLD REX ANG	†BRVMMON DN GIPE Wt 21 0	Drummon.
<p style="text-align: center;">GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p>			
34	†HAROLD REX ANGRO [Pl. XXXI. 8]	†ORDRIC ON GLEPEC Wt 20 3.	Ordric
35	†HAROLD REX ANGL :	†PNLFGEAT DN GLE Wt. 20 0	Wulfgeat
<p style="text-align: center;">GRANTEBRYCCE. [Cambridge]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p>			
36	†HAROLD REX AI	†PVLFPi ON GRANTI Wt 20 0	Wulfwi (Wulfwig or Wulfwine).
<p style="text-align: center;">HAMTUNE. [Southampton]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p>			
37	†HAROLD REX ANG	†SÆPINE ON HAMT Wt 20 0	Sæwine
38	" " AI	†SPETMAN ON HA Wt 20 3.	Swetman.
[Pl. XXXI. 9]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
39	<p><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGL[O] |</p> <p>[Pl. XXXI. 10]</p> <p>HÆSTINGA.</p> <p>[Hastings]</p>	<p>†LEOFSTAN ON HA</p> <p>Wt. 21.2</p>	Leofstan
40	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGL[O] |</p> <p>HEREFORO.</p> <p>[Hereford]</p>	<p>†GEOFFRED ON ÆST</p> <p>Wt. 19.7</p>	Geoffred.
41	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGL[O] |</p> <p>HUNTENDUNE.</p> <p>[Huntingdon]</p>	<p>†EDRIC ON</p> <p>HEREFOR</p> <p>Wt. 20.6</p>	Edric.
42	<p><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGL[O] |</p> <p>[Pl. XXXI. 11]</p> <p>LÆFES.</p> <p>[Lewes]</p>	<p>†GODVINE ON</p> <p>HVNIED</p> <p>Wt. 21.3.</p>	Godwine.
43	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGL[O] |</p> <p>LEO</p> <p>[Pl. XXXI. 12]</p>	<p>†GODPINE ON LEPE.</p> <p>Wt. 21.0</p> <p>†LEOFFARD ON</p> <p>LEPE:</p> <p>Wt. 20.8</p>	Godwine. Leofward.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
45	†HAROLD REX ANGL.	†OSWOLD ON LEPEI Wt. 21 0.	Oswold.
46	†HALOLO REX ANG	†OZPOLO ON LEPEEI Wt. 21 0.	
LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester]			
Type i.			
47	†HAROLO REX AI [Pl. XXXII. 1.]	†ÆGLPINE ON LEHRI Wt. 20 2	Ægelwino.
LEIGECEASTER. [Chester]			
Type i.			
48	†HAROLD REX AN. [Pl. XXXII. 2.]	†ALXXI ON LIEGEC Wt. 21 0.	Alxi (= Ælfsig?).
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln]			
Type i.			
	†HAROLD REX AI	†ÆLFGEAT ON LINCO Wt. 20 0.	Ælfgeat.
	" " "	" " " " Wt. 10 0	
51	†HAROLD REX ANGL.	†ÆLMER ON LINCO Wt. 22 0	Almer (= Ulmer? cf. Wulmer).
52	" " ANGL	†PVLMER " " Wt. 23 1.	Wulmer (Wulfmær).
[Pl. XXXII. 3.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Maceyer.
	LUNDENE. [London.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
53	✠HAROLD REX ANGOL	✠ÆLCÆR ON LVNDI WL 198.	Ælger (cf. Aldgar).
54	" " ANG:	✠ALDGAR " WL 192.	Aldgar.
55	✠HAROLO REX ANGLORI <i>Var. Inner circle around bust.</i>	✠EOPINE ON LVND WL 175.	Edwine.
56	✠HAROLO REX ANGL	" ON LVNDE: WL 202	
57	" " ANGL.	" " LVNDEI: WL 202	
58	" RE ✠ ANGLD:	" " WL 220	
59	" REX XNGL	" " LVNDEN WL 185.	
60	" " ANGL <i>Var. No ellipse to cross.</i>	" " LVNDI. WL 190.	
61	" " ANGLD	✠GODRIC ON LVNDE: WL 198.	Godric.
62	" " "	" " WL 183	
63	" " AI	" " LVNDEI WL 220	
64	" " ANG	✠LEDFSI ON LVND WL 215.	Leofe (son).
65	" " ANGI	" " LVNDE WL 210.	
66	" " ANGO <i>Var. inner circle around bust.</i>	" " LVNDEI WL 227	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
67	†HAROLD REX ANGLO:	LEOF2I ON LVNDEN Wt. 19 7.	
68	" " ANGLO	†OSMVNO ON LVN Wt. 19 0	Osmund.
69	" " ANG:	†SVEMAN OE LVN Wt. 18 2.	Sueman (cf. Sweetman)
70	" " "	†SPETMAN ON LVN Wt. 20 6	Sweetman.
71	" " "	†SPETMAN ON LVND Wt. 19 3	
72	" " AN	†PVLGAR " " Wt. 21 0	Wulgar (Wulfgar)
73	" " ANGLO	" " LVND Wt. 21 9	
74	" " ANGLO	" " LIINDE Wt. 19 8	
Type i var. b.			
75	†NVROLD REX VNC [PI XXXII 5]	†PVLEPVRD ON LVDI Wt. 15 2.	Wulfward.
NORÐFIC. [Norwich]			
Type i var. a.			
76	†HAROLD REX ANGLO	†ÐVRSTAN ON NOI Wt. 20 5	Durstan
OXENAFORD. [Oxford]			
Type i			
77	†HAROLD REX ANG	†ÆLFPI ON OXENEFO Wt. 19 5	Ælfwi(g)
78	" " AG	†BRIHTFOLD ON OXEI Wt. 19 5	Brihtwold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	<p>ROFECEASTER. [Rochester]</p>		
	<p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
79	<p>✠ HAROLD REX ANGL. |</p>	<p>✠ LEOFOTAN ON ROFI Wt 21.0</p>	Leofstan.
	<p>[Pl. XXXII. 6]</p>		
	<p>RUMENEA. [Romney.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p>		
80	<p>✠ HAROLD REX ANGL. |</p>	<p>✠ PVLMAER ON RYMEI Wt 18.5</p>	Wulmar (Wulfmar).
	<p>SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
81	<p>✠ HAROLD REX INGO |</p>	<p>✠ GODRIE ON SCEFTES Wt 18.0.</p>	Godric.
	<p>[Pl. XXXII. 7]</p>		
	<p>SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
82	<p>✠ HAROLO REX ANGL. |</p>	<p>✠ FORNA ON SNOTIH Wt 20.0.</p>	Forna?
83	<p>" " ANGL. |</p>	<p>✠ MANNA ON ZNOT Wt 17.3</p>	Manna.
	<p>STÆNIG. [Steyning]</p>		
	<p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
84	<p>✠ HAROLO REX ANGL. |</p>	<p>✠ OERMON ON STÆNI Wt 21.5</p>	Dermom (Dermom?).
	<p>[Pl. XXXII. 8]</p>		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	STANFORD. [Stanford]		
	Type i.		
85	†HAROLD REX ANGL	†BRVNFINE ON STA Wt 213.	Brunwine.
86	†HAROLD REX AN	†LEOFFINE ON STAN Wt. 218.	Loofwine
	SUDGEPEORC. [Southwark]		
	Type i.		
87	†HAROLD REX ANGLO	†OSMVND ON SVDEF Wt 177.	Osmund.
	PÆRINCPIG. [Warwick]		
	Type i.		
88	†HAROLD REX ANGLO [PI XXXII 9]	†LVFFINE DN PEARP Wt. 212.	Luffino (=Lifino).
	PALINGAFDRD. [Wallingford]		
	Type i.		
89	†HAROLD REX ANGLD [PI XXXII 10]	†BVRCPINE DN PÄLIN Wt 200	Burgwine.
90	†HARDLD REX ANG	†SPEARTLING ON PAL Wt. 205	Sweartling.

No.	Obverse.*	Reverse.	Moneyer
	<p>PERHAM. [Wareham]</p> <p>Type i</p>		
91	†HAROLD REX AN	†SPEMAN ON FERH Wt 190	Swetman.
	<p>PILTUNE. [Wilton.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
92	†HAROLD REX AN	†ÆLFPOLD ON PILT Wt. 200.	Ælfwold or Alfwold
93	" " ANGL	†ÆLFPOLO ON PILTI Wt 192	
94	" " ANGL:	" " PILTV Wt. 180.	
95	†HAROLO REX ANI	" " ON PITV Wt 185	
96	†HAROLD REX ANGL	" " ON PITVI Wt 200.	
97	†HAROLD REX ANI	†ÆLPOLD ON PILTVI Wt 194.	
98	" " AN	†ÆLPOLD ON PILTV Wt 197.	
99	†HARDLO REX ANGL	†ALPOLD " " Wt 194	
100	†HARDLO REX ANGL	†CENTPINE ON PITI Wt 188.	Centwine
	[PI XXXII II]		
101	†HARDLO REX XI	" " PITAI Wt 193.	
102	†HARDLO REX ANGL	†CENPINE ON PILT: Wt 190	
103	†HARDLO REX XI	†GÆNTPINE ON PI Wt 201.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
104	†HAROLD REX XI	†RENTPINE ON PILTVN Wt. 20 l.	Rentwine (= Kentwine?)
105	†HAROLD REX ANGOL	†PINVS ON PILTIA Wt. 19 s.	Winus
106	" " XI	†PINVS ON PILTVN Wt. 20 4	
	PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]		
	Type I		
107	†HAROLD REX XN	†ELFPINE ON PINE Wt. 16 0	Elfwine.
108	" " ANGL	†ANOERBODE ON P Wt. 19 7	Anderboda.
109	" " AII	†ANOERBODE ON PI Wt. 17 4.	
110	" " "	" " PII Wt. 18 0	
111	" " ANGL	†EASTNÆR ON PIN Wt. 10 5	Eastnær.
112	" " ANLO	†GOLOPIN PINCECI Wt. 19 8.	Goldwine.
113	†HAROLD REX ANGEL	†HEAÐEDI ON DIC Wt. 21 0.	Heaðewi
114	" " ANG	†LEOFFOLO ON PIN Wt. 21 2	Leofwold
	[Pl. XXXII. 12]		
115	†HAROLD EX AN	†LEOFFOLD ON PINI Wt. 18 0	
116	†HAROLD REX ANGEL	†LIFIC ON PINCEST Wt. 15 1	Lifine.
117	" " AII	†SPRAEELING ON P Wt. 21 4.	Spræceling
118	" " ANG	†SPEARLING ON PI Wt. 21 0.	Swearling or Sweartling (cf Sweartling).
119	†HAROLD REX ANGEL	†SPEARTLING ON PI Wt. 20 0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mosleyer.
120	†HAROLO REX ANGL:	†SPEARTING ON PI Wt. 19.5.	Swearting.
<p style="text-align: center;">DEOTFORO. [Thetford.]</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Type 1.</p>			
121	†HAROLO REX NGLI:	†ÆCEPINE ON ðITFO Wt. 20.0	Ægelwina.
122	" " ANG	†GOORIC ON ðEOTI Wt. 20.7.	Godric.
123	" " "	†DVRGOO ON ðEOT. Wt. 18.7.	Purgod
<p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN MINT.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Type 1.</p>			
124	†HAROLO REX ANG	†BLAGEMAN ON I (Broken)	Blaceman.
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- Cambridge (Grantebryce), Æthelræd II., 218; Cnut, 271; Harold I., 310; Edward Conf., 374; Harold II., 465.
- Canterbury (Cantwaraburh or Dorobernia), Ecgbeorht, 6; Æthelwulf, 13; Ælfred, 38; Æthelstan, 106; Eadgar, 168; Eadweard II., 193; Æthelræd II., 210; Cnut, 258; Harold I., 308; Edward Conf., 343; Harold II., 462.
- Castle Rising (Roiseng), Ælfred, 54.
- Chester (Leigeccaster), Æthelstan, 108; Eadmund, 124; Eadgar, 171; Æthelræd II., 220; Cnut, 276; Harold I., 312; Edward Conf., 388; Harold II., 467.
- Chichester (Cisceastro or Cicestric), Æthelræd II., 211; Cnut, 258; Harold I., 308; Edward Conf., 348; Harold II., 462.
- Colchester (Colenceastre), Æthelræd II., 211; Cnut, 259; Harold I., 308; Edward Conf., 350; Harold II., 462.
- Crewkerne (Cruccern), Cnut, 260.
- Cricklade (Creegelade or Crocgelade), Cnut, 259; Edward Conf., 351.
- Derby (Deoraby), Æthelstan, 105; Eadgar, 169; Eadweard II., 193; Æthelræd II., 212; Edward Conf., 352; Harold II., 462.
- Derham (Dyrham), Edward Conf., 356.
- Dorchester (Dorocastro), Cnut, 261; Edward Conf., 355.
- Dorobernia. See Canterbury.
- Dover (Doferan), Æthelræd II., 212; Cnut, 260; Harold I., 309; Edward Conf., 353; Harold II., 463.

Edmundsbury. *See* St. Edmundsbury.
 Eboracum or Eborac. *See* York.
 Exeter (Exancastre, Exceastre, &c.).
 Ælfred, 46; Æthelstan, 106; Eadgar, 169; Æthelred II., 213; Cnut, 261; Harold I., 309; Harthacnut, 325; Edward Conf., 337; Harold II., 461.
 Gosaburh. *See* Jedburgh.
 Giledeaster. *See* Ilchester.
 Gipeawic. *See* Ipswich.
 Gloucester (Glouwecester). Ælfred, 46; Æthelstan, 109; Æthelred II., 217; Cnut, 270; Harthacnut, 325; Edward Conf., 373; Harold II., 463.
 Grantbrygge. *See* Cambridge.
 Guildford (Gildeforda or Guldeforla).
 Harthacnut, 325; Edward Conf., 375; Harold II., 461.
 Hamtuna. *See* Southampton.
 Hastings (Hæstings or Hæstingport).
 Cnut, 272; Harold I., 311; Edward Conf., 376; Harold II., 466.
 Hereford. Æthelstan, 108; Æthelred II., 219; Cnut, 273; Harthacnut, 325; Edward Conf., 380; Harold II., 466.
 Hertford (Heortford). Eadweard II., 194; Æthelred II., 218; Cnut, 273; Edward Conf., 379.
 Horndon (Hornunduna). Edward Conf., 382.
 Huntingdon (Huntandune). Eadwig, 159; Eadgar, 170; Æthelred II., 219; Cnut, 274; Edward Conf., 382; Harold II., 466.
 Hythe (Hyða). Cnut, 274; Edward Conf., 383.

Ilchester (Giledeaster). Æthelred II., 216; Cnut, 270; Edward Conf., 371; Harold II., 461.
 Ipswich (Gipeawic). Eadweard II., 193; Æthelred II., 217; Cnut, 270; Harold I., 310; Edward Conf., 371; Harold II., 463.

Jedburgh (Gosaburh). Æthelred II., 216.

Lancaster (Landcaster). Cnut, 273.
 Langport (Lancport or Langport).
 Æthelstan, 112; Cnut, 275; Edward Conf., 386.

Leicester (Lehereceaster). Cnut, 275; Harold I., 311; Harthacnut, 326; Edward Conf., 337; Harold II., 467.

Leigeceaster. *See* Chester.

Lewes (Læwes). Eadgar, 170; Æthelred II., 209, 219; Cnut, 271; Harold I., 311; Edward Conf., 381; Harold II., 466.

Lincoln (Lincolla or Lincoln). Ælfred, 46; Eadweard II., 191; Æthelred II., 221; Cnut, 278; Harold I., 312; Harthacnut, 326; Edward Conf., 391; Harold II., 467.

London (Londonia or Lundene). Ælfred, 47; Æthelstan, 111; Eadmund, 125; Eadgar, 172; Eadweard II., 195; Æthelred II., 223; Cnut, 281; Harold I., 313; Harthacnut, 326; Edward Conf., 397; Harold II., 468.

Longport. *See* Langport.

Luffwick (Læwic). Eadweard II., 195.

Lydford (Lydanford). Æthelred II., 230.

Lymne (Limene). Eadweard II., 191.

Maldon (Mældune), Ælthelræd II., 230; Cnut, 287; Edward Conf., 417.
 Malmesbury (Mealmesburh), Cnut, 288; Edward Conf., 418.

Newark (Newe), Eadwig, 160.

Newport (Niweporte), Edward Conf., 418.

Norwich (Norðwic), Æthelstan, 112; Eadmund, 125; Eadred, 144; Æthelræd II., 231; Cnut, 289; Harold I., 315; Edward Conf., 418; Harold II., 463.

Nottingham (Snotingham), Æthelstan, 113; Cnut, 292; Harold I., 316; Harthacnut, 327; Edward Conf., 429; Harold II., 470.

Oxford (Orsnaforda or Oxnaford), Ælfred, 50; Æthelstan, 112; Æthelræd II., 232; Cnut, 289; Harold I., 315; Harthacnut, 327; Edward Conf., 429; Harold II., 469.

Richborough (Riceburh), Cnut, 289; Edward Conf., 422.

Rochester (Rofecceastro), Eadgar, 173; Æthelræd II., 232; Cnut, 290; Harold I., 315; Edward Conf., 422; Harold II., 470.

Roiseng. *See* Castle Rising.

Remney (Rumene), Æthelræd II., 233; Cnut, 290; Edward Conf., 423; Harold II., 470.

St. Edmundsbury (Eadmunsburh), Edward Conf., 356.

Salisbury (Serebnrh), Cnut, 291; Edward Conf., 428.

Sandwich (Sandwic), Æthelræd II., 233; Edward Conf., 421.

Shaftesbury (Seeftesburh), Æthelræd II., 233; Cnut, 290; Edward Conf., 423; Harold II., 470.

Shrewsbury (Serebesburh), Æthelstan, 113; Æthelræd II., 233; Cnut, 291; Harold I., 316; Edward Conf., 427.

Sidbury (Siðesteburh), Æthelræd II., 231; Cnut, 292.

Snotingham. *See* Nottingham.

Southampton (Hamtune), Eadwig, 159; Eadgar, 170; Eadweard II., 191; Æthelræd II., 218; Cnut, 272; Harold I., 311; Edward Conf., 379; Harold II., 465.

Southwark (Suðgeweore), Æthelræd II., 235; Cnut, 294; Harthacnut, 327; Edward Conf., 433; Harold II., 471.

Stafford (Stæfforda), Edward Conf., 429.

Stamford (Stanford), Eadgar, 173; Eadweard II., 195; Æthelræd II., 234; Cnut, 293; Harold I., 316; Edward Conf., 431; Harold II., 471.

Stanwick (Stanwic), Æthelræd II., 235.

Steyning (Stænig), Cnut, 292; Harthacnut, 327; Edward Conf., 430; Harold II., 470.

Sudbury (Suðburh), Æthelræd II., 235; Edward Conf., 433.

Suðgeweore. *See* Southwark.

Tamworth (Tamweorð), Edward Conf., 431.

Taunton (Tantune), Cnut, 294; Edward Conf., 435.

Tempsford (Tæmeseforda or Teme-sanford), Eadgar, 173.

Thetford (Þeotford), Eadgar, 175; Æthelræd II., 210; Cnut, 299; Harold I., 318; Edward Conf., 453; Harold II., 471.

Torksey (Turcesige), Æthelræd II., 236;
Totness (Totanæs), Æthelræd II., 236;
Cnut, 295.

Turcesige. *See* Torksey.

Wallingford (Wealingaford or Weliga-
ford), Æthelstan, 114; Eadgar, 174;
Æthelræd II., 237; Cnut, 296;
Harold I., 317; Edward Conf., 436;
Harold II., 471.

Wareham (Werham), Æthelstan, 114;
Æthelræd II., 237; Edward Conf.,
438; Harold II., 472.

Warwick (Wæringwic), Æthelstan,
114; Cnut, 295; Harold I., 316;
Edward Conf., 435; Harold II., 471.

Watchet (Weedport), Æthelræd II.,
238; Cnut, 295; Edward Conf., 438.

Welmesford, Cnut, 296.

Wilton (Wiltune), Eadgar, 174; Æthel-
ræd II., 237; Cnut, 297; Harold I.,
317; Edward Conf., 440; Harold II.,
472.

Winchcombe (Winceleumb), Cnut, 295.
Winchelsea (Wincelsea), Eadgar, 174;
Edward Conf., 453.

Winchester (Winceastre or Wintonia),
Ælfred, 55; Æthelstan, 115; Ead-
wig, 160; Eadgar, 175; Eadweard
II., 196; Æthelræd II., 238; Cnut,
297; Harold I., 317; Harthacnut,
328; Edward Conf., 443; Harold II.,
473.

Worcester (Wihraceaster or Woricea-
ster), Æthelræd II., 210; Cnut, 296;
Edward Conf., 439.

York (Eboracum or Eoferwic), Æthel-
stan, 106; Eadwig, 158; Eadgar,
169; Eadweard II., 193; Æthelræd
II., 214; Cnut, 262; Harold I., 309;
Edward Conf., 359; Harold II., 463.

Dootford. *See* Thetford.

TABLES.

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·860	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.393	410	26.57
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.22
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.523	430	27.87
176	11.404	216	13.997	256	16.588	440	28.52
177	11.469	217	14.062	257	16.653	450	29.17
178	11.534	218	14.127	258	16.718	460	29.82
179	11.599	219	14.192	259	16.783	470	30.47
180	11.664	220	14.257	260	16.848	480	31.12
181	11.729	221	14.322	261	16.913	490	31.77
182	11.794	222	14.387	262	16.978	500	32.42
183	11.859	223	14.452	263	17.043	510	33.07
184	11.924	224	14.517	264	17.108	520	33.72
185	11.989	225	14.582	265	17.173	530	34.37
186	12.054	226	14.647	266	17.238	540	35.02
187	12.119	227	14.712	267	17.303	550	35.67
188	12.184	228	14.777	268	17.368	560	36.32
189	12.249	229	14.842	269	17.433	570	36.97
190	12.314	230	14.907	270	17.498	580	37.62
191	12.379	231	14.972	271	17.563	590	38.27
192	12.444	232	15.037	272	17.628	600	38.92
193	12.509	233	15.102	273	17.693	700	45.36
194	12.574	234	15.167	274	17.758	800	51.84
195	12.639	235	15.232	275	17.823	900	58.32
196	12.704	236	15.297	276	17.888	1000	64.80
197	12.769	237	15.362	277	17.953	2000	129.60
198	12.834	238	15.427	278	18.018	3000	194.40
199	12.899	239	15.492	279	18.083	4000	259.20
200	12.964	240	15.557	280	18.148	5000	324.00

TABLE

FOR

CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES AND THE
MEASURES OF MIGNONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4-		100
		95
		90
3.5		85
		80
		75
3.		70
		65
2.5		60
		55
2		50
		45
1.5		40
		35
1.		30
.9		25
.8		20
.7		15
.6		10
.5		5
.4		
.3		
.2		
.1		
	MIGNONNET'S SCALE	
	19	
	18	
	17	
	16	
	15	
	14	
	13	
	12	
	11	
	10	
	9	
	8	
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	6	
	5	
	4	
	3	
	2	
	1	









AETHELBEARHT



AETHELRED I



AELFRED

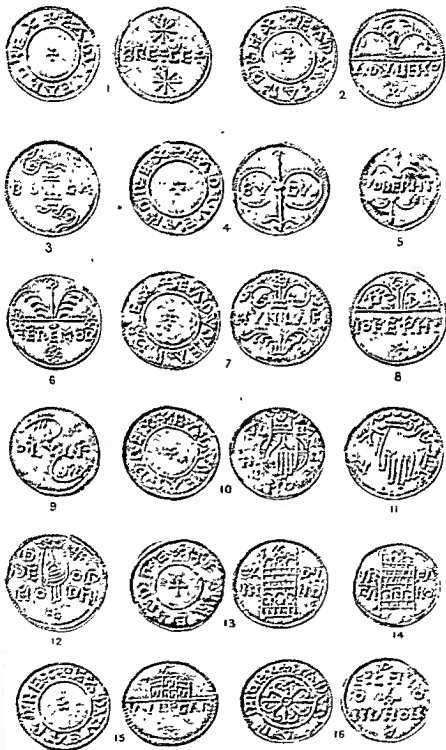


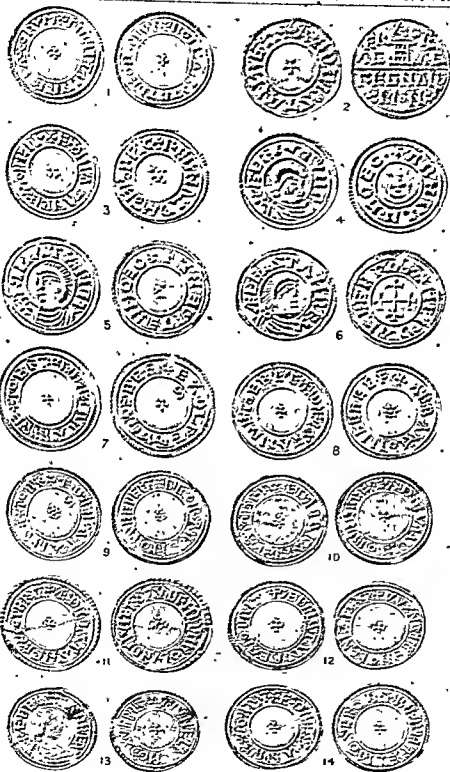
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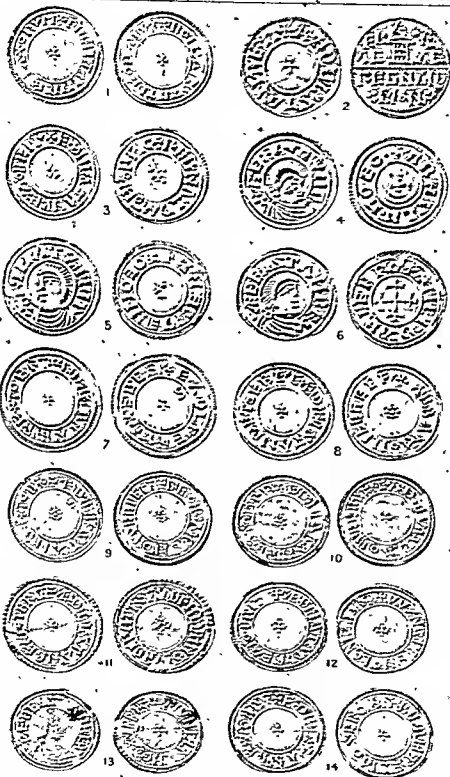


AELFRED













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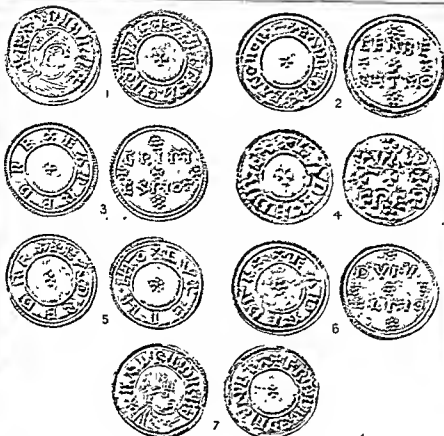




EADRED



EADWIG



EADRED



EADWIG

EADRED - EADWIG.



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EADWIG



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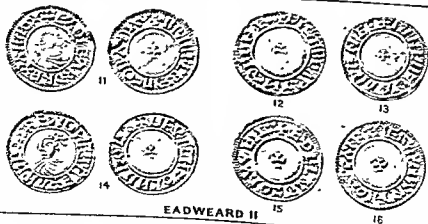


EADGAR

EADWIG - EADGAR.



EADGAR



EADWEARD II





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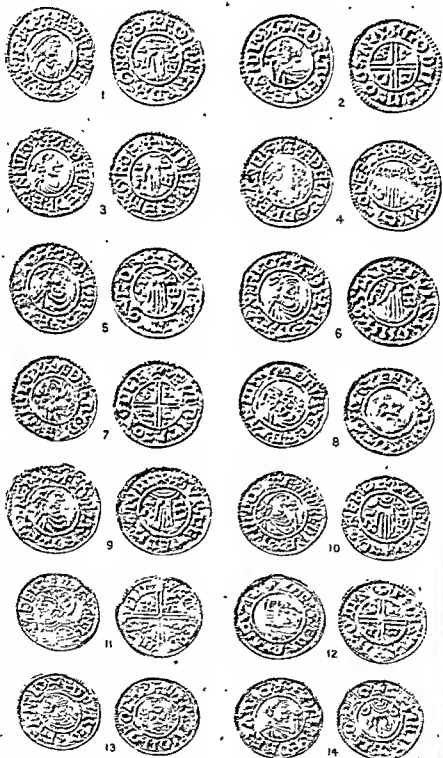


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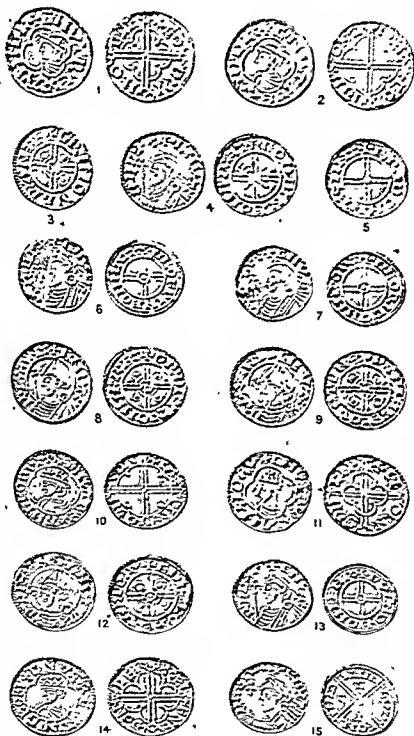


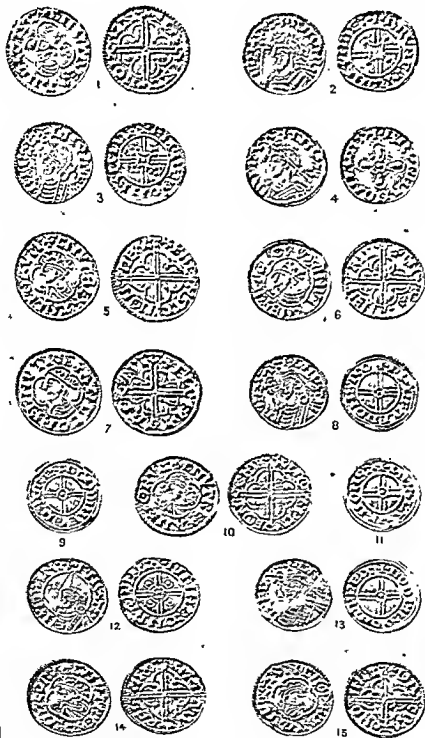
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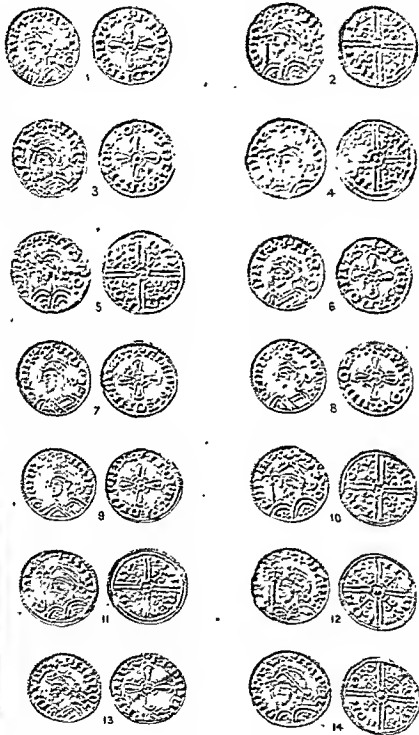




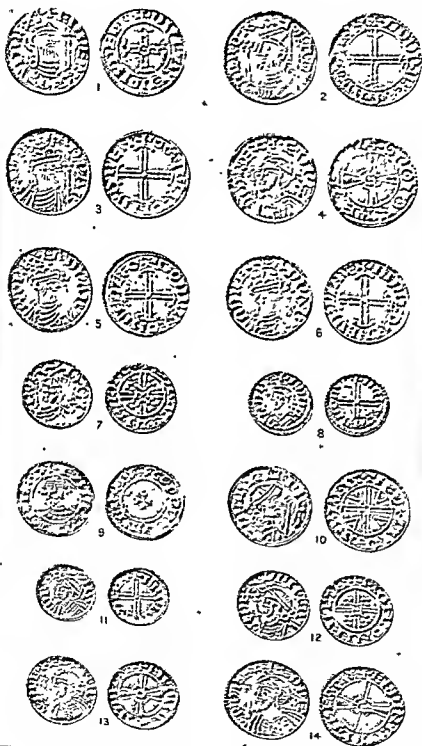




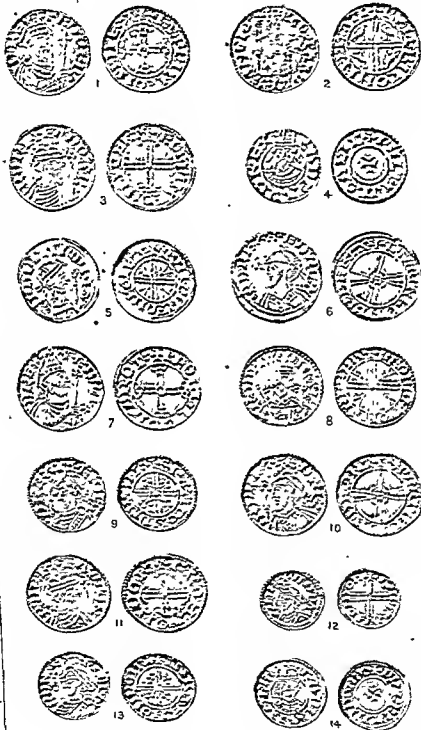


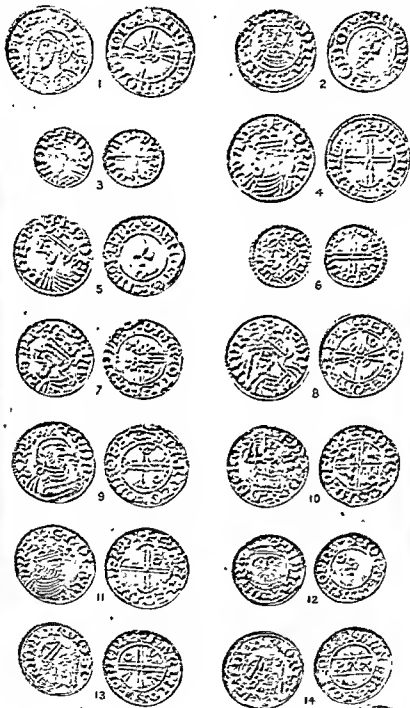






EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.





EDWARD THE CONFESSOR



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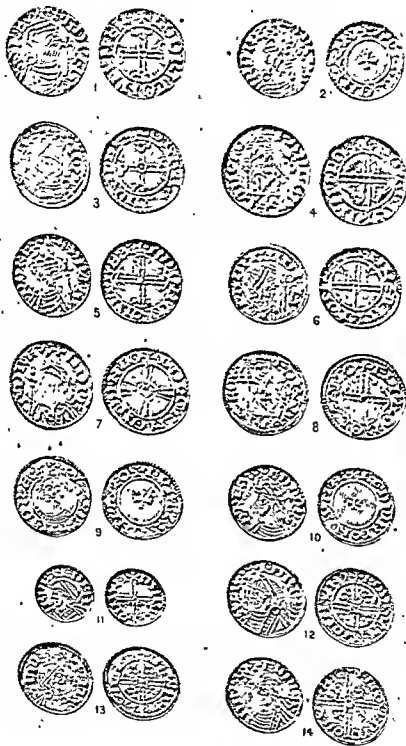
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EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

